



INVENTORY OF CURRENT INITIATIVES ON SUSTAINABLE BIOENERGY DEVELOPMENT

National Initiatives				
Country	Initiative	Description	Sustainability Requirements/Elements	Contact Information
Australia	Australian Forestry Standard (AFS)	<p>Australian Forestry Standard (AFS) Limited certifies extensive areas of native forests and plantations across Australia.</p> <p>It is a non-profit company registered in 2003. AFS owns the standard development functions and manages the elements of the Australian Forest Certification Scheme – which includes the Australian Forestry Standard.</p> <p>Developed in 2002, the AFS was supported by the federal government and forest product industry associations. It is voluntary, subject to verification by third-party accredited auditors and is intended to apply to both native and planted forests regardless of tenure or scale of ownership.</p> <p>There is also a chain of custody (COC) standard for verifying the origin of certified raw material. The AFS is mutually recognized by the Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes.</p>	<p>To be certified, forest management shall meet a number of requirements grouped under 9 criteria addressing environmental, economic and social sustainability.</p> <p>These criteria are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest management shall be undertaken in a systematic manner that addresses the range of forest values; 2. Forest management shall provide for public participation and foster on-going relationships to be a good neighbour; 3. Forest management shall protect and maintain the biological diversity of forests, including their seral stages, across the regional landscape; 4. Forest management shall maintain the productive capacity of forests; 5. Forest management shall maintain forest ecosystem health and vitality; 6. Forest management shall protect soil and water resources; 7. Forest management shall maintain forests' contribution to carbon cycles; 8. Forest management shall protect and maintain, for Indigenous and non- Indigenous people, their natural, cultural, social, recreational, religious and spiritual heritage values 9. Forest management shall maintain and enhance long-term social and economic benefits <p>To date the AFS has issued a single certificate covering 220,000 hectares.</p>	<p>http://www.forestrystandard.org.au/default.asp</p> <p>http://www.forestrystandard.org.au/files/4708.pdf</p>
Brazil	Aliança da Terra (AT)	<p>Aliança da Terra is an NGO that seeks to unite landowners and environmental science in a novel attempt to mediate the creation of mutually acceptable production and management practices that respect both natural resource conservation and economic development.</p>	<p>AT launched the "Good Land Stewardship Series", a series of illustrated manuals to assist landholders in perfecting their present land management practices.</p> <p>These projects contribute to AT's overarching goal of a national system for certifying producers for their demonstrated</p>	<p>http://www.aliancadaterra.org.br/ingles/home.htm</p>

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		<p>The organization is supporting the development of a Brazilian system for certifying the social and environmental quality of its food commodities.</p> <p>Programme of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementing a checklist of environmental standards on private lands, to include a Manual of Good Agricultural Practices for beef and grain production. ▪ Promote the adoption of good land stewardship practices. ▪ Develop a social/environmental/sanitary certification system. ▪ Identify markets and facilitate direct access to these markets by certified producers. 	<p>commitment to environmental conservation, social justice, and food safety.</p> <p>AT also developed a system for registering good land stewards that is creating a rapidly expanding pool of "good producers". This program supports the development of a national certification system and demonstrates to potential buyers of ecological beef and grains that there is substantial interest among the productive sector. After interested farmers and ranchers contact AT, a site visit is arranged to conduct an environmental and social appraisal of the property.</p> <p>A time table of steps towards best management practices is established and a "Declaration of Commitment" is signed. The property is incorporated into a web-based map of Mato Grosso where interested parties can learn about the landowner, inspect a satellite-based map of the property, and examine the owner's "Declaration". Annual site visits determine how well each landholder is complying with their own management targets.</p>	
Brazil	Sustainability certification for ethanol from sugar cane	In August 2008, Brazil consulted on a draft sustainability certification scheme for sugar-cane ethanol (<i>Regulamento de Avaliacao da Conformidade</i>). The programme has been developed in Brazil by INMETRO (National Institute of Metrology, Regulation and Industrial Quality), in partnership with other government departments, private sector, and academy.	<p>The programme has a mixed approach: certification and labelling. The certification process will be based on compliance with minimum standards, including current legislation (labour, environmental). Socio-environmental criteria will be gradually adopted. With regard to the labelling process, producers will self-declare a set of sustainability standards (in a type of seal) that will allow the consumer to choose the product according to its socio-environmental benefits (e.g. GHG life cycle emissions).</p> <p>The programme is not mandatory and is aimed at exports. INMETRO is currently adopting national standards (technical - based on ABNT and ISO, and socio-environmental), but will adapt the programme and incorporate international standards, once they are agreed.</p> <p>INMETRO expects to finalise the public consultation in September and, after final discussions (September/October), launch the RAC in October. A pilot phase will be carried out between October and December. After that INMETRO expects the programme will be ratified and will be able to start fully implementation from January 2009.</p>	http://www.inmetro.gov.br/painelsetorial/palestras/combustivel%20Alfredo.pdf
Brazil	Social seal for biodiesel	Scheme introduced in 2005 that offers tax relief and access to credit lines and auctions for biodiesel producers that source a minimum percentage from small-scale feedstock producers in poorer regions of the country and comply with certain conditions relating to the contracts with feedstock producers.		

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Colombia	Government policy document on sustainable biofuel development	National policy document of the highest planning authority setting out a national strategy to promote the sustainable production of biofuels in Colombia: Conpes No. 3510 de marzo 2008, Lineamientos de política para promover la producción sostenible de biocombustibles en Colombia.	Includes plans to develop a certification scheme including social and environmental aspects, as well as promoting social and environmental responsibility programs in the private sector. Also plans to measure life cycle GHG emissions and develop emissions reductions projects, in the framework of the Kyoto protocol and voluntary carbon markets.	http://www.dnp.gov.co/PortalWeb/Portals/0/archivos/documentos/GCRP/Presentaciones_Rentaria/CR_foro_biocombustibles_Republica_May_12_2008).pdf
Canada	Canadian Standards Association - Sustainable Forest Management (CSA SFM) Standard, CAN/CSA-Z809	<p>The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) is a not-for-profit membership-based association serving business, industry, government and consumers in Canada and the global marketplace. CSA was chartered in 1919 and has developed over 2000 standards for various industries.</p> <p>The CSA is a National Standard of Canada applied in Canada to any defined forest area (DFA). More than ¼ of global forest certifications are to the CSA SFM Standard. CSA is the leading forest certification standard in use in Canada.</p> <p>CSA is managed by a 27 member Board of Directors. The CSA SFM Technical Committee is responsible for the development and continual revision of the CSA SFM Standard. The committee consists of forest producers, private woodlot owners, government agencies, scientists, academics, as well as union, aboriginal, consumer and environmental representatives. Approval is given by an executive committee that makes a decision based on task group findings.</p>	<p>This voluntary Standard, developed by an open and transparent multi-stakeholder consensus-based process, resulted in an endorsement by the Standards Council of Canada as a National Standard of Canada.</p> <p>CSA has three marking options: two are based on inventory control and accounting of certified wood flows and the third is based on physical separation of certified wood. An organization implementing the chain of custody and marking program will select the most suitable approach. CSA issues the CSA SFM Mark based on the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Input / Output System (% in / % out) for Solid Wood; ii. Minimum Average Percentage System for Composite Products; iii. Physical Separation. <p>Based on 6 criteria, each criterion has a set of indicators. These criteria cover social, economic, environmental and silvicultural issues contributing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities, ▪ Respect aboriginal rights to forests, ▪ Allow for public participation in decision making process, ▪ Promote fair distribution of timber and non-timber benefits and costs, ▪ Conserve biological diversity, ▪ Maintain and enhance forest ecosystem and productivity, ▪ Conserve soil and water resources. <p>An area exceeding 76 million hectares of forests has already been certified in Canada.</p>	
China	National Plan for Biomass	Government policy	No more production capacity for biofuels made from food-crops is allowed to be built (starting from 2007).	

