





## Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard Measuring the Progress of Palm Oil Buyers

Sustainability | Conservation | Climate Change

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### **SUMMARY**

WWF's third Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard reveals some encouraging signs of progress, although companies urgently need to step up their efforts to lead a shift to sustainable palm oil. There is simply no longer any excuse for companies not to take action on this issue.



AN ASSESSMENT
OF 130 RETAILERS,
FOOD SERVICE
COMPANIES AND
MANUFACTURERS
FROM EUROPE,
AUSTRALIA, JAPAN,
THE US AND INDIA

Palm oil is the most widely used vegetable oil on Earth, and demand continues to grow rapidly. It's an important ingredient in countless products. It's also a major part of the economy in the tropical areas where it's grown, helping to lift people out of poverty. Oil palm is highly productive, capable of producing more oil on less land than any other crop.

But it has a serious downside. Clearing land for palm oil plantations has led to widespread loss of rainforests in Indonesia, Malaysia and beyond. This has destroyed habitat for endangered species like rhinos, elephants, tigers and orang-utans, and robbed indigenous people of their land and livelihoods. It also fuels climate change.

WWF strongly believes that the palm oil industry can grow and prosper without sacrificing tropical forests by following the requirements of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Growers need to stick to this standard and buyers of palm oil need to support them by buying only RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO).

In 2009 and 2010, we turned the spotlight on major European and Australian companies by ranking their palm oil buying practices. This revealed that, while a small group were following up ambitious commitments with tangible action to switch to sustainable palm oil, others lagged well behind. We repeated the exercise in 2011, this time also including Japanese companies, to see what progress had been made.

This year's Scorecard is global – reflecting that concern and action on palm oil is growing all around the world. It assesses 130 retailers, food service companies and consumer goods and other manufacturers from Europe, Australia, Japan, the US and India. We look at company performance in four key areas:

- Being an active member of the RSPO;
- Making a public commitment to CSPO;
- Disclosing how much palm oil they use;
- Showing how much of the palm oil they use is CSPO or is supporting sustainable production.



#### **Key findings**

**Demand still lags behind supply.** More than 620 factories and facilities are now able to deliver CSPO to the market. The volume of CSPO being produced worldwide has increased from 1.3 million tonnes in 2009 and 4.8 million tonnes in 2011 to 8.2 million tonnes in 2013. But still only 52 per cent of this gets bought.

There is no excuse for not using 100 per cent CSPO. Of the retailers surveyed, 39 out of 52 are using some CSPO and 21 are using 100 per cent, or covering all their palm oil use with, CSPO. Among manufacturers, 60 out of 78 are using CSPO but only 24 cover all their palm oil needs with it. With the amount of CSPO available, there is absolutely no reason why any company shouldn't be at 100 per cent.

WITH THE AMOUNT OF CSPO AVAILABLE, THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO REASON WHY ANY COMPANY SHOULDN'T BE AT 100% Companies need to move to Segregated supply chains. Even companies that are achieving 100 per cent CSPO rely heavily on the Book and Claim certificate trading system, which doesn't guarantee that they aren't using palm oil from unacceptable sources (see page 46 for more information). While Book and Claim is an important first step, responsible companies need to start using CSPO that can be traced back to RSPO-certified producers. The global palm oil supply chain as it now exists may well contain illegal palm oil that has caused damage to some of the world's most important protected areas. Companies that want to be sure their products don't contain unacceptable and illegal palm oil must insist on fully Segregated CSPO.



OVERALL THE RATE OF PROGRESS SINCE

**2011 HAS SLOWED** 

The rate of progress has slowed. Although some companies have shown significant improvement, overall the rate of progress since 2011 seems to have slowed compared to the improvements we saw between our first Scorecard in 2009 and the second in 2011.

**2015 deadlines are in jeopardy.** We applaud the companies that have publicly committed to 100 per cent CSPO by 2015. But without a much bigger effort, many will fail to meet their own targets.

There is a mix of good and bad performers. Many companies that showed early promise in 2009 and 2011 have delivered, but many more still have a long way to go – and 20 major retailers and brands didn't even respond to our requests for information.

Interest, and more importantly action, on palm oil is starting up in Asia. Although at a low level and among only a few companies, this is a very welcome development and shows the potential for Asia to transform the global industry.

Palm oil users are starting to take climate change impacts seriously. The RSPO has been forward-looking when it comes to tackling climate change, and some growers have shown real innovation in reducing their emissions. Very few buyers of palm oil already have sourcing policies that support these growers – but more are planning to do so in the future.

#### Recommendations

#### **Companies should:**

- 1. Join the RSPO and be an active member;
- 2. Commit to sourcing 100 per cent CSPO from Mass Balance or Segregated supply chains by 2015 at the very latest;
- 3. Cover all of their palm oil use with CSPO from any of the supply chain options;
- **4.** Start investing in traceable supply chains of CSPO;
- 5. Be transparent about their palm oil use;
- **6.** For retailers, go beyond own-brand commitments and take responsibility for making sure all palm oil they sell is sustainable;
- 7. Raise awareness of the RSPO and CSPO globally;
- **8.** Buy from certified RSPO member growers that are going beyond the basic requirements of the RSPO Principles & Criteria (P&Cs).



#### Consumers can:

- 1. Only shop from companies that have committed to and are using CSPO;
- 2. Look for the RSPO trademark on products;
- **3.** Ask retailers to source CSPO products for everything they sell not just their own brands;
- **4.** Ask manufacturers to source CSPO and commit to 100 per cent CSPO by 2015 or sooner:
- 5. Contact WWF to find out about other ways to get involved with our work.

### PALM OIL: AN INTRODUCTION

Demand for palm oil is soaring – and the choice facing us all is whether it will be at the expense of forests, wildlife, the climate and communities...or whether it can be grown to everyone's benefit.



Margarine. Biscuits. Bread. Breakfast cereal. Instant noodles. Shampoo. Lipstick. Candles. Detergent. Chocolate. Ice cream.



These everyday items have one thing in common: palm oil. The list of products containing it seems almost endless. One estimate is that about half of all the packaged items you see in supermarkets contain palm oil.

In fact, palm oil is the most widely used vegetable oil on Earth, accounting for 65 per cent of all vegetable oil traded internationally. And that's set to double by 2020, due to the world's population increasing, becoming wealthier and consuming more manufactured goods containing palm oil.

#### Palm oil: the upsides

Indonesia and Malaysia produce 86 per cent of all palm oil, with other tropical countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America producing the rest.



Palm oil is an important part of the economy in these areas. It creates rural employment and is a crop smallholder farmers can grow easily, often lifting people in rural regions out of poverty. It's crucial for the rest of the world too: companies everywhere depend on the unique properties of palm oil for their products.

In many cases there is currently no economically attractive replacement for palm oil. It's a highly productive crop with a yield (amount of oil produced per hectare per year) far greater than other vegetable oils, meaning that less land is needed to grow it. It also costs less to produce, mainly due to low labour costs where it's grown. And it's a high quality, versatile oil that can be used in a wide variety of products.

#### Palm oil: the downsides



The major drawback of palm oil is that it naturally grows in low lying, wet, tropical areas – exactly where rainforests grow. Clearing land for palm oil plantations has led to widespread loss of rainforests in Indonesia, Malaysia and beyond. More than a third (36 per cent) of large-scale oil palm expansion between 1990 and 2010 caused direct forest loss (about 3.5 million ha in total) in Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea, according to RSPO estimates.

This deforestation has had devastating consequences. Endangered species including rhinos, elephants, tigers and orang-utans have lost their habitats, helping push them to the brink of extinction. Forest clearance has also forced some indigenous peoples off

their land, robbed them of their livelihoods and deprived them of essential services like clean water and quality soil. As they breathe in smoke from burning forests, people's health is suffering too – both close to the fires and further afield as the haze spreads.

The global effects are even more worrying. Destruction of forests causes climate change, as felled and burned trees and vegetation release climate warming GHGs into the atmosphere. A particular problem for parts of Indonesia and Malaysia is that almost a fifth of palm oil expansion has taken place on peat soils. Clearing and draining these releases CO2. Up to 66 per cent of all climate change emissions from palm oil plantations come from the 17 per cent of plantations on peat soils.

#### There is a solution

WWF strongly believes that the palm oil industry can grow and prosper without sacrificing any more tropical forests by adhering to the RSPO's requirements and guidance. Growers need to stick to its standard and buyers of palm oil need to support them by only purchasing CSPO.

Set up in 2004 by WWF, AAK, KLK, Sainsbury's, Unilever and others, the RSPO runs a certification scheme for sustainable palm oil, independently verifying palm oil that meets the sustainability standards endorsed by its whole membership (see page 9). The RSPO convenes palm oil growers, processors, manufacturers, retailers, NGOs and investors to work together to transform how palm oil is produced, traded and consumed globally.

The RSPO has made impressive progress. It started with just 10 members and now has more than 1,300 from 50 countries. In 2013, 15 per cent of the world's palm oil is certified sustainable, up from 10 per cent in 2011. That's more than 8 million tonnes grown on certified plantations, covering 2.4 million hectares – an area 11 times the size of Luxembourg.

But problems remain. Supply of CSPO is increasing but only 52 per cent was sold in the last full year (2012). This has frustrated some producers, who have committed to producing CSPO but then can't sell their product as certified. It also puts other producers off certifying.

However, while there is a real need for more growers to certify and more users to buy certified palm oil, the solution doesn't just lie with the palm oil industry. Other important changes needed include more transparent land-use planning by government authorities in the major producing regions; better policies in producer and market countries to support sustainable rather than unsustainable practices; and finance and investment screens that are compatible with RSPO principles used by the investors that fund the industry.

Against this background of increasing availability and growing options, this Scorecard shows how the users of palm oil have progressed.

15%
THE PERCENTAGE
OF THE WORLD'S
PALM OIL CERTIFIED
SUSTAINABLE IN 2013,
UP FROM 10%
IN 2011

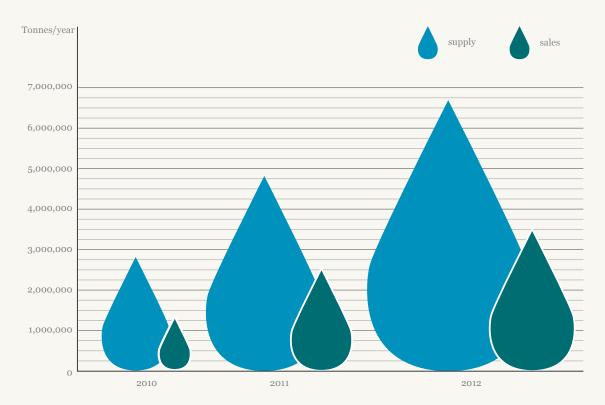


Figure 1: Supply and sales of RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil

Source: RSPO

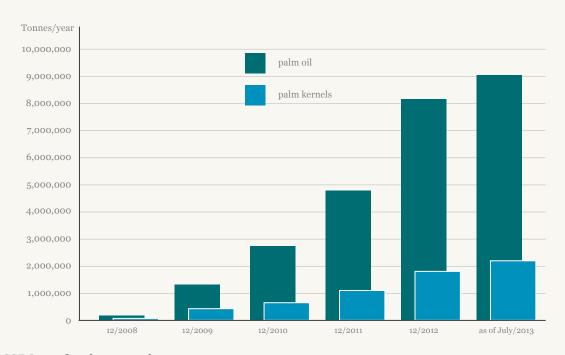


Figure 2: CSPO production capacity

Source: RSPO

WHY THE RSPO STANDARD Works

 The RSPO standard is far more comprehensive, robust and widely supported and implemented than any other palm oil sustainability standard anywhere in the world.

 All members have pledged to support the transformation of the global palm oil industry to sustainability – but more importantly to set their own deadlines for taking action.

- The RSPO's P&Cs address all of the major impacts of palm oil production. In particular they require members to:
  - Have an ethical conduct policy;
  - Be legally compliant, especially to have the legal right to use the land they operate on;
  - Ensure that they have a process to get the free, informed and prior consent of communities to use land;
  - Have standard procedures in place to implement best agricultural practices;
  - Minimize soil erosion and in particular the drying of peat soils by drainage;
  - Protect waterbodies;
  - Eliminate pollution and harm from the pesticides they use;
  - Not clear land that is important for endangered species or conservation – and to make sure the land they are using has not lost these values since 2005;
  - Only use fire when sanctioned by national best practice;
  - Treat their workers, suppliers and neighbours fairly and transparently;
  - Avoid planting on peat and if they do, plant only in ways that minimize the damage done;
  - Minimize any emissions coming from new plantations and mills;
  - Commit to improving their practices continually.

- The RSPO standard has recently been reviewed and expanded with new criteria and indicators to address the latest sustainability challenges facing growers. Not least, this review incorporated significant new measures to reduce the climate emissions associated with new and existing palm oil estates and mills.
- The production standard is audited by certification bodies that are independent of both the RSPO and the companies themselves.
- It's not just growers that are audited. Any member supplying Mass Balance, Segregated or Identity Preserved CSPO also has to be audited to make sure that they have strict control systems in place to record and manage the volumes of CSPO they handle each year.