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	Energy			
China	Standard definition of land suitable for energy crops		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface angle <25° <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Soil quality ▪ Not sand and gravelly soil ▪ Efficient soil depth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Northern areas, including Yellow Huaihai area, Northeast China, Yellow Earth high grounds, dry regions of the Northwest, Highlands of Qingzang, >30 cm ○ Southern China, Sichuan Basin and mid- to downstream of Yangze River >20 cm ○ Highlands of Yunnan >10 cm ▪ Soil salinization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Soil salt content <2% ▪ Water conditions ▪ Land with guaranteed irrigation or dry land where dry cultivation can be developed, During growth period of the crop rainfall is normally not below 160 mm ▪ Temperature conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cold-resistant plants can grow stably 	
China	Policies issued by the Ministry of Agriculture	<p>A particular topic of RE for the farmer education was carried out in 2006. Alongside, trainings were conducted for 180 million biogas users in the rural area. Legislation formulation enhanced in the provincial level. 8 provinces formed regulations for rural energy development.</p> <p>Plan of Rural Biogas Construction Program issued.</p> <p>Rural Biomass Industry Development Plan for 2007-2015 was released in 2007</p>		
China	Policies issued by the Ministry of Forestry	<p>Assessment on forestry biomass resource, and accomplished the Primary Report on National Forestry Residue and Energy Forestry Resource Status</p> <p>Construction Plan for National Energy Source Forestry</p> <p>11th Five Year Plan on Raw Material Base for Forestry Bio diesel</p> <p>11th Five Year Plan on Implementation of Energy Source Forestry Cultivation and Utilization Demonstration Program</p> <p>The preliminary target: Planting 200million Mu (about 13 hectare) to meet the demand of 6 million tons of bio diesel and raw material for 15GW power generation installed capacity.</p> <p>Reinforcing R&D on forestry biomass energy, identified 20 suitable species for scaled plantation</p> <p>Promoting utilization and industrialization of Forestry residue.</p>		

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France	ONIGC – analysis of the sustainability criteria for biofuels	<p>The ONIGC (Office National Interprofessionnel des Grandes Cultures) is a public establishment dependent of the Ministry of agriculture.</p> <p>The ONIGC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * implements the European market measures for crops (cereals, oils, sugar): intervention and export restitutions; * is in charge of the implementation of national market policy for the sector of crops; * contributes to the economic development and the promotion of the products and industry. 	<p>The study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ makes an inventory and a classification of the different sustainability criteria already existing or in preparation ; ▪ analyses the applicability and feasibility of the different sustainability schemes developed in Europe in the context of French biofuels production. 	<p>http://www.onigc.fr/index.asp</p>
Germany	<p>Biofuel Quota Act (2006, to be revised in 2008/2009) - Ordinance for sustainability requirements, Revised Renewable Energy Act (2009), Renewable Heat Act (2009)</p> <p>(Federal Government)</p>	<p>In December 2007 the Bioenergy Sustainability Ordinance which is linked to the German Biofuel Quota Law has been decided by German government. Now frozen by the European Commission, it will be set into force as soon as possible after finalizing the European Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Only sustainable biofuels, as defined in the Ordinance, will count towards the national quota of biofuels.</p> <p>Also the revised Renewable-Energy-Act and a new Renewable Heat Act will be in force by January 1st 2009. The sustainability requirements for the feedstock under those laws will apply immediately once they take effect. The respective certification systems will be implemented by ordinances to be passed in 2009.</p> <p>The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) on behalf of the Federal Environment Agency (UBA) supports R&D projects. First an inventory of existing initiatives concerning certification as well as a set of criteria for sustainable biomass production and use and a methodology for GHG emission balancing has been worked out. The GHG balancing method forms the basis of the Bioenergy Sustainability Ordinance. A second R&D project started concerning sustainability standards and indicators for the certification of biomass for international trade.</p> <p>The Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) / Agency for Renewable Resources (FNR) supports an international pilot project to carry out an on-road test of a sustainability and GHG certification. It is an international project with several stakeholders from Europe, Latin America and South East Asia being actively involved. The overall objective of the project is to test an internationally oriented certification scheme in</p>	<p>In the German ordinance the whole life chain – including direct land use change – is considered.</p> <p>Current included principles cover the following environmental issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant contribution to greenhouse gas mitigation (for biofuels at least 30% improvement, 40% from 1 January 2011); ▪ Effects from direct land use changes (competition) have to be considered; ▪ Loss of habitats of high conservation value shall be prevented; ▪ Loss of biodiversity shall be prevented (incl. criteria considering farmland biodiversity); ▪ Negative impacts on soil, water and air shall be minimized; <p>The ordinance has to be adapted to the regulations of the European Directive once it will be in force.</p> <p>The R&D projects propose social-economic and environmental issues. They make also recommendations to indirect land use changes.</p> <p>The document “Criteria for a Sustainable Use of Bioenergy on a Global Scale” is available on the web site.</p>	<p>http://www.ufop.de/downloads/BiokraftQuG_engl.pdf (the translation of the biofuel quota act given under this link is not official but for information only)</p> <p>http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/index-e.htm Report (English) of the R&D project “Criteria for a Sustainable Use of Bioenergy” on behalf of Federal Environment Agency (UBA)</p> <p>http://www.umweltdaten.de/publikation/en/fpdf-</p>

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		practice.		/3514.pdf
Indonesia	Sustainable Forest Management Certification System Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute (LEI)	The Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute was established as a working group for developing a sustainable forest management certification system, implemented in 1998. LEI's Sustainable Forest Management Certification System was developed with reference to the sustainable forest management principles and criteria of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), as well as the environmental management system developed by International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The certification system is operational from 2000.	Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute develops 2 ecolabel certification system types: 1. Ecolabel certification system for forest managements 2. Chain of custody certification system Ecolabel certification system for forest managements is especially developed for wood-sources forest areas. Chain of Custody certification system is developed to trace the raw material used in the wood products, and to make sure that the raw material is originated from sustainable forest area. Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute develops three sets of Ecolabel certification systems for forest managements, based on the forest management types in Indonesia: 1. Sustainable Production Natural Forest Management Certification System 2. Sustainable Plantation Forest Management Certification System 3. Sustainable Community-Based Forest Management Certification System There are two main objectives in forest certification: 1. To provide market and nonmarket incentive to drive quality improvement of forest management towards sustainable forest management. This is also act as Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) objective. 2. To increase market access and share for products from sustainable management system. This objective is called Trade Objective. The certification system contains forest management performance assessed from its production, ecological and social aspects . LEI is also working on pilot and testing projects. As of June 2010 1,1 Million Ha Natural Forests, 453.000 Ha Plantation Forests, 25.000 Ha Community Forests have been certified.	http://www.lei.or.id/englis/h/index.php Criteria: http://www.lei.or.id/englis/h/ekolabel.php?cat=12
Japan	Act on the promotion of producing biofuels from biomass of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries	In May 2008, Japanese Diet enacted the Act on the promotion of producing biofuels from biomass of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries. The act contains provisions for the support of initiative for the utilization of biomass derived from the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries as the raw material in biofuel.	The basic principles , proposed by the government under the act, cover the following issues : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ effective utilization of by-product from biofuel production; ▪ harmonization with global warming prevention measures; ▪ reduction of environment load; ▪ securement of stable supply of food and feed; ▪ securement of consistency with the measure of soil fertility enhancement. 	http://law.e-gov.go.jp/annouce/H20HO045.html (Japanese only)
Japan	Sustainable Green	The Sustainable Green Ecosystem Council (SGEC) was established in 2003 as a non-profit organization to	SGEC Forest Certification Standards were developed based on the concept of SFM and reflect Japan's current situation while meeting	http://www.sgec-

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	Ecosystem Council (SGEC)	<p>promote forest certification and certified wood products in Japan.</p> <p>SGEC Forest System is comprised of SGEC Forest Certification System and Certified Forest Products Distribution System.</p> <p>SGEC's activities include:</p> <p>a) Operation of SGEC certification system which contains labelling system identifying products from SGEC certified forests,</p> <p>b) Accreditation of certification bodies and registration of the consultation bodies,</p> <p>c) Cooperation with overseas forest accreditation bodies, and</p> <p>d) Investigation on and dissemination of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)</p>	<p>following 7 standards of requirements addressing environmental, economical and social aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of Forests and their Management Policies; 2. Conservation of Biological Diversity; 3. Conservation and Maintenance of Soil and Water Resources; 4. Maintenance of Productivity and Health of Forest Ecosystem; 5. Legal and Institutional Framework for SFM; 6. Maintenance and Promotion of Societal and Economic Benefits; 7. Monitoring and Disclosure of Information. <p>To date, the SGEC issued 63 forest certificates covering over 714,000 hectares and certified 258 entities capable of producing sustainable wood products in Japan.</p>	eco.org/index(e).html
Netherlands	Testing Framework for Sustainable Biomass (a cooperation between six Dutch Ministries, Market participants, and Scientific and Civil organizations)	<p>At the request of <i>Energy Transition</i> the project group 'Sustainable production of biomass', under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Jacqueline Cramer has drawn up a framework for the testing of the sustainability of biomass production. The testing framework applies to the production and processing of biomass in energy, fuels and chemistry. The emphasis is on transportation fuels and electricity production. The project group consisted of representatives from trade & industry; knowledge institutions; NGO's and the Dutch Government.</p> <p>This "Testing Framework for Sustainable Biomass" was published in February 2007 and is an advice, in the first instance to the Dutch government, but also to all other parties involved.</p>	<p>The criteria and indicators in the testing framework have been divided into six themes. The first three themes are specific themes, relevant for biomass. The last three themes relate to the triple P approach (people, planet, profit), which are the starting-points for corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>The six themes are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenhouse gas balance; ▪ Competition with food, local energy supply, medicines and building materials; ▪ Biodiversity; ▪ Economic prosperity; ▪ Social well-being; ▪ Environment. 	http://cgse.epfl.ch/webdav/site/cgse/shared/Biofuels/April2007ReportNL.pdf
Netherlands	Dutch Technical Agreement (NTA) (NEN (Dutch Standardization Institute))	<p>At the request of Dutch bio-energy stakeholders, NEN is working on a Dutch Technical Agreement (NTA). The Dutch stakeholders would like to start working with certified sustainable biomass as soon as possible. However the European standard for sustainably produced biomass will not be available before mid 2010. In the meantime the NTA can be used. The NTA contains criteria for sustainably produced biomass for energy purposes (power, heat&cold and transportation fuels).</p>	<p>In 2009 the following documents were published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NTA 8080:2009, Sustainability criteria for biomass for energy purposes; ▪ NTA 8081, Certification scheme for sustainably produced biomass for energy purposes; <p>The NTA 8080 describes the requirements for sustainably produced biomass for energy applications. With biomass it is meant solid as well as liquid and gaseous biofuels.</p> <p>The NTA 8080 is intended to be applied at organizations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ wish to produce biomass for energy purposes and to sell this as sustainably produced; ▪ wish to convert biomass and sell this as sustainably obtained and sustainably converted; ▪ wish to trade and/or transport biomass and have to 	http://www.sustainable-biomass.org/publicaties/3941

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			<p>demonstrate that (a part of) the charge is produced, converted and obtained as sustainable;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wish to use (converted) biomass for generation of energy or as transportation fuel (pure or blend) and shall demonstrate that (a part of) the biomass is produced, converted and obtained as sustainable. <p>Drawing from the Cramer criteria, the themes within which the criteria are formulated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHGs emissions competition with food or other local applications biodiversity environment prosperity social well-being <p>The NTA 8081 describes the certification scheme, which will include the 'rules' to enable certification against the requirements of the NTA 8080.</p> <p>The certification scheme will be submitted to the European Commission and the Dutch government for recognition as voluntary scheme to demonstrate compliance with the European Directive of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009/28/EC).</p> <p>Next, preparations are made to start up a number of pilots in which the necessary practical experience with NTA 8080 can be gained.</p>	
Netherlands	Dutch Government	In the Energy Innovation Agenda, recently published by Energy Transition, the Dutch Government has announced the development of a programme concerning sustainable biomass import . This programme is meant to support pilot and demonstration project in major producing countries.	The Dutch testing framework for sustainable biomass (Cramer criteria) is the guiding principle for this programme.	
Switzerland	Swiss legislation	Sustainability criteria in Swiss legislation	Only a few types of biofuel sources – like corn stalks – qualify automatically for financial incentives. Food crops – sugar beets, rapeseed and soy – fall into a second category, in which producers have to prove that their biofuel is environmentally beneficial, on numerous levels.	
UK	LowCVP Fuels Working Group	LowCVP is a multi-stakeholder organization with 210 members from the automotive and fuels industries, operators of major vehicle fleets, academics and consultants, NGOs and Government Departments.	In December 2004, the UK LowCVP Fuels Working Group was set up as a subgroup for developing proposals on establishing a single sustainable biofuels standard in the UK. In the framework of that study, a report was issued in July 2006 - Draft Environmental Standards for biofuels . The draft included "Principles", "Criteria" and "Indicators". The draft standards for production of biofuel crops comprise the following environmental standards :	http://www.lowcvp.org.uk/ http://www.lowcvp.org.uk/assets/viewpoints/LowCVP

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of Carbon stocks; ▪ Conservation of biodiversity; ▪ Sustainable use of water resources; ▪ Maintenance of soil fertility; ▪ Good agricultural practice; ▪ Waste management. <p>In September 2007 the UK Government closed comments on the details of the proposed carbon and sustainability reporting requirements.</p>	%20-Draft%20Environment%20Standards%20-July%2006.pdf
UK	Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO)	<p>Starting in April 2008 the RTFO, implemented by the UK Renewable Fuels Agency, places an obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that a certain percentage of their aggregate sales is made up of biofuels.</p> <p>5% of all UK fuel sold on UK forecourts is required to come from a renewable source, by 2010. Biofuel producers will have to report on the green-house gas balance, and environmental impact of their biofuels. This information will be used to develop sustainability standards, which may be imposed on any extension of the RTFO.</p>	<p>Sept. 2007 - Seeking information from suppliers on carbon savings and sustainability impacts of their biofuels for RTFO; Oct. 2007 – Parliament approved RTFO; With the RTFO the UK government intends to set challenging targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the level of greenhouse gas savings from biofuels used to meet the RTFO; ▪ the proportion of biofuels from feedstock grown to recognized sustainability standards; and ▪ the amount of information to be included in sustainability reports. <p>In 2008 RTFO standard (i.e. minimum blending mandate) has been set; 2010 – 5% of all UK fuel renewable; April 2010- UK Government will reward RTFO biofuel based on the amount of carbon the fuel saves; April 2011- UK Government will reward biofuels only if they meet appropriate sustainability standards.</p> <p>The RFA provided a set of sustainability criteria, the RTFO Meta-Standard, for environmental and social sustainability. To meet the environmental standard biofuels must be produced with due regard for protecting biodiversity; carbon stocks; and soil, air and water quality. To meet the social standard, workers’ rights and land rights must be respected. Suppliers of biofuels must report whether their feedstocks have been assessed against the criteria, either directly or by certification to an existing scheme that covers enough of the criteria to be a ‘Qualifying Standard’. The system has limitations, among these is that it does not as yet deal with the emissions from indirect land-use change.</p> <p>The government has currently asked the Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership to explore the feasibility of a voluntary labeling scheme, allowing responsible retailers to show that the biofuels they supply are genuinely sustainable</p>	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/roads/environment/rtfo/
US	American Tree	Voluntary standard whose scope is private, non-	The 2010-2015 Standards of Sustainability for Forest Certification	http://www.tr