There has been criticism that the recent RSPO review did not go far or fast enough. Indeed, WWF wanted it to progress further than it did. However, the RSPO standard is still the most comprehensive and credible international standard available. The industry must sign up to it to eliminate the social and environmental harm that oil palm production can cause. But progressive parts of the industry also need to go much further.

In many cases, the additional guidance in the new RSPO standard clarifies and strengthens the basic standard even further. WWF wants RSPO member growers to follow this guidance to show they're doing the best they can on issues like GHGs, legal sourcing and the use of hazardous pesticides.

See WWF's asks on these issues

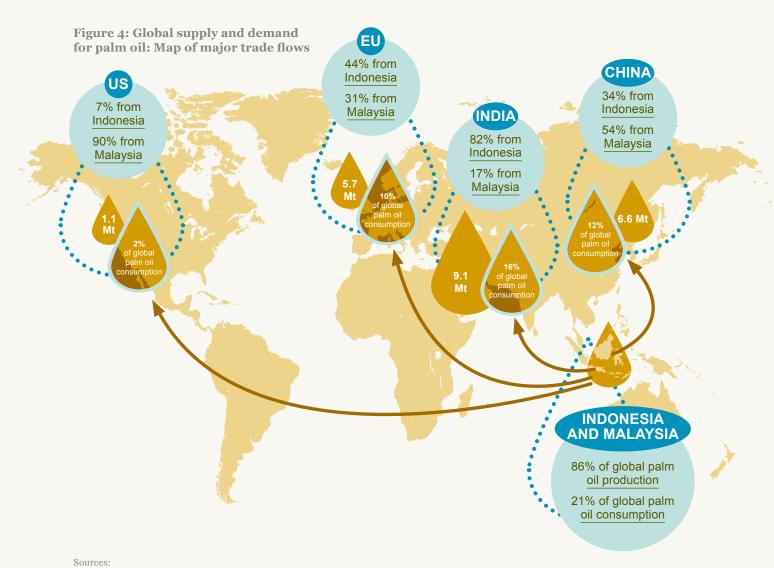
See the 2013 RSPO standard

Figure 3: RSPO progress	2009	2011	2013
Global crude palm oil (CPO) production (Mt)	46	52	58
Global CPO use (Mt) <sup>1</sup>	45	51	56
Number of RSPO members	400	729	1,338
Number of certified estates	39	135	206
Area certified (Mha) <sup>2</sup>	0.3	1.3	2.4
Number of supply chain certified sites	0	255	621
Global % uptake of CSPO	25%	52%	52%

#### Sources

1. PKO and CSPO consumption estimates from USDA

2. RSPO data



### PALM OIL BUYERS SCORECARD: THE STORY SO FAR

In 2009, WWF ranked the palm oil buying practices of major European companies. In 2010 we focused on Australian buyers. We included the Japanese market in 2011. Now, in 2013, we have produced a global Scorecard that includes US and Indian retailers and manufacturers.



The 2011 Scorecard showed some progress since 2009. Most companies were using more CSPO, and 29 companies received a top score for using 100 per cent CSPO, compared to none two years before. But it also revealed that the industry as a whole still had a long way to go before sustainable palm oil sourcing could become the norm.

In 2011 only 47 per cent of the palm oil that the assessed companies reported to us that they were using was certified. Many had set themselves the target of reaching 100 per cent by 2015 – but we had doubts they were on course to achieve this.

In 2011 we concluded that no company anywhere in the world had an excuse not to be using 100 per cent CSPO already. This 2013 Scorecard reveals which companies have met that challenge.

This time the Scorecard is global — reflecting that concern and action on palm oil is growing all around the world. The 2013 Scorecard assesses 130 European, Australian, Japanese, American and Indian retailers, food service companies, and consumer goods and other manufacturers. Many more companies have publicly committed to sourcing 100 per cent CSPO by 2015. With just two years to go, we evaluate their chances of meeting their targets.

Through this Scorecard, WWF once again holds up a mirror to some of the world's major retailers and manufacturers to show how they perform on one of the most serious ecological challenges facing the world today.

## What the Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard measures

The Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard 2013 measures how responsibly 130 major retailers and manufacturers are sourcing and using palm oil. We look at company performance in four key areas:

- Being an active member of the RSPO;
- Making a public commitment to CSPO;
- Disclosing how much palm oil they use;
- Showing how much of the palm oil they use is CSPO or is supporting sustainable production.

The 2013 Scorecard is global, shining a spotlight on European, US, Australian and Asian companies to see if they're working to transform the market for palm oil. See page 48 for more on the Scorecard methodology.

## Why did WWF choose to score these companies in particular?

WWF chose to score companies based on their importance either in terms of the total volume of palm oil they use, their role and influence in the supply chain or because of their relevance in national markets where WWF works.

## Why did WWF include India and the US alongside Europe and Australia this time?

Consumption in these countries is increasing rapidly. Between 2009 and 2013, India's palm oil use has rocketed from 6 to 9 million tonnes. Palm oil consumption in the US has also passed the 1 million tonne mark in the same period. These changes reflect the growing importance of Asian countries, companies and consumers in the palm oil sector – but also their growing potential to be part of the solution to the challenges facing the industry. It also shows the role that US-based companies, and in particular multinationals, will increasingly have in driving transformation.

At the same time, Europe remains the strongest market for CSPO. It's more important than ever for European companies to create demand for change in the industry.

It's vital that companies in all these places commit to using CSPO. We hope that being included in the Scorecard will influence this.



For the sake of simplicity, we have used the term "use" throughout the Scorecard to represent how companies can and do support sustainable palm oil through any of the supply chain options available through the RSPO system. We note that companies choosing the Book and Claim supply chain option to cover all or part of their palm oil supply are not, technically, "using" CSPO, but rather purchasing certificates to support responsible palm oil production.

For more information on the differences between the CSPO supply chain options, see page 46.

## What WWF is doing about palm oil issues

As one of the founding members of the RSPO, WWF helped develop the Roundtable's standards, making sure they included social and environmental criteria, including a ban on converting valuable conservation forests to oil palm plantations.



We continue to be closely involved in the organization. In 2013 we helped review – and improve – the RSPO's standards and supported the RSPO to set up a robust system for companies to report their progress annually – making the kind of information we use in this Scorecard available to all.

In recent years, as it's grown, the RSPO has rightly come under greater scrutiny and increasing pressure to improve. WWF welcomes this. The RSPO is the most credible, truly international, independently verified standard for sustainable palm oil currently widely available. And it's the only body which reflects the global nature of the industry. But it's not perfect, and WWF is committed to working with the RSPO, its members and its critics to push the organization forward.

#### Find out more about the RSPO

## Our work on palm oil is more than just the RSPO

Today, WWF works with companies all along the palm oil supply chain. We work with growers, to improve their practices in areas like High Conservation Value identification and wildlife management; with traders, to make sure they're in control of what they're buying and selling; and with palm oil users, to encourage them to purchase products containing only CSPO.



We also keep a close eye on the palm oil industry in order to highlight its failings when necessary. Most recently, we reported on the unsustainable practices destroying ecologically important areas like Tesso Nilo in Sumatra, Indonesia (see page 14).

In addition, we work with financial institutions to make sure their investments support only responsible companies, and with governments in producer and market countries to promote better land-use policies as well as favourable market conditions for sustainable palm oil.

We work with and support smallholders in Malaysia and Indonesia to achieve RSPO certification too. In 2013, in a first for the Indonesian palm oil industry, we supported the Amanah Palm Oil Independent Smallholders Association in Sumatra to become RSPO-certified.

Find out more about WWF's work on palm oil

## HALTING THE EXPANSION OF PALM OIL PLANTATIONS INTO TESSO NILO NATIONAL PARK

Our Palming Off a National Park report (read here) highlighted that palm oil plantations were encroaching heavily into Indonesia's Tesso Nilo National Park, and that two global companies weren't living up to their RSPO commitments.

The Tesso Nilo forest complex, in the heart of Sumatra, is home to critically endangered Sumatran elephants and tigers as well as one of the world's highest vascular plant diversities. Until the mid-1980s, the complex covered 1.6 million ha. Today, due to deforestation for oil palm and pulpwood plantations, it's just 170,000 ha.

By the end of 2012 over 52,000 ha of Tesso Nilo's natural forest had been converted into palm oil plantations, with more than 15,000 ha inside the national park. We called for the government and palm oil farmers to work

toward constructive solutions to stop any further expansion and for support for smallholders already illegally in the area to relocate.

We also showed that Asian Agri and Wilmar, two major RSPO member companies producing palm oil, were sourcing some of their palm oil from smallholders inside the national park. Thanks to our influence, both companies have now stopped doing this.

But this is far from a unique problem to those two companies or to Tesso Nilo. To make sure their palm oil is truly sustainable, RSPO growers worldwide need to develop and implement more robust and transparent chains of custody, tracking palm oil from smallholder plantations to their mills and then on through the global supply chain.

The RSPO is starting to tackle this issue by requiring members to record the origin of all fruit they buy at their mills. But the organization still needs to develop practical tools to help members do so – and make sure they're put into practice.



## HOW DID THE COMPANIES SCORE?

The Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard 2013 assesses a varied selection of companies. They include retailers and companies from the food services industry, as well as consumer goods and other manufacturers operating in the food, toiletries and detergents sectors.

While some use just a few tonnes of palm oil products, others buy more than a million tonnes a year. The tables that follow show the overall scores and some key information about each company. In later sections, we analyze this information and give our verdict on how the companies are performing.

#### Retailers and food service companies

Company name	Country	Scored or no report?	RSPO member?	ACOP submitted?	Commitment to 100% CSPO by	GHG sourcing policy?	Volume of palm oil used (t)	Volume of CSPO used	% CSPO used	Total score/12
IKEA	Sweden	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	Υ	34,000	34,000	100%	12
REWE Group	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	Υ	10,100	10,100	100%	12
ASDA (UK only)	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	12,421	12,421	100%	11
Axfood	Sweden	Scored	Yes	Yes	2009	-	1,690	1,690	100%	11
Boots Group	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	367	368	100%	11
Coles Supermarkets	Australia	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	6,813	6,813	100%	11
Coop Sweden	Sweden	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	949	949	100%	11
Coop Switzerland	Switzerland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2009	-	3,500	3,500	100%	11
Co-operative Group UK	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	-	3,890	3,890	100%	11
Delhaize Group	Belgium	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	2,500	2,664	107%	11
EDEKA Group	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2014	-	11,175	11,175	100%	11
Kaufland (Schwarz Group)	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2014	-	3,674	3,219	88%	11
Lidl (Schwarz Group)	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	17,530	13,829	79%	11
Marks & Spencer	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	3,064	3,064	100%	11
Migros	Switzerland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	10,089	10,089	100%	11
Morrisons	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	5,778	4,665	81%	11
Reitan/REMA 1000	Denmark	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	1,463	1,463	100%	11
Royal Ahold/Albert Heijn	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	8,000	8,000	100%	11
Sainbury's	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	11,212	11,212	100%	11
SOK - S Group	Finland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	1,145	892	78%	11
Tesco	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	33,811	33,811	100%	11

#### **Retailers and food service companies (continued)**

Returners un				_						
Company name	Country	Scored or no report?	RSPO member?	ACOP submitted?	Commitment to 100% CSPO by	GHG sourcing policy?	Volume of palm oil used (t)	Volume of CSPO used	% CSPO used	Total score/12
The Body Shop (L'Oréal)	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	4,828	4,828	100%	11
Waitrose	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	2,728	2,728	100%	11
ICA	Sweden	Scored	Yes	No requirement	2009	N	2,200	2,200	100%	10.5
Carrefour	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	7,000	4,310	62%	9
Casino	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	2,376	1,322	56%	9
Jumbo	Netherlands	Scored	No	NA	2013	N	2,000	2,000	100%	9
Laboratoire M&L (prev. L'Occitane)	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	1,287	380	30%	9
Magasins U/Système U	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	4,174	2,475	59%	9
Scamark (subsidiary of E.Leclerc)	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	8,364	4,251	51%	9
Groupe Lactalis	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2018	-	7,400	3,097	42%	8.5
Metcash Trading	Australia	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	43	7	16%	7
Sodexo	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	2,939	271	9%	7
Wal-Mart Stores (Global)	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	71,463	17,241	24%	7
Woolworths	Australia	Scored	Yes	Yes	2014	-	5,700	532	9%	7
Aldi (Süd)	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2018	-	53,100	11,325	21%	6.5
Kesko Food	Finland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2020	-	800	120	15%	6.5
McDonald's Corporation	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2020	-	103,336	12,997	13%	6.5
Metro Group	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2020	-	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	0%	3.5
Les Mousquetaires/ Intermarché	France	Scored	No	NA	2015	N	6,537	1,295	NA	3
Dansk Supermarked	Denmark	Scored	No	NA	-	N	5,889	0	0%	2
Colruyt	Belgium	Scored	Applied	NA	2014	N	Not known	Not disclosed	NA	1.5
Compass	UK	NR	Yes	Previous	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5
Aldi (Nord)	Germany	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Auchan	France	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Burger King	USA	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Coop Denmark	Denmark	Scored	No	NA	-	N	Not known	Not disclosed	NA	0
Costco	USA	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Doctor's Associates (Subway)	USA	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Elior	France	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
SuperGros	Denmark	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Target	USA	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0