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	Farm Systems	<p>industrial forests in the United States. Governance is managed by national operating committee and individual state committees and members are tree farmers and forestry professionals.</p> <p>The American Forest Foundation Board of Trustees approves the compliance with the standard and accreditation is made by voluntary inspectors subject to education and experience requirements and completion of a national training curriculum.</p>	<p>promote the vitality of renewable forest resources while protecting environmental, economic and social benefits and work to increase public understanding of all benefits of sustainable forestry. They were approved by the AFF Board of Trustees on 3 November 2009. The 2010-2015 Standards were developed by an independent panel of experts, representing academia, conservation organizations, Federal and State governments, landowners, and foresters. The standards are the following, each one including performance measurement and indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commitment to Practicing Sustainable Forestry 2. Compliance with Laws 3. Reforestation and Afforestation 4. Air, Water, and Soil Protection 5. Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity 6. Forest Aesthetics 7. Protect Special Sites 8. Forest Product Harvests and Other Activities 	<p>eefarmsystem.org/</p>
<p>US</p> <p>(California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board (ARB), the University of California)</p>	Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)	<p>Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) (issued on January 18, 2007), calls for a reduction of at least 10 percent in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2020.</p> <p>The LCFS instructs CalEPA to coordinate activities between the University of California, the California Energy Commission and other state agencies to develop and propose a draft compliance schedule to meet the 2020 target.</p>	<p>In August 2007, UC Berkeley published A Low-Carbon Fuel Standard for California, Part 2: Policy Analysis. Directed ARB to consider initiating a regulatory proceeding to establish and implement the LCFS. In response, ARB identified the LCFS as an early action item with a regulation to be adopted and implemented by 2010.</p> <p>Since December 2009 ARB is working on the incorporation of sustainability provisions in the LCFS regulation. This process should be finalized by the end of 2011. The sustainability provisions will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental sustainability including land and air impacts deriving from land use change. A group of expert is going to assist ARB in refining and improving the land use and indirect effect analysis of transportation fuels. ▪ Social sustainability including labour right, income distribution, working conditions, land rights of indigenous people, food prices and food security. ▪ Economic sustainability. ARB will work with alternative fuel producers and distributors, petroleum-based transportation fuel providers and other affected parties to address the economic sustainability of meeting the LCFS standards. 	<p>http://www.arb.ca.gov/fuels/lcfs/lcfs.htm</p> <p>http://repositories.cdlib.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=its/tsrc</p>
<p>US</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>	Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS)	<p>The Renewable Fuel Standard program began on September 1, 2007. Congress set the minimum volume of renewable fuel that must be used in the U.S. each year through 2012.</p> <p>Parties meet their obligation by acquiring credits generated by renewable fuel producers and importers</p>	<p>The RFS established the first renewable fuel volume mandate in the United States. In 2009 EPA proposed revisions and the RFS2 was adopted. RFS2 lays the foundation for achieving significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from the use of renewable fuels, for reducing imported petroleum, and encouraging the development and expansion of the national renewable fuels sector.</p>	<p>http://www.epa.gov/otaq/renewablefuels/</p>

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		<p>which correspond to the type/volume of renewable fuel they produce/import.</p> <p>Program creates incentive for second-generation ethanol production by allowing cellulosic biomass and waste-derived ethanol producers and importers to generate credits at a rate of 2.5 per gallon for their fuel versus 1 credit per gallon for corn- and other starch-based ethanol.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New renewable volume standards: the required renewable fuel volume to be used for transport continues to increase under RFS2, reaching the annual 36 billion gallons by 2022. ▪ EISA Expanded Coverage: this now includes gasoline and diesel fuel intended for use in highway vehicles and engines, and nonroad, locomotive and marine engines. ▪ 2010 Standards: total renewable fuel standard will be of 12.95 billion gallons, presented as a fraction of a refiner's or importer's gasoline and diesel volume, must be renewable fuel. ▪ Setting of the 2010 cellulosic standard. ▪ New GHG emissions thresholds: the RFS2 requires that the lifecycle GHG emissions of a qualifying renewable fuel must be less than the lifecycle GHG emissions of the 2005 baseline average gasoline or diesel fuel that it replaces. ▪ Requirements for feedstock producers: for both domestic and foreign non-agricultural sector feedstocks, renewable fuel producers can comply with specific recordkeeping and reporting requirements for their individual facilities by collecting and maintaining appropriate records. 	
US	Senate Committee Version of Farm Bill	<p>Creates Voluntary Renewable Biomass Certification Program in the Energy Title of the Farm Bill – (Title IX, Sec.9015 of S.2302).</p> <p>To qualify for the Voluntary Certification Requirements under the program, a biomass crop shall be inspected and certified as meeting the standards. Production Standards shall provide measurement of a numerical reduction in greenhouse gases, improvement to soil carbon content, and reduction in soil and water pollutants, based on the recommendations of an advisory committee jointly established by the Secretary and the Administrator.</p> <p>The Secretary shall designate inspectors that the Secretary determines are qualified to carry out inspections and certifications in order to certify renewable biomass.</p>	<p>The Secretary of USDA, in consultation with EPA Administrator, shall establish a voluntary program to certify renewable biomass that meets sustainable growing standards designed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to reduce greenhouse gases and improve soil carbon content; (2) to protect wildlife habitat, and (3) to protect air, soil, and water quality. <p>Production Standards only require to satisfy minimum environmental restrictions.</p>	
US	Sustainable Biodiesel Alliance (SBA)	<p>The Sustainable Biodiesel Alliance is a non-profit U.S. organization created to promote sustainable biodiesel practices, including the harvesting, production and distribution of biodiesel fuels.</p> <p>The ultimate goal is to create best practice standards for verifying that all points in the production and distribution chain are in compliance with the SBA's certification</p>	<p>In June 2007 working groups (divided according to the key stages of the biodiesel lifecycle (i.e., feedstocks, plants)) started to consider criteria that could be used to measure performance against draft principles.</p> <p>In November 2007 a draft principles document on website and taking comments were published.</p> <p>SBA released its "Principle and baseline practice for sustainability" document. The principles are followed by baseline practices which</p>	<p>http://www.sustainablebiodieselalliance.com/</p> <p>Principles and baseline practices</p>

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		standards. The SBA process differs from the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuel in that the SBA is seeking to tailor its principles, criteria and standards specifically to the U.S. biofuels market, more specifically to the U.S. biodiesel market.	are intended to serve as "threshold," or initial practices that can be expected to contribute to sustainability. Over the next year, as the SBA gathers information from pilot programs, more specific sustainability standards and indicators will be developed. These standards will ultimately serve as the criteria for a SBA Certification program.	document: http://sustainablebiodieselalliance.com/dev/BPS%20V.1.pdf

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Africa region	Competence Platform on Energy Crop and Agro forestry Systems for Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems - Africa (COMPETE)	<p>COMPETE has been established in October 2006 within the <i>EU International Scientific Cooperation Activities (INCO)</i>.</p> <p>The goal is to facilitate information exchange between EU member countries, between EU countries and targeted INCO countries and EU countries and non-EU/non-INCO countries.</p> <p>COMPETE will establish a platform for policy dialogue and capacity building and identify pathways for the sustainable provision of bioenergy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve the quality of life and create alternative means of income for the rural population in Africa • to aid the preservation of intact ecosystems in arid and semiarid regions in Africa • to enhance the equitable exchange of knowledge between EU and developing countries. <p>The geographic scope is regional (Africa but hopes to facilitate South-South information exchange drawing on Brazil, Thailand, Mexico, India and China).</p>	<p>COMPETE will deliver a matrix of multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral work-packages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to evaluate current and future potential for the sustainable provision of bioenergy in Africa in comparison to existing land use patterns and technologies ▪ to facilitate South-South technology and information exchange capitalising the world-leading RD&D in bioenergy in the key countries Brazil, Mexico, India, China and Thailand ▪ to develop innovative tools for the provision of financing for national bioenergy programmes and local bioenergy projects, including: carbon credits, bilateral and multi-lateral funding instruments, and the role of international trade ▪ to develop practical, targeted and efficient policy mechanisms for the development of bioenergy systems that enhance local value-added, assist local communities and address gender inequalities ▪ to establish the Competence Platform to ensure effective dissemination and knowledge exchange inside and outside the network <p>In 2009 updates on 4 papers were released:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good Practice Guidelines to Project Implementers Deliverable ▪ Policy Guidance note on integrating and rewarding sustainability Good Practice ▪ Report on 'Understanding and implementing certification' ▪ Bioenergy for Sustainable Development in Africa - Environmental and Social Aspects 	http://www.compete-bioafrica.net/
European Committee for Standardization (CEN)	CEN/TC 383 "Sustainability criteria for biomass"	In April 2008 the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) created a new Technical Committee (TC) in the field of sustainability criteria for biomass after positive voting of the CEN members for the Dutch proposal by NEN (Nederlands Normalisatie-Instituut), the Dutch Standardization Institute.	<p>CEN/TC 383 will elaborate on a European set of standards for sustainably produced biomass for as a minimum, but not restricted to, energy purposes. This set of standards allows users to check for the sustainability themes as laid down by the Dutch (Cramer), the British (RTFO), the German (BSO) and the European (RES directive) authorities.</p> <p>This means the set shall include definitions, basic requirements, principles, criteria and possibly indicators for sustainability assessment (including a fossil fuel and GHG balance), and ways to assess them in relation to biomass produced, supplied or used.</p> <p>The technical project up to the completion of the draft text for public enquiry is aimed to be 12 months after the start of the TC. Taking into account the formal procedure of discussing the draft text in a Technical Committee (including parallel full establishment of the TC) the final (formal) acceptance vote can be achieved in two years. Depending on the date of registration of</p>	http://www.cen.eu/CENORM/Sectors/TechnicalCommittees/Workshops/CENTechnicalCommittees/CENTechnicalCommittees.asp?param=648007&title=CEN%2FTC+383 http://www.en.nl

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			the work item, the first standard will be published in mid 2010. This schedule is extremely ambitious, but should correspond with the EC's time goal, pending further decisions by the Council and Parliament. Also, the needs of Member States governments to have first ideas of consensus on the sustainability criteria and of the producers that have to plan crop production based on these criteria are very high.	
EU	<p>Renewable Energy Directive (Directive 2009/28/EC)</p> <p>Communication on voluntary schemes and default values in the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme (2010/C 160/01)</p> <p>Communication on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme (2010/C 160/02)</p> <p>Decision on guidelines for the calculation of land carbon stocks (notified under document C(2010) 3751)</p>	<p>On April 2009 the European Union adopted the Renewable Energy Directive which endorses a mandatory target of a 20 % share of energy from renewable sources in overall Community energy consumption by 2020 and a mandatory 10 % minimum target to be achieved by all Member States for the share of biofuels in transport petrol and diesel consumption by 2020, to be introduced in a cost-effective way.</p> <p>The directive also established sustainability criteria for biofuels. It prescribes to ensure at least 35% greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuels compared to fossil fuels. The figure rises at least to 50% as of 2017 and at least 60% as of 2018.</p> <p>Under the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive, companies are eligible for national support such as tax relief.</p> <p>The package focuses especially on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Biofuel Certificates: The Commission encourages industry, governments and NGOs to set up "voluntary schemes" to certify biofuel sustainability – and explains the standards these must meet to gain EU recognition. ▪ Protecting untouched nature: The Communication also sets out which types of land should not be used to produce biofuels. These include natural forest, protected areas, wetlands, peatlands and highly biodiverse areas. 	<p>To ensure that biofuels contributing to the EU's 20% renewable target are produced in a sustainable manner, the European Commission called for industry and governments to set up certification schemes.</p> <p>The Commission adopted on 10 June 2010 a package on the sustainability criteria of biofuels. The package includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the Communication on voluntary schemes and default values in the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme; ▪ the Communication on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels; and ▪ the Decision on guidelines for the calculation of land carbon stocks. <p>It aims to ensure that biofuels produced and imported into the EU are produced without damaging the environment. Only biofuels that meet the conditions set out in the package will count towards the targets that each of the EU's 27 member states has to reach by 2020. No sanctions or bans on the use of biofuels that do not carry a sustainable label are foreseen.</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/bioenergy/sustainability_criteria_en.htm</p>
US	FAS Attache Reports	The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the US Dept. of Agriculture is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and	The project assesses the biofuel potential of individual country.	http://www.fas.usda.gov/s

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		<p>disseminating information about global supply and demand, trade trends, and market opportunities. Assessment of biofuel potential for various countries. Assessments are included in country attache reports.</p> <p>FAS attention has been mainly EU focused but there are plans to assess developing countries in the future.</p>		criptsweb/AttachmentRep/default.asp
EU	Common Agricultural Policy - Cross Compliance scheme	<p>Regulation n°1782/2003 This regulation establishes that "A farmer receiving direct payments shall respect the statutory management requirements referred to in Annex III, according to the timetable fixed in that Annex, and the good agricultural and environmental condition established under Article 5."</p> <p>From 2005, all farmers receiving direct payments are subject to compulsory cross-compliance.</p>	<p>19 legislative acts applying directly at the farm level in the fields of environment, public, animal and plant health and animal welfare have been established and farmers will be sanctioned in case of non-compliance (partial or entire reduction of direct support). Beneficiaries of direct payments are also obliged to keep land in good agricultural and environmental conditions. These conditions are defined by Member States, and include standards related to soil protection, maintenance of soil organic matter and soil structure, and maintenance of habitats and landscape, including the protection of permanent pasture. In addition, Member States must also ensure that there is no significant decrease in their total permanent pasture area, if necessary by prohibiting its conversion to arable land.</p>	Official Journal of the European Union : Council Regulation No 1782/2003 and Commission Regulation No 796/2004
Nordic countries	The Swan ecolabel for sustainable renewable fuels	<p>The Swan ecolabel was established in 1989 by the consumer sector of the Nordic Council of Ministers, but responsibility passed to the environmental sector in 2006. Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden were party to the Swan co-operation from the start, while Denmark joined in 1998. The annual grant from the Nordic Council of Ministers to NMN in 2010 is about DKK 2.5 million. The activities within Nordic Ecolabelling are coordinated by the Nordic Ecolabelling Board.</p>		http://www.norden.org/en/nordic-council-of-ministers/council-of-ministers/council-of-ministers-for-the-environment/mr-m/swan-ecolabel
US, Canada	Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)	<p>SFI, Inc is an independent organization, which is responsible for maintaining and enhancing the SFI Standard and verification procedures. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) programme is a comprehensive system of principles, objectives and performance measures developed by professional foresters, conservationists and scientists, among others that combines the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with the long-term protection of wildlife, plants, soil and water quality. The American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA) developed the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)</p>	<p>The SFI Standard is based on 9 principles (namely: Sustainable forestry, Responsible Practices, Reforestation and productive capacity, Forest health and productivity, Long-term forest and soil productivity, Protection of water resources, Protection of Special sites and biological diversity, Legal compliance, Continual improvement). There are 13 Objectives addressing social, economic, silvicultural and environmental development, each with a number of Performance and Indicators that all participants must meet to become certified.</p> <p>Seven product labels are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a label for primary producers; 	http://www.aboutsf.org/

Regional Initiatives

Focus Area	Initiative	Description	Sustainability Requirements/Elements	Contact Information
		<p>program in 1994 to document the commitment of member companies in the United States to sustainable forestry. The Board that oversees the SFI Program has 15 CEO members, with 1/3 representing NGO's, 1/3 representing Industry and 1/3 representing the Broader forestry community (NIPF's, Academia, Labor, etc). Only the Board can make changes to the Standard. In the United States and Canada, there are currently 219 programme participants.</p> <p>Primarily focused on large-scale forests in the United States and Canada. The SFI Standard (SFIS) has been developed in concert by the Resources Committee, technical sub-committees and working groups. Participants are required to have auditable monitoring system to account for all wood flows.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ four labels for secondary producers; ▪ 100% from a SFI certified forest, and ▪ SFI mixed label with xx% content from a SFI certified forest. <p>SFI prohibits use of illegally harvested sources.</p> <p>Any land management company (10,000 acres or more, typically), forest product manufacturer, paper printer, or other company that manages for and/or uses forest products may seek SFI certification.</p> <p>1.2 million acres of SFI program participants' forests reforested in 2005 through planting or natural regeneration. 6,401 Loggers and foresters trained by 2005.</p> <p>SFI is endorsed by the PEFC Council (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes).</p> <p>There are currently over 58 million hectares of forestland in North America enrolled in the SFI program, making it among the world's largest sustainable forestry standard.</p>	