#### **Manufacturers and processors/traders**

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Company name	Country	Scored or no report?	RSPO member?	ACOP submitted?	Commitment to 100% CSPO by	GHG sourcing policy?	Volume of palm oil used (t)	Volume of CSPO used	% CSPO used	Total score/12
Ecover	Belgium	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	Υ	775	775	100%	12
Ferrero Trading	Italy	Scored	Yes	Yes	2014	Υ	150,000	112,800	75%	12
Unilever	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	Υ	1,523,605	1,523,605	100%	12
United Biscuits	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	Υ	54,137	54,137	100%	12
Arla Foods	Denmark	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	14,025	14,025	100%	11
August Storck	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	-	14,403	14,403	100%	11
Cémoi	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	5,100	5,100	100%	11
H J Heinz	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	7,473	7,001	94%	11
HARIBO	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	N	3,350	3,350	100%	11
Iglo Group	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	2,919	2,919	100%	11
Iwata Chemical	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	6,080	6,080	100%	11
Johnson & Johnson	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	77,800	77,800	100%	11
Karl Fazer	Finland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	5,636	5,994	106%	11
Lantmännen ek för	Sweden	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	-	7,546	7,570	100%	11
Lindt & Sprüngli	Switzerland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	-	2,565	2,565	100%	11
L'Oréal	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	61,850	61,850	100%	11
Nestlé	Switzerland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	410,000	385,000	94%	11
Oriflame Cosmetics	Sweden	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	5,801	5,801	100%	11
Premier Foods	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	16,358	16,358	100%	11
Remia	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	-	8,300	8,310	100%	11
Royal FrieslandCampina	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2011	-	90,000	90,000	100%	11
Saraya	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	N	7,010	7,010	100%	11
Warburtons	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2010	-	1,180	1,181	100%	11
Bongrain	France	Scored	Yes	No requirement	2011	N	7,000	7,000	100%	10.5
Brioche Pasquier Cerqueux	France	Scored	Yes	Previous	2011	N	2,585	2,585	100%	10.5
Snack Brands	Australia	Scored	Yes	No requirement	2015	N	7,233	5,710	79%	10.5
Harry's (Barilla)	France	Scored	Yes	No	2011	N	1,800	1,800	100%	10
Henkel	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	Υ	71,608	45,613	64%	10
The Hershey Company	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2014	Υ	20,282	10,141	50%	10
Mills DA	Norway	Scored	Yes	Previous	-	N	10	10	100%	9.5
Arnott's	Australia	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	11,855	3,799	32%	9

#### **Manufacturers and processors/traders (continued)**

BASF   Germany   Scored   Yes   Yes   2015   N   200,000   60,000   30%	Company name	Country	Scored or no report?	RSPO	ACOP submitted?	Commitment to 100% CSPO by	GHG sourcing policy?	Volume of palm oil used (t)	Volume of CSPO used	% CSPO used	Total score/12
ConAgra Foods         USA         Scored         Yes         2015         -         79         40         51%           Co-op Clean         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         1,000         500         50%           Farm Frites         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         2012         -         18,917         13,168         70%           General Mills         USA         Scored         Yes         2015         -         56,041         25,772         46%           Goodman Fielder         Australia         Scored         Yes         2014         -         12,700         5,078         40%           Mondelêz International (prev. part of Kraft)         USA         Scored         Yes         2015         -         285,732         200,653         70%           Mars         USA         Scored         Yes         2013         -         77,171         43,557         56%           Râl ce Cream         UK         Scored         Yes         2015         -         211         112         53%           Râl ce Cream         UK         Scored         Yes         2015         -         841         338 <th< td=""><td>Aviko</td><td>Netherlands</td><td>Scored</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>2015</td><td>-</td><td>20,509</td><td>6,840</td><td>33%</td><td>9</td></th<>	Aviko	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	20,509	6,840	33%	9
Co-op Clean         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         1,000         50%         50%           Farm Frites         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2012         -         18,917         13,168         70%           General Mills         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         56,041         25,772         46%           Mondelêz International (prev, part of Kraft)         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         285,732         200,653         70%           Lotus Bakeries         Belgium         Scored         Yes         Yes         2012         -         8,700         5,520         63%           Mars         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         77,711         43,557         56%           R&I ce Cream         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         211         112         53%           Raisio Oyj         Finland         Scored         Yes         2015         -         841         338         40%           Smilde Foods - Royal Smilde         Netherl	BASF	Germany	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	N	200,000	60,000	30%	9
Farm Frites   Netherlands   Scored   Yes   Yes   2012   -   18,917   13,168   70%	ConAgra Foods	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	79	40	51%	9
General Mills	Co-op Clean	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	1,000	500	50%	9
Goodman Fielder         Australia         Scored         Yes         2014         -         12,700         5,078         40%           Mondel&z International (prev. part of Kraft)         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         285,732         200,653         70%           Lotus Bakeries         Belgium         Scored         Yes         Yes         2012         -         8,700         5,520         63%           Mars         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         77,171         43,557         56%           R&R Ice Cream         UK         Scored         Yes         2015         -         211         112         53%           Raisio Oyj         Finland         Scored         Yes         2015         -         841         338         40%           Smilde Foods - Royal Smilde         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         2015         -         12,100         4,000         33%           Vandemoortele         Belgium         Scored         Yes         2015         -         12,00         4,000         33%           Reckitt Benckiser         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes <td>Farm Frites</td> <td>Netherlands</td> <td>Scored</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>2012</td> <td>-</td> <td>18,917</td> <td>13,168</td> <td>70%</td> <td>9</td>	Farm Frites	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	18,917	13,168	70%	9
Mondeléz International (prev. part of Kraft)	General Mills	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	56,041	25,772	46%	9
Compart of Kraft    USA	Goodman Fielder	Australia	Scored	Yes	Yes	2014	-	12,700	5,078	40%	9
Mars         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         77,171         43,557         56%           R&R Ice Cream         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         211         112         53%           Raisio Oyj         Finland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         841         338         40%           Smilde Foods - Royal Smilde         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         12,100         4,000         33%           Vandemoortele         Belgium         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         57,306         16,819         29%           Reckitt Benckiser         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         Y         106,895         4,600         4%           Associated British Foods         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         45,831         7,582         17%           Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Ne		USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	285,732	200,653	70%	9
R&R Ice Cream         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         211         112         53%           Raisio Oyj         Finland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         841         338         40%           Smilde Foods - Royal Smilde         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         12,100         4,000         33%           Vandemoortele         Belgium         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         57,306         16,819         29%           Reckitt Benckiser         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         Y         106,895         4,600         4%           Associated British Foods         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         45,831         7,582         17%           Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation	Lotus Bakeries	Belgium	Scored	Yes	Yes	2012	-	8,700	5,520	63%	9
Raisio Oyj         Finland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         841         338         40%           Smilde Foods - Royal Smilde         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         12,100         4,000         33%           Vandemoortele         Belgium         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         57,306         16,819         29%           Reckitt Benckiser         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         Y         106,895         4,600         4%           Associated British Foods         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         45,831         7,582         17%           Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiC	Mars	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	77,171	43,557	56%	9
Smilde Foods - Royal Smilde         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         12,100         4,000         33%           Vandemoortele         Belgium         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         57,306         16,819         29%           Reckitt Benckiser         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         Y         106,895         4,600         4%           Associated British Foods         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         45,831         7,582         17%           Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         95,356         14,750         15%           Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%	R&R Ice Cream	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	211	112	53%	9
Vandemoortele         Belgium         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         57,306         16,819         29%           Reckitt Benckiser         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         Y         106,895         4,600         4%           Associated British Foods         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         45,831         7,582         17%           Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         95,356         14,750         15%           Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble	Raisio Oyj	Finland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	841	338	40%	9
Reckitt Benckiser         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         Y         106.895         4,600         4%           Associated British Foods         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         45,831         7,582         17%           Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         95,356         14,750         15%           Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Barilla         <	Smilde Foods - Royal Smilde	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	12,100	4,000	33%	9
Associated British Foods         UK         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         45,831         7,582         17%           Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         95,356         14,750         15%           Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%           Colgate-Palmolive	Vandemoortele	Belgium	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	57,306	16,819	29%	9
Barry Callebaut         Switzerland         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         32,998         5,776         18%           CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         95,356         14,750         15%           Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         8,981         21         0%           Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%           Colgate-Palmolive         USA	Reckitt Benckiser	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	Y	106,895	4,600	4%	8
CSM         Netherlands         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         107,449         18,672         17%           Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         95,356         14,750         15%           Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         8,981         21         0%           Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%         6           Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oi	Associated British Foods	UK	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	N	45,831	7,582	17%	7
Kao Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         2015         -         95,356         14,750         15%           Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         8,981         21         0%           Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%         6           Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%           Tamanohada Soap Corpor	Barry Callebaut	Switzerland	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	32,998	5,776	18%	7
Lion Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         2015         -         26,500         2,000         8%           PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         8,981         21         0%           Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%         6           Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%           Tamanohada Soap Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         N         672         24         4%           Yves Rocher         France <td>CSM</td> <td>Netherlands</td> <td>Scored</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>2015</td> <td>-</td> <td>107,449</td> <td>18,672</td> <td>17%</td> <td>7</td>	CSM	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	107,449	18,672	17%	7
PepsiCo         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         457,200         77,719         17%           Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         8,981         21         0%           Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%         6           Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%         6           Tamanohada Soap Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         No requirement         2015         N         672         24         4%         6           Yves Rocher         France         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         5,125         25	Kao Corporation	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	95,356	14,750	15%	7
Procter & Gamble         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2015         -         462,000         58,000         13%           Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         8,981         21         0%           Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%         6           Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%         6           Tamanohada Soap Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         No requirement         2015         N         672         24         4%         6           Yves Rocher         France         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         5,125         25         0%	Lion Corporation	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	26,500	2,000	8%	7
Shiseido         Japan         Scored         Yes         Yes         2013         -         8,981         21         0%           Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%         6           Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%         6           Tamanohada Soap Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         No requirement         2015         N         672         24         4%         6           Yves Rocher         France         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         5,125         25         0%	PepsiCo	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	457,200	77,719	17%	7
Barilla         Italy         Scored         Yes         Previous         2015         N         39,250         1,800         5%         6           Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%         6           Tamanohada Soap Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         No requirement         2015         N         672         24         4%         6           Yves Rocher         France         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         5,125         25         0%	Procter & Gamble	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2015	-	462,000	58,000	13%	7
Colgate-Palmolive         USA         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         109,259         25,952         24%         6           Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%         6           Tamanohada Soap Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         No requirement         2015         N         672         24         4%         6           Yves Rocher         France         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         5,125         25         0%         6	Shiseido	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2013	-	8,981	21	0%	7
Kamani Oil Industries         India         Scored         Yes         Yes         2017         N         102,800         288         0%         6           Tamanohada Soap Corporation         Japan         Scored         Yes         No requirement         2015         N         672         24         4%         6           Yves Rocher         France         Scored         Yes         Yes         2020         -         5,125         25         0%         6	Barilla	Italy	Scored	Yes	Previous	2015	N	39,250	1,800	5%	6.5
Tamanohada Soap CorporationJapanScoredYesNo requirement2015N672244%Yves RocherFranceScoredYesYes2020-5,125250%	Colgate-Palmolive	USA	Scored	Yes	Yes	2020	-	109,259	25,952	24%	6.5
Corporation     Japan     Scored     Yes     requirement     2015     N     6/2     24     4%       Yves Rocher     France     Scored     Yes     Yes     2020     -     5,125     25     0%	Kamani Oil Industries	India	Scored	Yes	Yes	2017	N	102,800	288	0%	6.5
		Japan	Scored	Yes		2015	N	672	24	4%	6.5
Ajinomoto Japan Scored Yes Yes 2018 - 2,850 0 0%	Yves Rocher	France	Scored	Yes	Yes	2020	-	5,125	25	0%	6.5
	Ajinomoto	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2018	-	2,850	0	0%	4.5
Hillshire Brands (prev. Sara Lee)  USA Scored No NA 2018 N 7,330 916 12%	***	USA	Scored	No	NA	2018	N	7,330	916	12%	4.5

#### Manufacturers and processors/traders (continued)

Company name	Country	Scored or no report?	RSPO member?	ACOP submitted?	Commitment to 100% CSPO by	GHG sourcing policy?	Volume of palm oil used (t)	Volume of CSPO used	% CSPO used	Total score/12
Taiyo Yushi Corp	Japan	Scored	Yes	Yes	2020	-	13,000	0	0%	4.5
Nutreco International	Netherlands	Scored	Yes	Previous	2016	N	15,000	0	0%	4
Ruchi Soya Industries	India	Scored	Yes	Yes	-	N	1,425,690	0	0%	4
Kellogg Company	USA	Scored	Yes	Previous	2011	N	Confidential	Not disclosed	NA	2.5
Godrej Industries	India	Scored	Yes	Yes	-	N	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	0%	2
Avon	USA	NR	Yes	Previous	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5
Findus Group/Young's	UK	NR	Yes	Previous	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5
International Flavors & Fragrances	USA	NR	Yes	No requirement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5
Mimasu Cleancare	Japan	Scored	Yes	No requirement	-	N	Not known	Not disclosed	NA	1.5
Peerless Holdings	Australia	NR	Yes	Previous	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5
Adani Wilmar	India	NR	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Danone	France	NR	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Emami Biotech	India	NR	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Ginsters (division of Samworth Brothers)	UK	NR	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
IGOR	Italy	NR	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
DuPont	USA	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Valio Oy	Finland	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0

#### Key

NR: Company hasn't reported to either WWF or the RSPO

No requirement: Company has been a member of the RSPO for less than

a year so isn't required to submit an ACOP

Previous: Company hasn't submitted an ACOP to the RSPO this

year but has done in previous years

NA: Data is not available because the company has not

reported to WWF or the RSPO

Dash (-): Company did report but left that question blank

Companies are sorted by overall score and then companies with the same score are sorted alphabetically.