International/Global Initiatives				
Organization	Initiative	Description	Sustainability Requirements/Elements	Contact Information
Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA)	Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standard (CCB)	<p>CCBA members include five companies—BP, Intel, SC Johnson, Weyerhaeuser and GFA (Germany)—and five NGOs—Conservation International, the Hamburg Institute of International Economics, Pelangi Indonesia, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the Wildlife Conservation Society.</p> <p>After two years of intensive multi-stakeholder consultation, field testing on four continents, and peer review by the world's leading tropical forestry institutes, the CCBA launched the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards.</p> <p>Standards evaluate land-based carbon mitigation projects in the early stages of development.</p> <p>The CCB Standards have become the most widely used and respected international standard for the multiple-benefits of land-based carbon projects. As of November 2008, six projects had completed the validation process and ten projects were in the public comment phase. These 16 CCB projects aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by over 4.4 million tons of CO₂e per year. In order to retain this influence, CCBA launched a revision of the CCB Standards in February 2008 to enable the CCB Standards to continue to respond to investor and other stakeholder interests in the rapidly evolving policy and market environment.</p>	<p>The CCB Standards foster the integration of best-practice and multiple-benefit approaches into project design and evolution. To earn approval under the CCB Standards, projects must satisfy 15 required criteria to demonstrate compelling net benefits for fighting climate change, conserving biodiversity, and improving socio-economic conditions for local communities. Climate change mitigation impacts must be measured using methodologies of the IPCC's Good Practice Guidance (IPCC GPG) for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) or any methodology approved by the CDM Executive Board to estimate the net change in carbon stocks and non CO₂ GHG emissions due to project activities.</p> <p>The CCB Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote excellence and innovation in project design. ▪ Increase funding opportunities for project developers. ▪ Mitigate risk and enhance project value for investors. <p>New Rules for the use of the CCB Standards were published on June 21, 2010. This document describes the CCBA's requirements for the evaluation of projects against the CCB Standards and is intended to be used by project proponents and the independent auditors that evaluate the conformance of projects to the CCB Standards.</p> <p>Environmental, economic and social impacts are evaluated in order to achieve the certification.</p>	<p>http://www.climate-standards.org/</p> <p>CCB Standards Rules: http://www.climate-standards.org/pdf/CCB_Standards_Rules_Version_June_21_2010.pdf</p>
COOP Switzerland /WWF Switzerland	Basel Criteria	<p>The purpose of the Basel Criteria for Responsible Soy Production is to provide a working definition of acceptable soy production that can be used by individual retailers or producers.</p> <p>The Basel Criteria for Responsible Soy Production have been developed by drawing on widely accepted existing criteria and standards such as Eurepgap standards and ILO conventions.</p> <p>The Roundtable on Responsible Soy is seeking international consensus on the Basel Criteria.</p>	<p>Responsible soy production needs to be based on the principle of sustainability which requires an appropriate balance of economic, social and environmental management. At the same time, the issue of traceability has to be considered, so that purchasers can be sure that they really are purchasing soy that has been produced in compliance with the criteria. Aspects covered by the criteria include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with applicable legislation, ▪ Technical management and production, ▪ Environmental management, ▪ Social Management, ▪ Continuous improvement, ▪ Traceability. 	<p>http://assets.panda.org/downloads/05_02_16_basel_criteria_engl.pdf</p>
ERIA (Economic Research Institute for	Methodology for assessing environmental and social	<p>ERIA will develop a methodology for assessing environmental and social sustainability in production and utilization of biomass taking into account specific regional circumstances, based on the Joint Ministerial</p>	<p>Principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality Control ; ▪ Respect for Natural Diversity ; ▪ Minimum Impact on Food Supply ; 	<p>http://eria.org/</p>

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Organization	Initiative	Description	Sustainability Requirements/Elements	Contact Information
ASEAN and East Asia)	sustainability	Statement of Second EAS Energy Ministers Meeting, at BANGKOK, in Thailand, on 7 AUGUST 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compatibility with Environment ; ▪ Stable Supply of Biomass Energy ; ▪ Cost Efficiency. <p>(Ref. Abstract of Joint Ministerial Statement of Second EAS Energy Ministers Meeting)</p> <p>14. The Ministers reaffirmed their strong interests in biofuels, which have great potential in addressing some of the energy security concern, particularly high oil prices while recognizing the need of their compatibility with sustainability. With this in mind, the Ministers endorsed the "Asia Biomass Energy Principles" for production and utilization of environmentally and socially sustainable biomass energy in the region. They welcomed the broad perspectives of the Principles including quality control, respect for natural diversity, minimum impact on food supply, compatibility with environment, stable supply of biomass energy and cost efficiency. The Ministers affirmed to promote production and utilization of biofuels, so long as it does not compromise food security and regional cooperation to this end in line with these Principles, taking into account relevant international debates and activities. The Ministers requested the ERIA to develop a methodology for assessing environmental and social sustainability in production and utilization of biomass taking into account specific regional circumstances.</p>	
Fairtrade Labelling Organization (FLO)	Fairtrade standards	<p>FLO International exists to improve the position of the poor and disadvantaged producers in the developing world, by setting the Fairtrade standards and by creating a framework that enables trade to take place at conditions respecting their interest.</p> <p>The Labelling Initiatives, members of FLO International, encourage industry and consumers to support fairer trade and to purchase the products.</p> <p>Products carry a Fairtrade Label, as the independent consumer guarantee that producers in the developing world get a better deal.</p> <p>New Fairtrade standards are set and existing standards are reviewed on a regular basis. This process involves wide consultation with stakeholders. New standards include: Timber Standard; Trade Standards; Gold; Contract Production; Mango, Pineapple; Rice from Sri Lanka.</p> <p>The highest governing body is the FLO Board of Directors, elected every three years by FLO's traders, producers, Labelling Initiatives and other stakeholder members. The</p>	<p>There are two sets of generic standards: one for small farmers (addressing social development, economic development, environmental development and standards labour conditions) and one for labourers on plantations and factories.</p> <p>A generic trader standard is under development.</p> <p>In addition there are product specific standards with mainly trade requirements and FT minimum price and premium information.</p> <p>Standards have two layers: minimum requirements and progress requirements. Companies must meet the minimum standards from the moment they join Fairtrade and work towards achieving the progress requirements as long-term goals.</p> <p>Certification is run by FLO-Cert. Ltd. This body coordinates all aspects of certification including inspections, audits and certification.</p> <p>Third party verification is a must for application of FT standards. The cert body undertakes yearly inspections based on a risk model. In between inspections incoming information about potential non compliances are taken into considerations for additional checks or inspections.</p>	http://www.fairtrade.net/standards.html

International/Global Initiatives				
Organization	Initiative	Description	Sustainability Requirements/Elements	Contact Information
		Director of FLO runs the organization. Standards are developed by the FLO Standards Committee, in which stakeholders from FLO's member organisations, producer organisations, traders and external experts participate.	560 organizations in 75 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and more than 1000 traders throughout the globe have already been certified.	
FAO	International Bioenergy Platform (IBEP)	In May 2006, FAO launched the International Bioenergy Platform (IBEP). One of the activities IBEP seeks to tackle is to assist in the development of an international scheme to develop workable assurances and certification principles, methodologies, criteria and verifiable indicators.	A paper has been published to outline the initiative in May 2006. Two main pillars, each with sub-tasks, has been identified: 1. Information Collection a. Knowledge – prepare outlook studies in key areas b. Potentials – develop tools to assess country-level bioenergy potential c. Sustainability – develop policies aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of bioenergy d. Interactive Bioenergy Information System (i-BIS) – develop a user-friendly portal to distribute information gathered in prior tasks 2. Mobilization and Implementation at Country Level a. Capacity building and stakeholder participation – help countries establish bioenergy programmes b. Partnerships and cooperation – assist international bodies, in particular through UN-Energy, collaborate to develop coherent national and international bioenergy activities c. FAO Bioenergy – FAO mobilizes its internal capacities and comparative advantages to promote national, regional and global bioenergy development.	http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_en2/en2_060501_en.htm ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/A0469E/A0469E00.pdf
FAO	Bioenergy and Food Security Project (BEFS)	The project aims at mainstreaming food security concerns from the onset of bioenergy program development by providing technical advice to support the policy decision-making process. The BEFS framework is comprised of five core analytical components: biomass potential, biofuel supply chain production costs, the agriculture markets outlook, economy wide impacts and household level food security.	A modelling framework has been developed to assess the natural potential of countries to grow bioenergy crops, to quantify economic viability and project future scenarios and to ascertain the impacts on household food security . This global knowledge base will facilitate the development of sound bioenergy programs that take into account food security concerns. The BEFS project is pioneering policy assistance on the nexus between <i>food security and bioenergy</i> in four countries: <i>Cambodia, Peru, Thailand and Tanzania</i> . In 2010, the report, 'Bioenergy and Food Security: The BEFS Analysis for Tanzania' was published. It represents the implementation of the BEFS Analytical Framework in Tanzania.	http://www.fao.org/nr/ben/befs/
FAO	Bioenergy Impact Analysis (BIAS) project	The project aims to contribute to the rational assessment of realistic environmental potentials and impacts of bioenergy production, complementing the Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) approach.	An analytical framework is under development to provide guidance on how to assess environmental implications of bioenergy . The project assembles and adapts the most appropriate methodologies and data bases to develop tool kits for decision makers. BIAS is a first step and the work will be further developed in collaboration with a number of institutions and UN agencies for refinement and local adaptation in interested countries.	http://www.fao.org/bioenergy/47285/en/

International/Global Initiatives				
Organization	Initiative	Description	Sustainability Requirements/Elements	Contact Information
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	FSC P&C Standard	<p>The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international organization that brings people together to find solutions which promote responsible stewardship of the world's forests.</p> <p>The FSC P&C are an international standard, developed and reviewed according to the ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards. This ensures that FSC certification does not constitute a technical barrier to trade under the rules of the World Trade Organization.</p> <p>Compliance is determined at the Criterion level, and indicators to the P&C are developed by FSC accredited national initiatives and by certification bodies for use in the absence on nationally developed ones.</p> <p>FSC has an Accreditation Program which is in charge of providing accreditation services to certification bodies and National Initiatives. The Accreditation Program is based on international standards and complies with ISO 17011 requirements.</p> <p>Project funding for FSC is provided by various foundations and companies around the globe. Core funding is derived from membership and accreditation fees.</p> <p>For the first time FSC is conducting a full review of the Principles and Criteria. A consultative forum has been established in order to ensure that all stakeholders possibly affected by the P&C Review and Revision have the opportunity to comment on revised drafts. The consultative forum consists of all FSC members, all National Initiatives, all FSC accredited certification bodies. The vote on the final draft is scheduled to be opened on the 1st of February 2011.</p>	<p>Based on FSC's 10 Principles and 56 Criteria for Forest Stewardship, the scope involve environmental, silvicultural, social and economic issues.</p> <p>These principles are global – they can apply to any forest around the world – and they assure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance with laws and FSC principles; 2. Tenure and use rights and responsibilities; 3. Indigenous peoples' rights; 4. Community relations and worker's rights; 5. Multiple benefits from the forest; 6. Assessment of environmental impact; 7. Management planning; 8. Monitoring and assessment of management impact; 9. Maintenance of high conservation value forests; 10. Responsible management of plantations Principles for Forest Stewardship. <p>Three product labels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) FSC pure label for 100% certified product group; 2) FSC mixed label with a minimum threshold of 10% certified and 60% post consumer content; and 3) FSC recycled label for product groups with 100% post consumer content. <p>It prohibits use of sources that are illegally harvested and derived from a high conservation value forest.</p> <p>Since 1994 over 99 million hectares in 75 countries have been certified (over 34 million hectares in North America) according to FSC standards while several thousand products are produced using FSC certified wood and carrying the FSC trademark. FSC operates through its network of National Initiatives in 40 countries.</p>	http://www.fsc.org/en/
GLOBALGAP		<p>GLOBALGAP is a private sector body that sets voluntary standards for the certification of agricultural products around the globe.</p> <p>The GLOBALGAP standard is primarily designed to reassure consumers about how food is produced on the farm by minimising detrimental environmental impacts of farming operations, reducing the use of chemical inputs and ensuring a responsible approach to worker health and safety as well as animal welfare.</p> <p>GLOBALGAP serves as a practical manual for Good Agricultural Practice (G.A.P.) anywhere in the world. The basis is an equal partnership of agricultural producers and retailers who wish to establish efficient certification</p>		http://www.globalgap.org/cms/front_content.php?idc=3

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Organization	Initiative	Description	Sustainability Requirements/Elements	Contact Information
		standards and procedures. Certification is carried out by more than 100 independent and accredited certification bodies in more than 80 countries. It is open to all producers worldwide. It is subject to a three year revision cycle of continuous improvement to take into account technological and market developments.		
International Atomic Energy Agency (with UNDESA, IEA, Eurostat, EEA)	Energy Indicators for Sustainable Development	Work under the UN Convention on Sustainable Development umbrella to develop and apply indicators for sustainable development specifically relating to energy.		http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1222_web.pdf http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/publications/energy_indicators/full_report.pdf http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/indicators.pdf
IEA/OECD	Task 29 : Socio-Economic Drivers in Implementing Bioenergy Projects	<p>The objective of Task 29 is to achieve a better understanding of the social and economic drivers and impacts of establishing bioenergy fuel supply chains and markets at the local, regional, national and international level, to synthesise and transfer to stakeholders critical knowledge and new information, to improve the assessment of the above mentioned impacts of biomass production and utilisation in order to increase the uptake of bioenergy and to provide guidance to policy makers.</p> <p>Work scope for the Task period (2010-2012): The Task has been able to clearly set out the 'state-of-the-art' of socio-economic understanding and has commenced the application of new and novel methods of thinking to community centred initiatives, based on community interaction and feedback. Such modelling work and study has shown a clear impact when deployed in participating countries and beyond. The Task has also commenced the aggregation of case study material which</p>	<p>The proposed Task prolongation will seek to build further on the solid foundations constructed with a core team of participants as well as to extend the work beyond its current level. The Task participants, whom are supported by a wide range of national experts, identified the following three overarching themes which will be given maximum attention in the proposed new three year programme below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel poverty, - Green employment, - Joint collaboration with FAO on further development of WISDOM methodology (inclusion of socio-economic factors) with the possibility of creation of own national WISDOM database. <p>Other themes and points of interest are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To examine land use issues and competition resulting in social 'dislocation' - To examine 'Biomass in the global economy' and the impact that international trade in biomass has on rural communities in developing countries - To examine sustainability criteria and certification at the local, 	http://www.task29.net/

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		<p>shows in stark contrast the differing approaches and results that can be gained at the local and regional level by working with different host entities.</p> <p>One key area to explore in greater detail is the impact of national policy on regional and local activities and to provide feedback to policy makers on both the positive and the negative implications of actual change and further considered change.</p> <p>The participating countries are Canada, Croatia, Germany, Norway, and the UK.</p>	<p>national and international levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To use bioenergy as an economic development tool, especially in areas where the forest sector is in decline - To examine 'Entrepreneurship Models' for competitive biomass supply (small forest owners, farmers etc.) - To examine the wider dissemination opportunities using a range of marketing actions (including social networks) arising out of targeted examples of biomass project success (e.g. the north Tipperary 'eco-village' development) and to promote more rapid take up and replication - To examine the role of education, extension and competence building in the bioenergy sector (The Energy Farm as an example) - To assess regional cluster strategies for development of bioenergy (Arena-project Hedmark/Oppland in Norway) - Adoption and diffusion of innovative bioenergy technologies, the interrelated nature of technology and fuel markets - To assess target regional strategies and the ability to balance energy, food, and development priorities to deliver sufficient bioenergy projects in timely fashion to meet set targets 	
IEA/OECD	Task 38 : Greenhouse Gas Balances of Biomass and Bioenergy Systems	<p>For the triennium 2010 – 2012, the Task will focus on the development and application of methods to document greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation benefits of bioenergy systems.</p> <p>Objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the sustainable use of biomass and bioenergy through increased understanding of the GHG and other impacts; 2. Improve and modify the 'standard methodology' for the calculation of GHG balances based on life-cycle analysis by incorporating new issues, technologies and topics as they appear; 3. Work in cooperation with other IEA Bioenergy Tasks to assess GHG balances of new technologies; 4. Assess and report on best practices in participating countries for reducing GHG emissions using biomass and bioenergy; and 5. Aid decision makers in selecting mitigation strategies that optimise GHG benefits by disseminating the results of the above-mentioned activities. <p>Current members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, USA.</p>	<p>The Task will continue to work on the GHG impacts of biomass and bioenergy systems but will extend the activities of the previous triennium to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. focus on impacts on soil organic carbon and emissions of other GHGs (e.g. N2O from fertiliser use); 2. emphasise the use of waste streams (e.g. forest residuals) and improving biomass use efficiency thus minimising the competition for biomass with other uses; 3. include emerging issues such as post-Kyoto climate change negotiations, albedo and other climate forcing, and timing of emissions and removals; and 4. incorporate discussion of non-GHG sustainability impacts. <p>Work programme (examples):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the standard methodology for the GHG analysis of bioenergy systems to consider indirect land use change (LUC), albedo and other climate forcing, and timing; 2. Demonstrate the utility of the improved standard methodology by assessing case studies that are of interest to participating countries; 3. Prepare policy papers on key emerging issues; and 4. Hold workshops on topical issues of relevance to participating countries <p>Deliverables include position papers, documented workshops, special journal issues, side events at meetings of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, set of power point slides on specific</p>	<p>http://www.ieabioenergy-task38.org/</p>