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## WHAT DO THE SCORECARD RESULTS SHOW?

Our third Scorecard in four years shows that while some companies have made excellent progress, others are seriously lagging behind.



THE OVERALL RATE
OF PROGRESS
SINCE 2011 SEEMS
TO HAVE SLOWED
COMPARED TO THE
IMPROVEMENTS WE
SAW BETWEEN OUR
FIRST SCORECARD
IN 2009 AND THE
SECOND IN 2011

With our third Scorecard in four years, we're able to build up a picture of how companies are progressing over time. We've expanded and changed the list of companies we've scored over the years, so not all companies have been consistently scored over the three Scorecards. And we've also changed some of the questions to better reflect the reality of the efforts companies have made (and need to make) to shift their use of palm oil to CSPO.

However, a core set of six questions has remained consistent:

- 1. Is the company a member of the RSPO?
- 2. Has it submitted a complete annual report to the RSPO as required?
- 3. Does it have a public commitment to use 100 per cent CSPO by 2015 or sooner?
- 4. Does it disclose how much palm oil it is using?
- **5.** Is it using any CSPO?
- 6. If so, does it disclose how much CSPO it uses?

Forty-nine companies appeared in both the 2009 and 2011 Scorecards – and we've taken the opportunity to look at them again in 2013 to see how they're progressing.

Figure 5 below compares scores from 2009 to 2013, and shows most of the companies that we've scored since 2009 are making some progress. Companies such as Raisio Oyj, Arla Foods, Magasins U/Système U, Coop Sweden, Lidl and EDEKA Group have improved on their performance as measured in 2011. However, the overall rate of progress since 2011 seems to have slowed compared to the improvements we saw between our first Scorecard in 2009 and the second in 2011.

This may reflect that the early adopters of sustainable palm oil have already taken action, and progress among the next set of companies is slower. But the urgency of the situation has not declined and we would urge companies to redouble their efforts to improve their performance.

Figure 5: 2009, 2011 and 2013 scores compared

2009 2011 2013



### HOW DID THE RETAILERS PERFORM?

Many retailers have put in hard work to progress, with two companies achieving a top score of 12 out of 12, and another 21 getting 11 out of 12.



Overall this year's Scorecard shows that the early movers on sustainable palm oil have really put in the hard work to progress. Two companies, IKEA and REWE Group, achieved top scores; not only because they have reached 100 per cent CSPO already but also because they are setting policies that require suppliers to cut climate emissions from palm oil production. A further 21 companies scored 11 out of a possible 12 points, reflecting their progress toward 100 per cent CSPO.

#### **RSPO** membership

Disappointingly, there are still some retailers that have failed to take even the first step of joining the RSPO. The RSPO has existed for more than a decade, and has been promoted strongly by NGOs, the progressive parts of the industry and, in Europe at least, governments and national initiatives. Yet 12 of the 52 retailers and food service companies scored – more than one in five – have yet to join the RSPO. Burying their heads in the sand and hoping the problems facing palm oil will go away is a wholly inadequate response.

## Commitments to use only sustainable palm oil

More than half of the 44 mainly European retailers scored in 2011 were committed to using only CSPO by 2015 – but 18 had made either vague or no such promises.

In 2013, 36 of the 52 companies have commitments to be at 100 per cent CSPO by 2015 or earlier. A further five (Groupe Lactalis, Aldi (Süd), Kesko Food, McDonald's Corporation and Metro Group) have commitments later than 2015. Meanwhile, 11 have no public commitments to use sustainable palm oil at all.

While this shows some progress, it is still concerning that some companies do not yet seem to see the urgency of taking action on palm oil.

#### **Transparency**

In 2011 WWF hoped for greater transparency about how much palm oil and CSPO companies were using in order to give growers supplying CSPO a better idea of the likely future demand.

In 2013, 40 out of 52 retailers have disclosed this (and a further two have told us that they don't yet calculate how much they use). One company declined to tell us or the RSPO how much they use — and a further nine did not reply to us at all. It seems that at least those companies already taking action are responding to the need to give clear signals to palm oil producers about the likely scale of demand for CSPO.

#### **Use of CSPO**

In 2011 we were disappointed at how few retailers were making sure that the majority of the palm oil they used was from sustainable sources. We were particularly concerned that many were not even taking up the Book and Claim option to at least take the first step on the journey to sustainable palm oil. Since only half of the CSPO available then was being bought, we concluded that there were absolutely no excuses for retailers not to buy or cover 100 per cent of their use.



In the intervening two years, the availability of CSPO has expanded even further and the number of suppliers able to offer it in one or other of the physical supply options has also increased.

WE ARE CONCERNED
THAT RETAILERS
ARE NOT MOVING
FAST ENOUGH AS A
GROUP TO MEET THE
2015 DEADLINE

In 2013, 39 out of 52 retailers are using CSPO and 21 are using or covering all of their palm oil use with CSPO. This is a sign that still too few companies are rising to the sustainability challenge.

Overall, 52 per cent of the palm oil used by the retailers scored is covered by CSPO. Disappointingly, this is worse than the 53 per cent we found in 2011 – although this is partly explained by the inclusion this time around of US-based companies, where awareness and action on palm oil is lower than in Europe. Nevertheless, we are concerned that companies are not moving fast enough as a group to meet their own 2015 deadlines.

#### Will companies meet the 2015 deadline?

Most of the retailers that have already made commitments to reach 100 per cent CSPO have done so.

#### Retailers already using 100% CSPO

ASDA (UK only) • Axfood • Boots Group • Coles Supermarkets
Coop Sweden • Coop Switzerland • Co-operative Group UK • Delhaize Group
EDEKA Group • ICA • IKEA • Jumbo • Marks & Spencer • Migros
Reitan/REMA 1000 • REWE Group • Royal Ahold/Albert Heijn • Sainsbury's
Tesco • The Body Shop (L'Oréal) • Waitrose •

Generally, those that have committed to get to 100 per cent CSPO by 2015 also seem to be making good progress – but there are some notable exceptions like Metcash Trading, Sodexo, Wal-Mart and Woolworths. These companies will have to intensify efforts to hit their own targets.



As in 2011, these results show that there are options for all retailers to act as responsibly as their top-scoring competitors. In Europe in particular it is clear that retailers are key to driving transformation among the many manufacturers who use palm oil. It is clearly possible for retailers not only to make the right commitments, but to follow them up with action.

We once again urge many more retailers to demand RSPO-certified palm oil, to send a sustainability signal that affects the whole supply chain. This is now even more urgent than it was in 2011 since it is now less than two years to the 2015 deadline.

Beyond this, the RSPO is at a critical stage. Growers that are most effectively implementing RSPO standards – on issues like not buying palm oil fruit from unknown sources, minimizing the use of hazardous chemicals and reducing GHGs – need to be rewarded for doing so. WWF wants retailers to use the data available from the RSPO (such as GHG reports) to start buying from the leaders in the RSPO rather than the laggards.

## HOW DID THE MANUFACTURERS PERFORM?

Four manufacturing companies got a top score of 12 out of 12, with another 19 receiving 11 out of 12, reflecting their good progress on using CSPO.



Overall this year's Scorecard shows consistent effort by some manufacturers to make progress on palm oil. The four top scorers represent the full range of palm oil users, from a relatively small user (Ecover) through medium-sized ones (Ferrero Trading and United Biscuits) to the largest user (Unilever). All four have shown real commitment and action not only on buying CSPO but also on requiring action on climate change right along their palm oil supply chains. There are a further 19 manufacturers who have received 11 out of a possible 12 points, reflecting their good progress on using CSPO.

#### **RSPO** membership

Of the 78 global companies scored, 75 were already RSPO members, meaning they've at least taken the very first step all companies should take to engage in understanding the issues associated with palm oil.

## Commitments to use only sustainable palm oil

Around 70 per cent of the companies (56 out of 78) have taken the next step by making public commitments to use only CSPO by 2015 or sooner. But seven companies have made only vague commitments beyond 2015, and a further 15 have made no public commitments at all.

#### **Transparency**

In 2011 WWF called for greater transparency about how much palm oil and CSPO companies were using in order to give growers supplying CSPO a better idea of the

likely future demand. In 2013 we have found that only 64 out of 78 manufacturers and processors have disclosed this; the rest have not. Companies need to be able and willing to disclose how much palm oil they use to send a clear signal to growers that there is a market for sustainable palm oil.

#### Use of CSPO

In 2011 there was good news about the number of manufacturers starting to use CSPO – but not such good news when it came to how many were approaching 100 per cent.

In 2013 we have found that 60 out of 78 are using CSPO but still only 24 are wholly sourcing or covering their palm oil use with CSPO. In 2011, 42 per cent of the reported use of palm oil by the manufacturing sector was CSPO – now it has only grown marginally to 48 per cent. This progress is not nearly fast enough.

### Will the companies meet the 2015 deadline?

Like the retailers, almost all of the early movers with long-standing commitments to CSPO have made good progress on reaching their goals.

Most of the companies that made commitments to reach 100 per cent CSPO have done so.

#### Manufacturers already using 100% CSPO

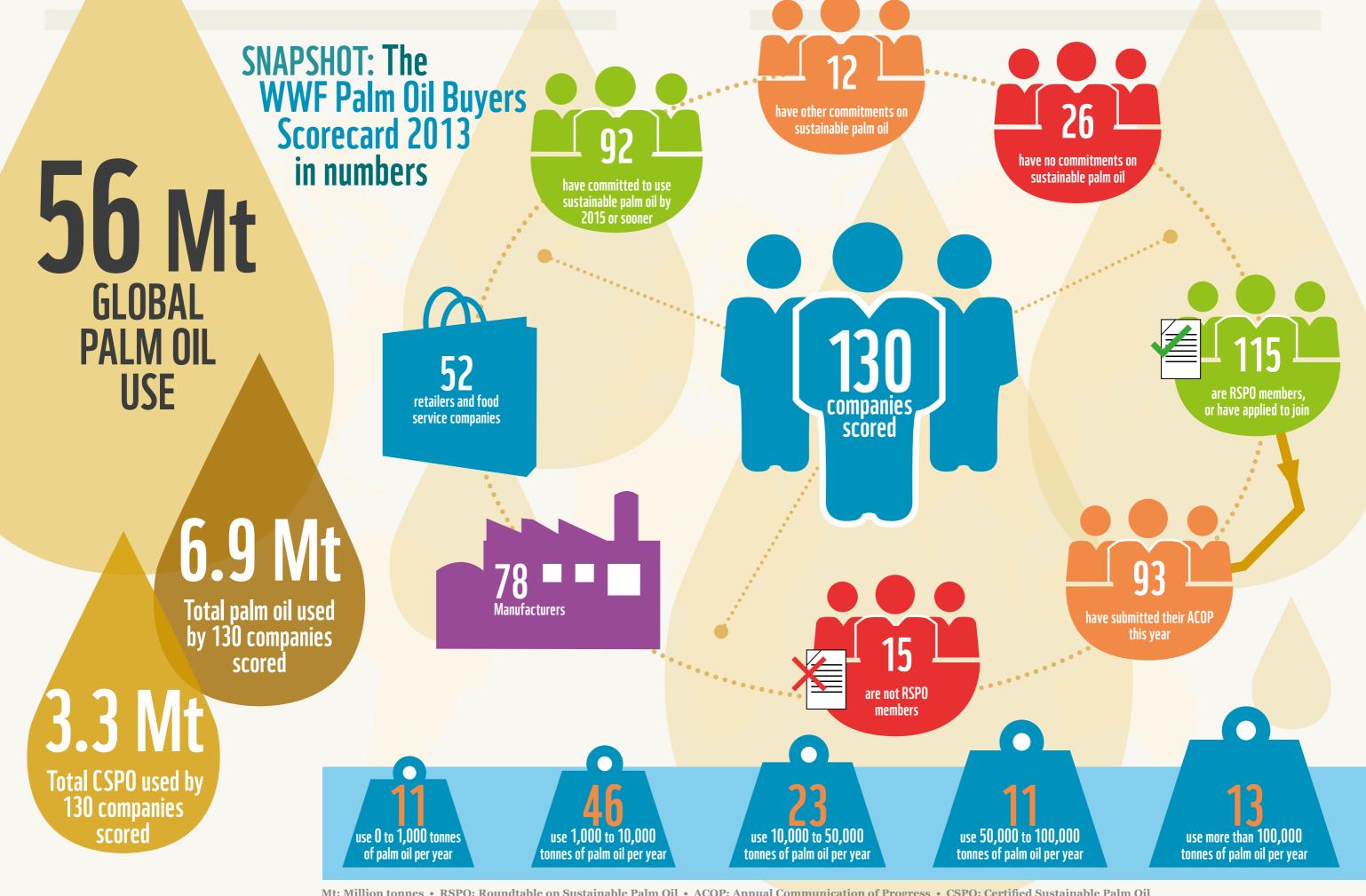
Arla Foods • August Storck • Bongrain • Brioche Pasquier Cerqueux Cémoi • Ecover • HARIBO • Harry's (Barilla)
Iglo Group • Iwata Chemical • Johnson & Johnson • Karl Fazer
Lantmännen ek för • Lindt & Sprüngli • L'Oréal • Mills DA • Oriflame
Cosmetics • Premier Foods • Royal FrieslandCampina • Remia
Saraya • Unilever • United Biscuits • Warburtons

Most of those that have committed to get to 100 per cent CSPO by 2015 also seem to be making good progress – but there are some notable exceptions like Barry Callebaut, Reckitt Benckiser, Associated British Foods, CSM, Kao Corporation, Lion Corporation, Procter & Gamble, PepsiCo, Shiseido, Barilla and Tamanohada Soap Corporation, who will have to redouble efforts to hit their own targets.



As with the profiled retailers, the scores for manufacturers are a mixed bag. Several manufacturers have shown real progress, with those of differing sizes and sectors setting good examples of how progress can be made on sourcing sustainable palm oil. But overall things are not progressing fast enough.

With only a short time to go until the 2015 deadline, a much bigger and more concerted effort is required from many companies. Otherwise they risk failing to reach the deadlines they have set for themselves, not to mention failing their customers who are looking to them for responsible action on palm oil.



Mt: Million tonnes • RSPO: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil • ACOP: Annual Communication of Progress • CSPO: Certified Sustainable Palm Oil

### HOW ARE COMPANIES PERFORMING AROUND THE WORLD?

For the first time, the Scorecard can differentiate between progress in major markets around the world. The differences are quite startling, with Europe leading the way and others lagging behind.

Region	Number of companies scored	Number of companies reporting	Number of non- respondents	Number who are RSPO members	Number who have targets	Number using any CSPO	Number using 100% CSPO	Total palm oil use	Total CSPO use	% CSPO
Australia	7	6	1	7	6	6	1	44,344	21,939	49%
India and Japan	15	13	2	15	7	8	2	1,689,939	30,673	2%
USA	22	15	7	16	12	14	2	1,738,085	560,708	32%
Europe	86	76	10	76	67	70	40	3,416,746	2,725,392	80%
TOTAL	130	110	20	114	92	98	45	6,889,114	3,338,712	48%

Although the selection of companies for the Scorecard is not a random sample, it is clear that European companies are leading efforts to transform their palm oil sourcing. Some 80 per cent of the 3.4 million tonnes used by European-based companies (some of them multinational) is already CSPO. The rate among Asian-based companies scored (a much smaller sample) is only 2 per cent. However, this shows that efforts in Asia are beginning: given the size and growth of Asian markets for palm oil, Asia is key to changing the global palm oil sector in the long run.

In this Scorecard we attempted to find information on a number of manufacturers in other major Asian palm oil consuming regions – in particular Indonesia and Singapore. Unfortunately in most cases these companies were not members of the RSPO and were not making commitments or taking action on sustainable palm oil. We have therefore chosen not to include them in this Scorecard, but we will be doing so in the future. Instead we have focused on some of the more positive stories of progress seen in Asian markets in other sections of this report (see *Palm oil in Indonesia* on page 54 and *Instant noodles* on page 56).

The results from the Australian companies scored shows that about half of the palm oil they use is CSPO. The corresponding figure for the US-based companies is just below a third, reflecting that awareness and action on sustainability issues in the US is lagging behind other markets.

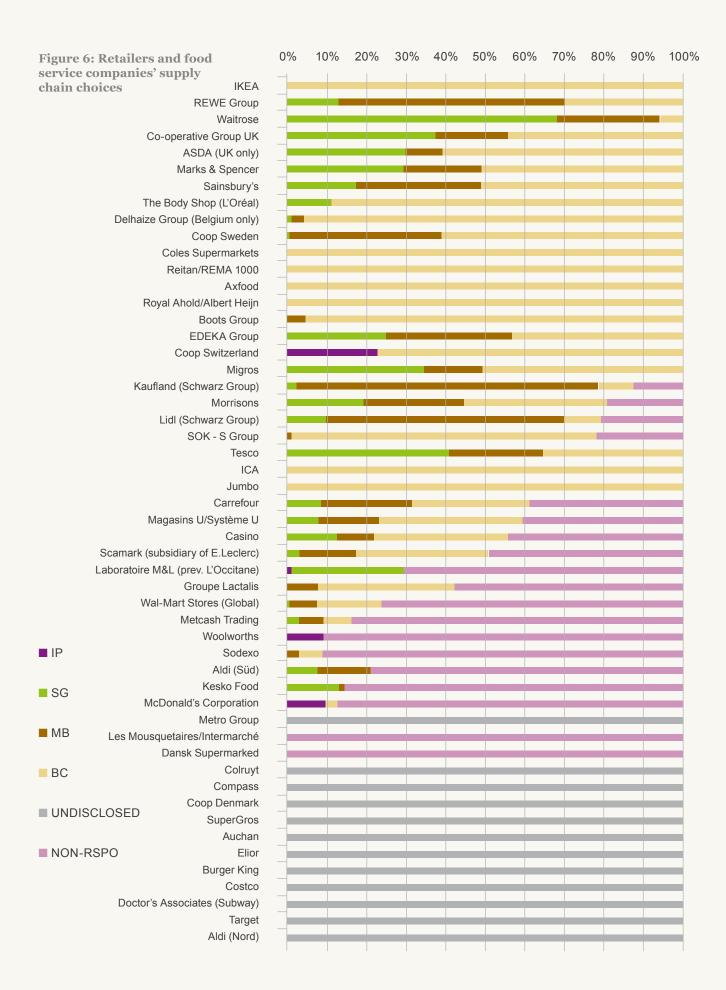
# WHICH SUPPLY CHAIN OPTIONS ARE PALM OIL USERS CHOOSING?

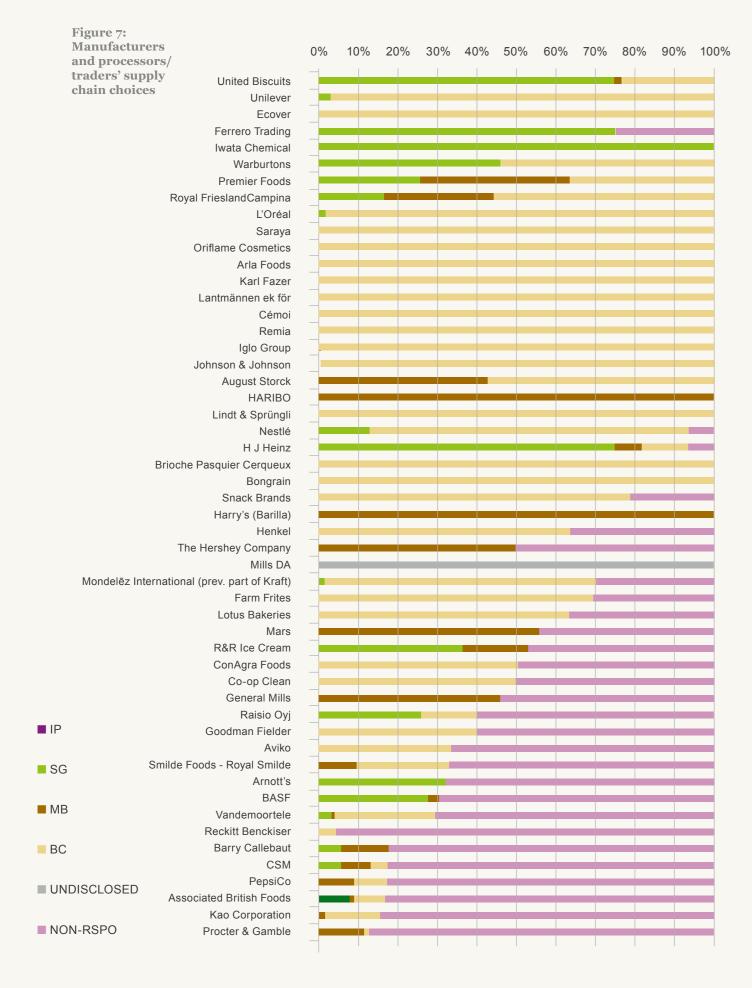
WWF wants to see companies, particularly in Europe, moving more quickly toward physical supply chains so they can make sure all the palm oil they use is from acceptable sources.

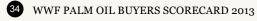
To understand more about supply chain options for palm oil, please see page 46.

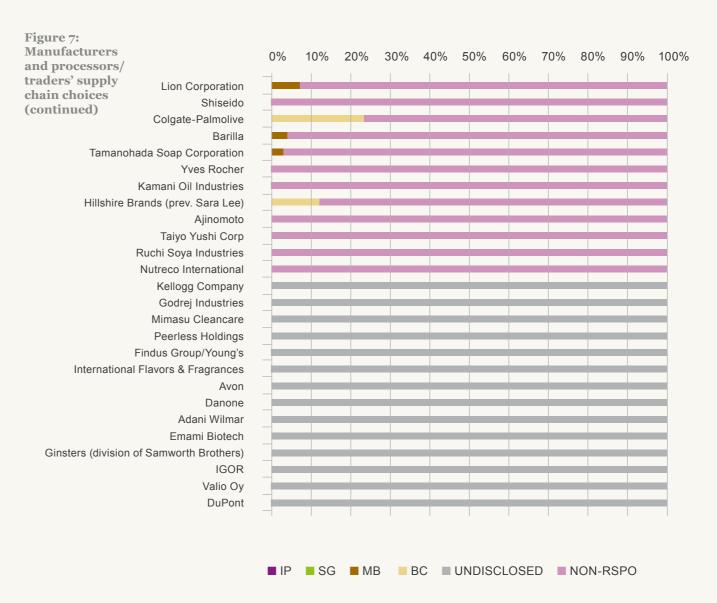
The following figures illustrate the supply chain choices made by companies included in the Scorecard. They show that even companies already at 100 per cent CSPO rely heavily on the Book and Claim option. This is particularly disappointing in the European market, where we were hoping to see a faster move to physical supply chains.













COMPANIES MUST INSIST ON 100% SEGREGATED CSPO

WWF wants to see sustainable palm oil become a commodity in its own right – so that it can be traded in sustainable supply chains separate from the trade in conventional palm oil. Over a longer period, as markets like Europe and the US reach 100 per cent CSPO and demand grows in Asia, we would

like to see the trade in non-certified palm oil dwindling and stopping.

Moving as quickly as possible to a clean, sustainable supply chain for palm oil is crucial. It's clear from WWF's Palming Off a National Park report (see page 14) that the global palm oil supply chain as it now exists contains illegal palm oil that has caused damage to some of the world's most important protected areas. This is a huge risk to all companies all along that supply chain. The only solution for the end user who doesn't want to be associated with deforestation is to eliminate unacceptable palm oil – and the easiest way to do that is to insist on 100 per cent Segregated CSPO.

To achieve this sustainable palm oil trade, we need to see whole supply chains and associated refineries and processing plants shifting to using only CSPO – so that everything they produce is derived solely from CSPO. In other words, we want to see the "physical" supply chain options growing – and that means all users of palm oil

need to work hard with their suppliers and customers to push for faster progress.

But this won't happen overnight. Until global volumes of CSPO grow to a much higher level, and until entire supply chains from refiners through to end users can switch to only using CSPO, there will remain a need to offer Book and Claim CSPO. This is especially true for products that use complex derivatives and fractions of palm oil; in these cases, we support the use of Book and Claim, though we still urge buyers to push their suppliers to begin sourcing traceable palm oil.

In regions and markets where the volume of CSPO is increasing, supply chains based on physical CSPO are starting to emerge. In the UK, leading actors like New Britain Palm Oil have been instrumental in meeting the demand for Segregated CSPO and spurring others into the market. In other Western European markets, the likes of Unimills (a subsidiary of the major Malaysian palm oil producer Sime Darby), Cargill and Loders Croklaan (part of Malaysian producer IOI) have all started to supply and promote physical CSPO. The RSPO has compiled a list of all the suppliers able to offer CSPO.

In this Scorecard, we show which companies are using which supply chain options to meet their palm oil needs – but for now, we've stopped short of scoring them on these choices.



EVERY USER OF PALM OIL SHOULD BE PUSHING THEIR SUPPLIERS HARD TO MAKE SEGREGATED AND MASS BALANCE CSPO AVAILABLE. WITHOUT THAT PRESSURE, THE GLOBAL INDUSTRY WILL NOT TRANSFORM ITSELF

This Scorecard shows that a handful of companies like Iwata Chemical, United Biscuits, Waitrose, Ferrero Trading and HJ Heinz have done exactly what WWF has asked of them. They have put the effort into making sure they're in a good place to meet their commitments to use Segregated CSPO and to move away from relying on Book and Claim certificates.

It also shows, however, that the large majority are still reliant on Book and Claim certificates and are in danger of failing to reach their own targets for using physical sources of CSPO by 2015.

These figures also show that many companies are using some CSPO, but are not yet at 100 per cent. As in 2011, this is disappointing, given that just over half of the CSPO available is sold. These companies should be able to cover their total use of palm oil, even if only with Book and Claim certificates.

WWF wants to see physical supply chains established that only handle Segregated CSPO. Companies need to send a signal to their suppliers that they want to see a faster shift toward physical supplies of CSPO. This needs to happen first in markets such as Western Europe, where the availability of physical (including Segregated) CSPO is increasing.

Every user of palm oil should be already at 100 per cent CSPO. They should be using as much CSPO as is available from Mass Balance and Segregated supplies – and if there is not enough, they should be covering the rest of their total use of palm oil with Book and Claim certificates.

Every user of palm oil should be pushing their suppliers hard to make Segregated and Mass Balance CSPO available. Without that pressure, the global industry will not transform itself.



## ARE PALM OIL USERS DEMANDING LOW-CARBON PALM OIL?

WWF wants palm oil growers to disclose their GHG emissions and go the extra mile to make sure their operations are sustainable.

Since its launch in 2007, the RSPO standard has required existing estates and mills to report and reduce their GHG emissions. As of 2013, new developments have to be planned in ways that minimize their emissions – including by avoiding high-carbon areas like forests and peatlands and by building mills that eliminate methane emissions. Although these are welcome moves, the RSPO standard doesn't set specific targets or thresholds for emissions from land-use change – and the RSPO does not even yet require public reporting of emissions.

WWF would like to see progressive growers make such climate commitments and report on them. However growers will only be encouraged to go the extra mile if there is a clear market demand for "low-carbon" palm oil. That's why, for the first time, this Scorecard asks retailers and manufacturers about their GHG policies.

The Scorecard shows that just over half of the scored companies (69 out of 130) have policies and measures in place to reduce GHG emissions from their own operations.

Even worse, only nine out of the 130 have policies to deal with the emissions associated with the palm oil they use.

This is worrying. Emissions from clearing land, cultivating oil palm (particularly on peat soils), milling and disposing of waste from mills make up a significant proportion of the overall lifetime emissions from products containing palm oil (as with other raw ingredients). Users of palm oil need to take responsibility for these emissions and send signals back to growers to deal with them.

Notable exceptions include Ecover, Ferrero Trading, IKEA, Unilever, Reckitt Benckiser, United Biscuits, The Hershey Company, Henkel and REWE Group, who all reported to us or the RSPO that they have policies that address the GHG emissions of the palm oil they source. We have not verified these policies or assessed how effective they are in removing palm oil with unacceptable climate impacts from these companies' supply chains. However, we acknowledge the leadership these companies have shown in seeking to deal with the issue.

The recent changes to the RSPO P&Cs give palm oil users the opportunity to deal more effectively with GHG emissions. In a welcome development, 49 companies that we scored are planning to require their suppliers to disclose the GHG reports required by the RSPO. This will help them make informed decisions about which growers to source from.



SHOWS THAT HALF
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PLACE TO REDUCE
GHG EMISSIONS
FROM THEIR OWN
OPERATIONS

Demanding transparency from suppliers on GHG emissions is one of our core additional asks for the industry. Palm oil buyers need to use this information to support growers that are leading the way on reducing emissions.



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# HEADLINE FINDINGS OF THE SCORECARD

A summary of what we've found in 2013 — and what action companies need to take now.

Unfortunately the early progress seen between 2009 and 2011 seems to have slowed down slightly. This may be because the early adopters have been the most enthusiastic companies who have put in the most work and achieved real progress, while not enough other companies are making the same level of effort.

Companies are still relying on Book and Claim to fulfil targets for the use of CSPO. While this is an essential starting point, it should only be considered a step on the journey toward physical supply chains of Mass Balance and fully Segregated CSPO. Particularly in markets like Europe, where supply is increasing in both volume and variety, there is a real need for companies to continue pushing the supply chain of traders, refiners and processors to also transform themselves.

Disappointingly, even with the widespread use of Book and Claim, there are still too many companies that only seem to be "dipping their toes" into sustainable palm oil. Even in 2011 there was absolutely no reason why all the companies we scored – and many more besides – could not be at 100 per cent CSPO. Since then supply has almost doubled, but still overall less half the palm oil the companies we looked at were using was certified. These 130 companies represent almost 7 million tonnes of palm oil use a year – a volume that could easily be met by the CSPO currently available. They really have to use that power to help the industry transform itself.

Interest, and more importantly action, on palm oil is starting up in Asia. Although at a low level and among only a few companies, this is a very welcome development, and shows the potential for Asia to transform the global industry.

There are early signs that the users of palm oil are starting to take the climate change impacts of the industry as seriously as many of the growers are. The RSPO has been forward-looking when it comes to tackling GHGs – and some growers have shown real innovation in reducing their emissions. Now is the time for the buyers of palm oil to support those innovators and use the tools made available by the RSPO to do so.

In terms of individual company performance, as in 2011 there is a mix of good and bad performers. Many companies that showed early promise in 2009 and 2011 have delivered, but many more still have a long way to go.

2015 is just round the corner and there is no certainty that all the companies that have committed to using 100 per cent CSPO by then will be able to do so.



SOME 20 COMPANIES
DID NOT RESPOND AT
ALL TO OUR REQUEST
FOR INFORMATION
ON THEIR ACTIONS
ON PALM OIL.
NON-RESPONDERS
WHO ARE ALSO RSPO
MEMBERS HAVE
FAILED TO KEEP
TO THE RSPO'S
BASIC RULES

Some 20 companies did not respond at all to our request for information on their actions on palm oil. They include major retailers and brands such as Aldi (Nord), Burger King and Doctor's Associates (Subway).

Non-responders who are also RSPO members have failed to keep to the RSPO's basic rules. These include Compass, Findus Group/Young's, Ginsters and Avon.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

## Companies should:

Join the RSPO and be an active member.

The challenges facing the palm oil industry are global and involve all the steps in the supply chain from investors, through growers, to traders and refiners, to manufacturers and retailers. Transforming the global industry requires all these actors to work together. The only place where this is happening on a global scale is within the RSPO. If companies want to be part of the solution rather than the problem they need to contribute to the work of the RSPO.



Segregated supply chains by 2015 at the very latest.

Joining the RSPO and discussing palm oil sustainability is only the first step.

Make a commitment to source 100 per cent CSPO from Mass Balance or

Action is what is needed to transform the industry. For buyers and users of palm oil that means above all else committing to using only RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil. Other responses to the sustainability challenges facing users of palm oil, such as substituting it with other vegetable oils, will not solve the problem and may have their own negative impacts (see page 57).

TO BE PART OF THE SOLUTION RATHER THAN THE PROBLEM

THEY NEED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF THE RSPO

Cover all of their use of palm oil with CSPO from any of the supply chain options.

Commitments and promises will have little impact on transforming the industry if they're not backed up with action immediately. In 2011 WWF was clearly saying that there was absolutely no excuse for all RSPO members not to be using 100 per cent CSPO, at least through Book and Claim certificates. This is even truer in 2013, when more than 8 million tonnes of CSPO is available. This is more than enough to fulfil all palm oil use in Europe and the US and to start meeting demand elsewhere.

#### Start investing in traceable supply chains of CSPO.

Continuing to rely solely on the Book and Claim system only answers part of the problem facing the palm oil industry. Although it sends a message to growers that there is demand for CSPO, it does not give an incentive to the supply chain as a whole to engage in changing the way they do business. Our work in Tesso Nilo (see page 14) is a reminder that illegal and destructive practices remain common within the palm oil industry. Only when we have transparency and true control over the flow of oil palm from farmers' fields and estates all the way to the end customer will we be able to eliminate these abuses.

#### Be transparent about their use of palm oil.

The global palm oil trade is hampered by a lack of transparency at every turn. Users of palm oil need to be able to give clear signals to growers about the potential market for CSPO – without those signals growers will not respond by certifying more of their land more quickly.





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COMPANIES

#### For retailers, go beyond "own-brand" commitments.

Almost all of the retailers in the RSPO have committed to using only CSPO for their own-brand products. They are washing their hands of responsibility for the palm oil they sell – on their shelves, to their customers – on behalf of other companies. Transformation does not mean turning a blind eye to half of the problem. Retailers have demonstrated that they are a powerful agent of change – they should be using that power to finish the job.

#### Raise awareness of the RSPO and CSPO globally.

Manufacturers and retailers have the power to help and encourage their peers and competitors to improve. Sharing best practice helps others to avoid mistakes and pitfalls. In the long run, it also makes committed companies' own jobs easier by increasing the number of businesses that are active in sustainable palm oil supply chains. The RSPO is a good example of how collaboration can work, but there are other regional and national opportunities to work together.

## Demand CSPO from certified RSPO member growers that are going beyond the basic requirements of the RSPO P&Cs.

The recently reviewed RSPO standard has created a space within which certified growers can choose to operate. Some will naturally choose to perform at the top of their game – but others may decide to get away with doing the least possible to stay certified. WWF expects progressive producers to set and report on their own performance level within the framework of the RSPO P&Cs. They need to show the world they are achieving the highest standards on a range of issues from GHGs, to sourcing fruit, to ending the use of hazardous chemicals.

However, progressive growers will only go beyond the P&Cs if they're able to sell their CSPO. Responsible buyers and/or users of palm oil, including those companies in this Scorecard, must show parallel commitments and actions. As well as buying 100 per cent CSPO, they should make sure it comes from growers that have made clear public commitments and publicly reported on WWF's additional asks.

#### See WWF's full list of asks for producers

WWF believes that these steps represent the most effective solutions for companies to show their commitment to sustainable palm oil, and to reduce the serious risk to their reputations posed by illegal and unsustainable palm oil.

#### Consumers can:



#### Only shop from companies that have committed to and are using CSPO.

The urgency of the issues around palm oil means that it is now time for consumers to exercise their power. Words alone from corporations are no longer enough. Only companies that are taking concrete actions to deliver on their promises should win the hard-earned cash of discerning customers.



#### Look for the RSPO trademark on products.

One way for consumers to really encourage companies to make the necessary shift to physical use of CSPO is to seek out and buy products that carry the RSPO trademark - the sign that they actually contain physical CSPO. You can find out which products carry the RSPO logo at www.betterpalmoil.org. Only a few products carry the logo today. But one way to encourage more uptake is to ask your favourite brands when more will be available. See page 60 for more information.



#### Ask retailers to source CSPO products for everything they sell - not just their own brands.

Supermarkets contain a mixture of own-brand and other brand products. Retailers' commitments to CSPO almost always refer only to their own-brand products. So even if all of their own-brand products contain only CSPO, other margarine, chocolate, soap, detergents and so on that you can buy in their shops may well be from unsustainable sources. We feel that this is disingenuous. Retailers have massive power to change the way all brands act – and we think that they should exercise that power.

Ask manufacturers to source CSPO and make and meet commitments to 100 per cent CSPO by 2015 or sooner.

All manufacturers are sensitive to what their customers want. You have power as a consumer to demand that they do the right thing and only use CSPO.



Contact WWF to find out about other ways to get involved with our work (see our list of offices at wwf.org).



# **SUPPLY CHAIN**

Companies can buy palm oil and its derivatives certified by the RSPO through **OPTIONS** three main supply chain systems: Segregated or Identity Preserved: Mass Balance and Book and Claim.

#### Segregated and Identity **Preserved CSPO**

What is it? As the name suggests, this is certified palm oil that is physically separated from non-certified palm oil all the way from the mill to the end user. Identity Preserved CSPO can be traced back to a single certified estate and mill. Segregated CSPO may include a mixture from different mills, but all of them are certified and it's not mixed with conventional palm oil.

**Benefits:** This option guarantees that the end product contains 100 per cent CSPO and that the oil used is not contributing to illegal or unsustainable practices. It also requires companies along the whole supply chain to understand where exactly they're sourcing from.

Disadvantages: It can be expensive because the two streams of certified and noncertified oil or derivatives need to be kept apart throughout the entire supply chain.

#### **Mass Balance CSPO**

What is it? This option allows companies along the supply chain, such as traders or refiners, to mix certified palm oil with non-certified.

Each company handling Mass Balance CSPO is only allowed to sell the same amount of Mass Balance certified palm oil drawn from the "mixed" oils that they originally bought as certified.

Benefits: It's cheaper than Segregated CSPO, as it avoids the costs of keeping certified and non-certified palm oil entirely separate. It requires the middle of the supply chain to establish systems to record and control the sourcing and flow of palm oil, and so is a useful step toward developing fully Segregated supplies.

Disadvantages: It doesn't contain 100 per cent CSPO, so users can't be sure their palm oil doesn't come from unacceptable sources.

#### **Book and Claim CSPO**

What is it? It's a certificate trading system separate from the physical trade in palm oil. The retailer or manufacturer buys palm oil from an established supplier. Via an online trading platform they also purchase a certificate for each tonne of CSPO that they buy. A payment from each certificate goes directly to the producer of the CSPO. This option is also known as GreenPalm, after the name of the company managing the system for the RSPO.

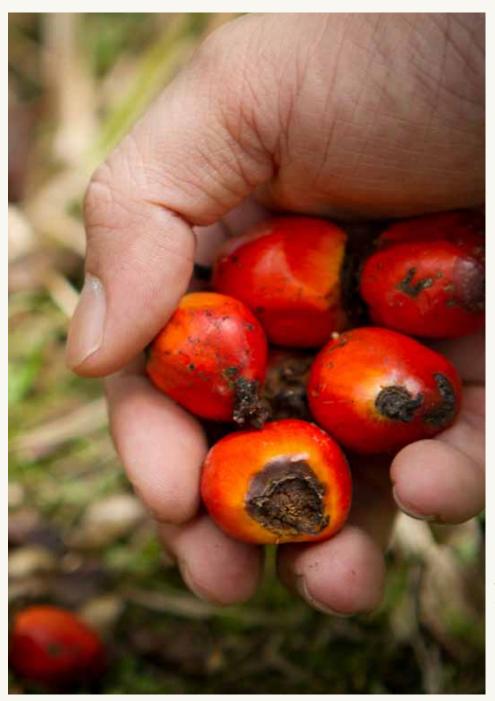


SUPPLY CHAINS AND NOT RELY ON BOOK

**AND CLAIM** 

**Benefits:** It's much cheaper than any of the "physical" supply chain options because no paper trail or physical separation of oil along the supply chain is needed. Also, companies using derivatives of palm oil not yet available as CSPO can still buy certificates to support CSPO production.

**Disadvantages:** A company using Book and Claim may still be using oil from unacceptable sources, so could be supporting producers that aren't acting responsibly and allowing the supply chain to continue doing business with non-certified growers.



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## HOW DID WE ASSESS THE COMPANIES IN THE SCORECARD?

This year, we've assessed companies on their commitment to CSPO, how much CSPO they use, whether they disclose their palm oil use, whether they are members of the RSPO and if they have a policy on reducing GHG emissions in their supply chain.

We evaluated companies' performance in relation to the following six questions:

	Maximum score
Is the company a member of the RSPO?	1
Has the company submitted its 2013 Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP) to the RSPO?	1
Does the company have a policy on sustainable palm oil — specifically a commitment to source 100 per cent RSPO-certified palm oil by 2015 or earlier?	1
Does the company have a policy on reducing GHG emissions in their supply chain?	1
Is the company disclosing total volumes of palm oil and/or CSPO used/bought?	2
What proportion of the company's total palm oil use/sales were CSPO in 2012-2013, irrespective of which supply chain option they use?	6
Maximum overall score	12

### How did WWF gather the information?

For RSPO members, we took the information from their RSPO ACOP, which reports on progress from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. We also asked these companies to submit their ACOP answers directly to WWF. The data in this Scorecard on RSPO members is based only on the information passed to us from the RSPO after the deadline for ACOP submissions. We understand that there have been some late submissions accepted by the RSPO after this deadline but these may not be reflected in our Scorecard.

We asked companies that joined the RSPO after July 2012 (and were therefore not obliged to complete an ACOP) and companies that aren't RSPO members to complete a questionnaire asking the same questions as the ACOP. We also evaluated non-RSPO companies based on publicly available data, including websites and corporate sustainability reports. Based on this, we compiled the scores out of a maximum of 12.

As with the 2009 and 2011 Scorecards, the scope of the assessment didn't allow for independent verification of all the information provided. While the Scorecard is largely based on publicly available information, the final scoring was necessarily determined by WWF's own assessment of companies' intentions and actions toward sustainable palm oil.

WWF values transparency and has scored on the basis of publicly disclosed information (either to the RSPO via the ACOP or directly to WWF). In some cases, companies provided different answers to WWF than they did in their ACOP submissions to the RSPO. In such cases we have endeavoured to use the ACOP data, as the information is in the public domain.

Some retailers and manufacturers support sustainability in the palm oil sector through projects and activities which we were unable to capture in the scoring methodology. We do however believe that this Scorecard reflects the most important ways companies can help transform the industry – by supporting the RSPO and by buying CSPO.

The 2013 Scorecard presents a snapshot of company performance on palm oil use and sourcing. It's based on actions taken in 2012 but also reflects commitments that companies made before October 2013 – the cut-off date for the report. Companies' action on palm oil after this are not reflected in the Scorecard.

Regarding supply chain options, we only recognized claims to use Identity Preserved, Segregated or Mass Balance CSPO if the company is an RSPO member. We accepted Book and Claim (GreenPalm) claims from members and non-members if they were verified, for example, by entries on the GreenPalm website for the correct period. We didn't award points for range disclosures without disclosure of actual volumes of palm oil and CSPO use.

WHY
WE HAVE
INCLUDED GHG
EMISSIONS
REDUCTION
POLICIES IN THE
SCORECARD

In 2013, the RSPO updated its P&Cs.

The most significant addition to the revised P&Cs was a new criterion requiring growers to minimize GHG emissions from new plantings. Growers need to report their GHG emissions to the RSPO until the end of 2016; after that they are required to report on this publicly. These changes to the 2007 standard reflect a greater urgency and understanding about the scale of the emissions from clearing forests, draining peatlands, and growing and then processing palm oil.

WWF argued that growers should need to report their GHG emissions immediately, because we know that this issue is important to palm oil users. In many cases, the GHGs associated with raw ingredients like palm oil far outweigh the GHGs retailers and manufacturers produce as part of their own operations. When growers make information on their GHG emissions public, users can make informed decisions on where to source their palm oil.

We have asked the companies in the Scorecard about their own GHG policies as well as whether they're applying similar policies to the palm oil they buy, to see if they're taking wider responsibility for sustainability in their business. We also want to show growers that there is demand for "low carbon" palm oil.

PALM OIL

As the world's largest importer of palm oil,
India will play a crucial role in the future of
the CSPO market.



AS THE WORLD'S **LEADING PALM OIL** IMPORTER, THE **FUTURE OF THE** INDUSTRY LIES IN INDIAN HANDS India is the world's largest single importer of palm oil. In 2012-2013, the country imported approximately 8.5 million tonnes - one-fifth of the world's total palm oil imports. Palm oil makes up nearly half (46 per cent) of the total edible oils consumed in the country.

Edible oil for domestic and commercial use, mostly sold by small, independent grocers, accounts for 95 per cent of the palm oil consumed in India. A small quantity is also used in consumer goods such as soap, cosmetics, detergents and shampoos.

As in China, government policies play a key part in the palm oil market, with Indian consumption patterns driven by domestic import tariff policies. Industry members have shown willingness to work with the government and non-profit organizations to bring about policy-level changes that could incentivize the use of CSPO.

Few Indian companies have started to take action on CSPO. The Indian market is highly price sensitive, which makes companies reluctant to pay even a small premium for sustainable commodities. And with most palm oil in India sold loosely and for blending, it can be difficult to identify and influence the end user.

Nevertheless, there are early signs of progress as awareness about the issues associated with palm oil slowly increases and a handful of Indian companies take steps toward supply chain certification.

Although the market for CSPO in India is still in its infancy, it has great potential to expand. Progress has already been made: 26 Indian companies are now members of RSPO, up from just four in 2011.

Hindustan Unilever are pioneers when it comes to CSPO in India as they have already covered all of their palm oil use with Book and Claim certificates and have made public commitments to shift to traceable CSPO by 2020 (in the Scorecard, their performance is captured through the data supplied by Unilever globally).

This Scorecard only investigated five Indian companies. Rather than looking at retailers and manufacturers, we focused on the larger importers and processors of palm oil, since these companies are key to kick starting action in the country. Although it is clear from the results that it is very early days in India, there are signs that companies are joining the RSPO, making commitments and even, as in the case of Kamani Oil Industries, starting to buy CSPO.

WWF hopes that these are the seeds of growth for an expanding sustainable palm oil market in India. As the world's leading palm oil importer, the future of the industry lies  $\frac{1}{2}$ in Indian hands.

Score	Company name	Scored or no report?	RSPO member?	ACOP submitted?	Commitment to 100% CSPO by	Volume of palm oil used (t)	Volume of CSPO used (t)
6.5	Kamani Oil Industries	Scored	Yes	Yes	2017	102,800	208
4	Ruchi Soya Industries	Scored	Yes	Yes	-	1,425,690	0
2	Godrej Industries	Scored	Yes	Yes	-	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
1	Adani Wilmar	No report	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA
1	Emami Biotech	No report	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA



# IN CHINA

China, the world's third largest user of PALM OIL China, the world's third largest user of palm oil, is making small steps toward sustainability.



**DEMAND FOR PALM OIL IN CHINA IS EXPECTED TO GROW** AT AROUND 10 % A YEAR, TO REACH **ABOUT 8.6 MILLION TONNES IN 2015 AND 12 MILLION TONNES IN 2020**  Using 12 per cent of palm oil globally, China was the world's third largest consumer of palm oil in 2013. Around 70 per cent of the country's palm oil is used as edible oil, much of it in the instant noodle industry.

China imports an estimated 54 per cent of its palm oil from Malaysia, with the rest coming from Indonesia and other markets. Imports will increase dramatically as living standards increase. Demand is expected to grow at around 10 per cent a year, to reach about 8.6 million tonnes in 2015 and 12 million tonnes in 2020.

More than 5,000 companies in China are known to be end users of palm oil. Several large companies are vertically integrated, and are involved in many parts of the palm oil supply chain, from importing and processing to manufacturing and retailing. They include state-owned enterprises such as COFCO, privately-owned Chinese companies such as Kerry Oils & Grains, Master Kong and Longwit, and multinational companies like Bunge China, Cargill China, Nestlé China and Wilmar China. Some of these vertically integrated companies command an extremely large share of the market, and will play a pivotal role in the shift toward sustainability.

Sustainable palm oil is a new concept for most Chinese companies. They operate in an extremely price-sensitive market and are unlikely to move toward more sustainable practices without a good business case and a strong signal from the government. Consumer demand for sustainability is still low. These are some of the reasons WWF feels that scoring the performance of Chinese companies would not be informative or helpful at this time.

China is not just a consumer of palm oil. To reduce its dependence on foreign importers, the country has recently invested in production, through government banking arms and bilateral agreements, in Indonesia, Malaysia and Africa. WWF would like to see the government, financial institutions and private companies align their overseas plantations with RSPO guidelines to ensure a more responsible global agricultural footprint for China. That's why we're taking a number of approaches to promoting sustainable palm oil in China.

The RSPO has begun to make inroads in China, through informational seminars at oil industry conferences and one-on-one meetings with Chinese and international companies operating in the country. Since the last Scorecard was published in 2011, Chinese RSPO membership has grown from four to 17 companies. Recently the RSPO established a China Working Group to help build the momentum of the transformation of the Chinese palm oil industry.

These RSPO-led initiatives recognize that multinational companies that have made global commitments to sustainable palm should lead the way by operationalizing their commitments in China. By showing that it is possible to use CSPO in the Chinese market, they will set a powerful example for other companies in China, as well as for the Chinese authorities.



CHINA IS NOT JUST A
CONSUMER OF PALM
OIL. TO REDUCE ITS
DEPENDENCE ON
FOREIGN IMPORTERS,
CHINA HAS RECENTLY
INVESTED IN
PRODUCTION



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# PALM OIL IN INDONESIA

Indonesia produces around half the world's palm oil – and is also becoming one of its biggest consumers.



Palm oil is one of Indonesia's prime commodities. The country produces 24 million tonnes of palm oil each year – about half of global production – and has 9.27 million hectares of plantations.

WHILE INDONESIA
IS WELL KNOWN
AS THE LARGEST
PRODUCER OF PALM
OIL GLOBALLY, THE
COUNTRY IS ALSO
BECOMING THE
WORLD'S LARGEST
CONSUMER

Indonesia is a major exporter of palm products, exporting 21 million tonnes of crude palm oil (CPO) and more than 5 million tonnes of palm kernel products a year. Palm oil contributes about 4.5 per cent of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product, second only to oil and gas. Since 2010, the overall production of CPO has grown by 6.5 per cent, and productivity has also grown by 2.2 per cent to reach 2.6 tonnes per hectare.

Indonesian production of CSPO has also been growing rapidly. As much as 48 per cent of global CSPO supply comes from Indonesia.

While Indonesia is well known as the largest producer and exporter of palm oil in the world, what is surprising to many is that the country is becoming the world's largest consumer of palm oil as well. Domestic palm oil consumption has increased by an average of 8.79 per cent annually during the last six years, according to USDA. In 2013, it is estimated that Indonesia will use more than 8.5 million tonnes of CPO and 1.9 million tonnes of palm kernel products – becoming the biggest user globally.

The domestic food industry accounts for 62 per cent of Indonesia's consumption, which is a decrease on recent years. Industrial consumption has risen from 27 per cent in 2007/2008 to a projected 38 per cent share in 2013/2014. The biodiesel industry accounts for the majority of the growth in local industrial consumption.

Eighty per cent of Indonesia's domestic consumption of palm oil is used for cooking oil, both branded and unbranded. The country's main cooking oil manufacturers are Indofood, Wilmar and Golden Agri.

With its growing middle class, the Indonesian public is also becoming more interested in sustainable products. A recent poll commissioned by WWF-Indonesia in the country's six biggest cities revealed that 10 per cent of people used environmentally friendly products while 24 per cent were aware of certification.

As far as CSPO use in Indonesia is concerned, small but very welcome steps are being made. The French retailer Carrefour's EcoPlanet cooking oil, which debuted in Indonesian supermarkets in July 2012, is the county's first RSPO-certified cooking oil. Even though several other leading brands of cooking oil have yet to be certified, the

companies or their suppliers are already members of RSPO and in many cases already produce CSPO. Many of the biggest palm oil companies in Indonesia and Malaysia also own refineries to process their oil and manufacture it themselves into a range of consumer goods like cooking oil and instant noodles. Some even own the supermarkets that these are sold in.

The RSPO is now asking such vertically integrated palm oil companies to set commitments and report on progress along all of their supply chain operations. We believe this will be an incentive for such members to start taking action on CSPO and we hope that this will be reflected in future Scorecards.



**INSTANT NOODLES** Around 3.5 per cent of all palm oil is used in the making of instant noodles, and this industry could play a significant role in shifting the market.

IN 2012 OVER 100 **BILLION SERVINGS OF** INSTANT NOODLES WERE SOLD. **THAT'S ROUGHLY 14 SERVINGS FOR EVERY** PERSON ON EARTH Since their invention in Japan in 1957, instant noodles have become a global phenomenon. In 2012 over 100 billion servings were sold. That's roughly 14 servings for every person on Earth. For some, they're a cheap fast food; for others, including millions of the world's poorest people, they're a crucial staple.

It may come as a surprise that up to 20 per cent of the weight of a pack of instant noodles is actually palm oil. The noodles themselves are made of wheat flour, but they're pre-fried in palm oil, which allows them to be rehydrated in boiling water. Globally 1.7 million tonnes of palm oil is used every year for pre-frying instant noodles. China, Indonesia, Japan and the US account for 68 per cent of global instant noodle consumption. Five major Asian corporations control more than 40 per cent of the global market: Nissin, Ting Hsin, Toyo Suisan Kaisha, Indofood and Sanyo. Unilever, Nestlé and Premier Foods are significant players in European markets.

The global instant noodle market can be seen as a barometer of palm oil sustainability. Although the Asian markets are far larger and growing more rapidly, it's only in western markets like Europe that we're seeing concrete action toward using sustainable palm oil. To transform the global industry, action in Asia is vital.

As our Scorecard shows, Unilever, Premier Foods and Nestlé are already engaged in the sustainability of palm oil. All are RSPO members, with public commitments to use 100 per cent CSPO by 2015. Unilever and Premier Foods are already either using 100 per cent CSPO or covering their total palm oil use with Book and Claim. Nestlé is almost at 100 per cent as well.

But there's much less engagement in the far bigger Asian markets. Encouragingly, Japanese company Nissin has committed to use CSPO by 2015 in the US market. We challenge them to extend this enlightened approach to all their global consumers.

While instant noodles won't transform the palm oil industry on their own, they are a global food. This means they have the potential to bring sustainable palm oil to markets everywhere, and to introduce it directly to millions of consumers across the world.

We're asking all instant noodle companies manufacturing in Europe, the US and Australia to use 100 per cent CSPO from Segregated or Mass Balance streams right now. In other markets like China, Japan, India and Indonesia, where physical supplies of CSPO are less widely available, we ask noodle companies to take steps toward a goal of 100 per cent CSPO by 2020, using any supply chain option available. Initial steps should include using Book and Claim certificates, joining the RSPO, assessing the risks in their palm oil supply chains and making public commitments to CSPO.

# SUBSTITUTION AND BOYCOTTS

Stopping using palm oil or using other oils instead isn't the answer. It is possible to produce palm oil sustainably.



ABANDONING THE PALM OIL INDUSTRY WILL NEVER HELP IT TO CHANGE AND USING ALTERNATIVE VEGETABLE OILS CARRIES ITS OWN RISKS AND IMPACTS

Transforming the palm oil industry is a very complex task and it will take a huge amount of commitment and hard work.

As it stands, the RSPO is the only credible certification scheme for sustainable palm oil and the best bet for making this transformation happen. It's credible because it has widespread support from across the global industry, a robust standard that is independently audited and a system to control the supply of CSPO into the market.

But it's not perfect. Too many RSPO members are not taking the actions required to produce and use sustainable palm oil; the standard itself could be made tougher on issues such as GHGs; and in too many cases RSPO members have broken its rules.

But despite these shortfalls, the RSPO has impacted on how many of the world's most significant palm oil companies are behaving. Outside the RSPO, the picture is much worse, with palm oil expanding at an alarming rate and seemingly without any controls.

Faced with these challenges, some companies using palm oil are looking to substitute it with other vegetable oils. WWF believes that a boycott of palm oil is not the right response. Abandoning the palm oil industry will never help it to change and using alternative vegetable oils carries its own risks and impacts:

- Palm oil is by far the most productive vegetable oil it takes much less land to produce a tonne of palm oil than any other oil. Replacing palm oil with soy oil, for example, means that up to nine times as much land is cultivated for soy as is "saved" by not using palm oil. Soy is grown in equally sensitive areas like the forests, savannahs and grasslands of South America and soy can have equally devastating impacts on wildlife.
- Even if oils are substituted from less sensitive areas, that volume of oil is removed from an interconnected global market, meaning the demand is simply displaced. So when a company that's trying to be responsible substitutes a tonne of European rapeseed oil for a tonne of palm oil, another company is likely to replace that rapeseed oil with palm oil, which is the cheapest oil on the market the problem hasn't been solved, just shifted to someone else.
- If Western companies boycott palm oil, they're boycotting palm oil-producing companies – driving them to look for markets where there's no interest in sustainability. Consumers in Asia can't yet afford to be as concerned as consumers



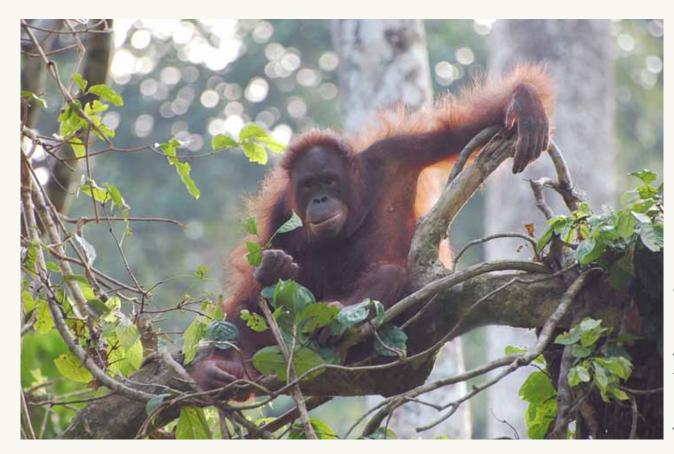
# CONSUMERS WANT THE BRANDS THEY TRUST TO SOLVE THE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS FACING THE ENVIRONMENT, NOT TO WALK AWAY FROM THEM

in Western markets and unsustainable palm oil companies will always be able to sell to these markets – where questions aren't asked.

- Global demand is increasing rapidly so the demand for unsustainable palm oil will also increase. Only by engaging with the industry will we be able to support it to change. And the most important support is to buy the palm oil that responsible growers produce. Boycotting palm oil does not solve the problem it just drives the industry to find other customers.
- Finding substitutes for oil palm also means preventing some of the world's poorest and most disadvantaged small farmers from earning a living from what could be a sustainable crop.

The best performing companies in the RSPO show clearly that it's entirely possible to produce and even expand the area they use to grow palm oil in ways that avoid harming wildlife, the environment and the climate, and that benefit communities, workers and smallholders.

Consumers want the brands they trust to solve the difficult problems facing the environment, not to walk away from them. Being an active member of the RSPO, pushing it and its members to improve and – most importantly – buying 100 per cent CSPO is the best way for responsible companies to do the right thing.



# THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF MULTINATIONALS

Multinational companies need to use CSPO across the globe in their operations.

Corporations have the power to make a huge difference

Many multinational corporations produce or sell goods that use palm oil across a number of countries. Therefore they can have a powerful global influence on making the palm oil industry more sustainable.



Several multinationals have made headway in transforming their palm oil use in regions where consumer awareness of the risks of palm oil is higher, such as Western Europe and the US. However, they have made little progress in other markets.

It is now urgent that these companies make and act on sustainable palm oil commitments for all their operations across the globe. This is especially true for their operations and partners in China and India, where palm oil imports are high but awareness of the issues around the commodity is low.

MULTINATIONALS CAN HAVE A POWERFUL GLOBAL INFLUENCE ON MAKING THE PALM OIL INDUSTRY MORE SUSTAINABLE This year the RSPO has asked its members to distinguish exactly what countries their commitments to CSPO cover. WWF is pleased to see that most companies have made global commitments, although the Scorecard shows that in reality there has been relatively little concrete action beyond Europe and the US.

WWF urges all companies to make global commitments and take them seriously by purchasing CSPO for use in all markets and by setting a leadership example for national companies to follow.

# WHAT PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE WITH CSPO?



CONSUMERS SHOULD TRY TO FIND OUT FROM COMPANIES WHAT THEIR POLICIES AND ACTIONS ON PALM OIL ARE There is a small but increasing number of RSPO member companies globally that are starting to make the life of consumers easier by using the RSPO trademark to show their products contain CSPO.

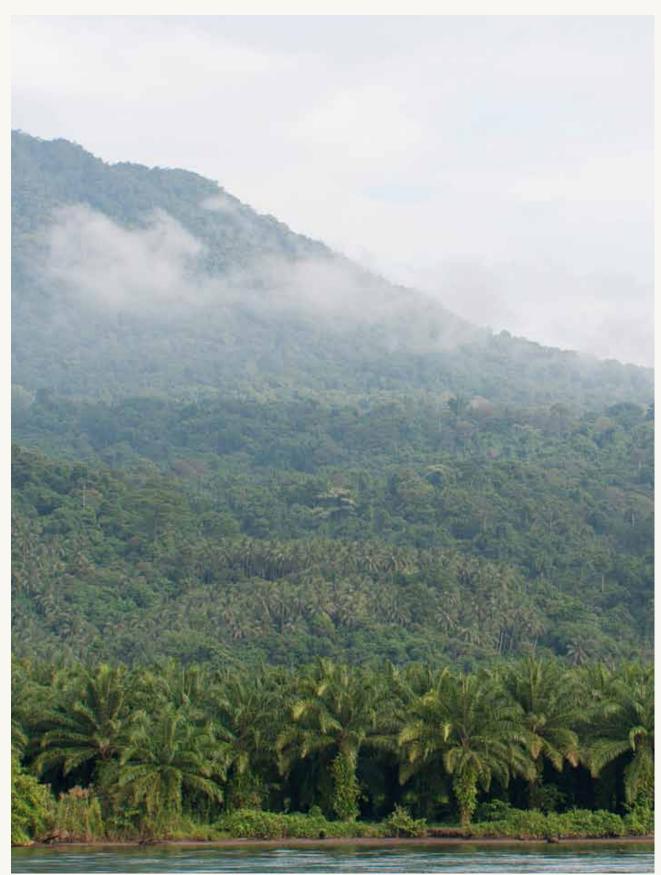
Products with the trademark include soaps, cosmetics, candles, cooking oils, cakes, snacks, margarine, breakfast cereals, stock cubes and peanut butter.

Companies using the trademark on some of their products include the retailers Carrefour, The Body Shop (L'Oréal), Marks & Spencer, Waitrose and Wal-Mart, plus the manufacturers Laboratoire M&L (prev. L'Occitane), Oriflame, Jordans, Kelly and Whole Earth Foods, among others.

#### See some products with the trademark

There have been more than 40 applications to use the trademark in more than 18 countries worldwide.

In many cases, palm oil is only a small ingredient in a product, so it may not be appropriate to include a CSPO label. However consumers should always try to find the trademark. And if there is palm oil in a product, they should also try to find out from the company what their policies and actions on palm oil are.





#### **BIODIVERSITY**

Biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services – our

natural capital - must be

**BIOCAPACITY** 

It takes 1.5 years for the Earth to regenerate the renewable resources that people use, and absorb the CO2 waste they produce in that same year.



**BETTER CHOICES** 

Living within ecological boundaries requires a global consumption and production pattern in balance with the Earth's biocapacity. Equitable resource governance is essential to shrink and share our resource use.



#### Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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