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			<p>topical issues, database on country conditions, contributions to annual reports and reports to Executive Committee, inputs into national discussion circles on the topics of the Task.</p> <p>Currently the main dissemination of Task information is carried out through workshops, and the Task 38 website.</p>	
IEA/OECD	Task 39 : Liquid Biofuels from Biomass	<p>The objective of the Task is to facilitate commercialization of liquid biofuels, with primary focus on 1st and 2nd generation biofuels including a mandate to consider next generation fuels.</p> <p>As a prolongation of Task 39, the proposed Commercializing Liquid Biofuels from Biomass Task will build upon work done in the current Task 39. Through active engagement with Task members, other Task supporters and stakeholders including government, industry and research communities, the Task will conduct coordinated activities in three main programme areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology and Commercialization that includes improvements to catalyze and expand use of bioconversion and thermochemical technologies for 2nd generation biofuels and consideration for next generation technologies. - Policy, Markets and Implementation that address policy, legislative/regulatory and infrastructure issues. - Information Dissemination and Communication to facilitate knowledge transfer among IEA members and other stakeholders. <p>Current members are Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, UK, and the USA</p>	<p>The work programme 2010 - 2012 will consist of:</p> <p>Technical and Commercialization : (1) assessment of demonstration plants to scale up technology and pathways for liquid biofuels, (2) improvement of understanding about biofuel integration issues with existing infrastructure, (3) investigation of co-product generation and biorefining applications with 2nd and next generation biofuels, (4) improvement of understanding about biofuel use in modern and advanced engines.</p> <p>Policy, Markets and Implementation: (1) monitoring of implementation agendas and biofuels policies, (2) review of developments in demonstration facilities for 1st and 2nd generation biofuels, (3) understanding of issues around integrating 2nd generation biofuels with existing product value chains, (4) optimization of 2nd generation biofuel policies to increase social and environmental sustainability, (5) review of issues around integrating 1st, 2nd generation and next generation biofuels, (6) improvement in understanding of downstream issues.</p> <p>Information Dissemination and Communication: knowledge transfer and interaction through workshops, personnel exchanges, and website/electronic medium.</p>	www.task39.org
IEA/OECD	Task 40 Sustainable International Bioenergy Trade - Securing Supply and Demand	<p>The core objective of the Task remains: 'to support the development of a sustainable, international, bioenergy market, recognising the diversity in resources, biomass applications'</p> <p>Current members include representatives from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, and the USA.. FAO and the World Bank participate as affiliated international bodies.</p>	<p>Key elements of the work programme and outputs for 2010 - 2012:</p> <p>Objective 1: biomass supplies: To deliver refined insights in availability and potential production and supply of biomass resources on regional, national and global level. For Task 40 the focus will lay on development of supplies at large in relation to various drivers (demand development, improvements in production and logistics) and barriers (e.g. lack of investment, sustainability concerns).</p> <p>Objective 2: Sustainability and certification: To determine how the sustainability of biomass supplies, use and trade can be secured optimally and efficiently, in particular from a market perspective, with specific attention for the impacts of certification/verification on international biomass and biofuels trade.</p>	http://www.bioenergytrade.org/

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			<p>Objective 3: trade, market and demand dynamics: To map and provide an integral overview of biomass markets and trade on global level, as well as for specific regions, identify and map new markets and products (such as Jathropha oil, demand from industry, heating markets, biorefining and future 2nd generation biofuels production)</p> <p>Objective 4: transport, Logistics, and trade: Provide (further) insights in international biomass supply lines and logistic requirements (including new producing regions, i.e. developing countries and Eastern Europe) and these can be optimised over time.</p> <p>Objective 5: Outreach and dissemination: High quality dissemination; the Task is to provide a key international platform (with a diverse range of stakeholders) for bioenergy trade and markets (covering supply and demand, sustainability, financial products etc.).</p>	
IEA/OECD	Task 41 : Joint project with the Advanced Motor Fuels Implementing Agreement	<p>The objective of this Task is to supply decision makers with scientifically sound and politically unbiased analyses and conclusions needed for strategic decisions related to research or policy issues.</p> <p>The target groups are particularly decision makers in Ministries, national or local administrations, deploying agencies/organisations, etc. Depending on the character of the various projects some deliverables are also expected to be of direct interest to industry. Decision makers, both public and private, have to consider a whole range of aspects in their planning and deliberations. Hence the Task covers technical, economic and environmental data in its work.</p> <p>Current members are Finland, Germany and the European Commission.</p>	<p>Task 41 is currently (2010-2012) working on the project 3: Joint project with the Advanced Motor Fuels Implementing Agreement, 'Fuel and Technology Alternatives for Buses: Overall energy efficiency and emission performance'.</p> <p>The project commenced in January 2009 and will have a duration of 2½ years. The objective of this high profile Task is to bring together IEA expertise to access overall energy efficiency, emissions, and costs, both direct and indirect costs, of various technology options for buses. The impact of city buses on urban air quality is huge, and fuel efficiency is crucial for operational costs. Biofuels will have a major role in the test programme.</p> <p>The participants from IEA Bioenergy are co-financing the project at the level of €75,000. The total budget is Euro 1,075,000.</p> <p>A final report is planned for July 2011.</p>	http://www.ieabioenergy.com/Task.aspx?id=41
IEA/OECD	Task 43: Biomass Feedstocks for Energy Markets	<p>The objective of the Task is to promote sound bioenergy development that is driven by well-informed decisions in business, governments and elsewhere. This will be achieved by providing to relevant actors timely and topical analyses, syntheses and conclusions on all fields related to biomass feedstock, including biomass markets and the socioeconomic and environmental consequences of feedstock production.</p> <p>The Task Leader will work with the National Team Leaders to strengthen Task effectiveness and build international and regional capacity essential to have credibility in the various feedstock supply sectors, and, at the same time, capacity to deal credibly with crosscutting themes that comprehensively cover whole bioenergy systems and</p>	<p>The Task covers all aspects of feedstock, its markets and environmental as well as socio-economic impacts. It has a global scope and includes commercial, near-commercial and promising production systems in agriculture and forestry. The primary focus is on land use and bioenergy feedstock production systems including their markets. The Task will be concerned with issues related to the linking of sustainable biomass feedstocks to energy markets, explicitly considering environmental and socioeconomic aspects. Systems analysis integrating several disciplines will be used to conduct analyses that allow evaluation of alternatives across sectors and explicit examination of issues related to tradeoffs, compatibility and synergies between food, fibre and energy production systems and related markets.</p> <p>One central aim is to achieve strong outreach and impacts as a</p>	

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		<p>transcend to landscape, regional, national and international scales. Recognizing the need to integrate feedstock supply with energy conversion and end-use, the Task will collaborate with other cross-cutting Tasks as well as conversion Tasks to ensure that analytical and conceptual linkages with markets are strong.</p> <p>Current members are: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, UK, and USA</p>	<p>result of Task activities. The Task will have a strong international impact by producing and providing timely and policy-relevant science and technology syntheses to targeted audiences for policy analysis and bioenergy market development.</p>	
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)	IFOAM Norms	<p>Started in 1972 by the president of the French farmer's organization to ensure a future of worldwide organic agriculture. IFOAM is comprised of a variety of committees each with specific mandates. The IFOAM General Assembly is the main decision-making body. IFOAM groups together 750 organic institutions worldwide and ensures some equivalency of standards in 108 countries. It elects the World Board for a three year term. The World Board appoints members to official committees, working groups and task forces based upon the recommendation of the IFOAM membership, and IFOAM member organizations also establish regional groups and sector specific interest groups. IFOAM label is a means of guaranteeing fair and orderly trade of organic products. Accreditation facilitates equivalency of organic certification bodies worldwide by confirming whether they meet IFOAM's international norms.</p>	<p>The IFOAM Accreditation Program is a service within the IFOAM Organic Guarantee System that is offered to certification bodies. The IFOAM Basic Standards along with the IFOAM Accreditation Criteria (together called The IFOAM Norms that cover social, economic and environmental sustainability) establish the requirements for certification bodies seeking IFOAM accreditation.</p> <p>The IFOAM Norms are the IFOAM Basic Standards together with the IFOAM Accreditation Criteria.</p> <p>The IFOAM Basic Standards (IBS) are a keystone of the organic movement. Democratically and internationally adopted, they reflect the current state of organic production and processing methods. These standards should not be seen as a final statement, but rather as a work in progress to contribute to the continued development and adoption of organic practices throughout the world. The IBS are structured as "standards for standards." They provide a framework for certification bodies and standard-setting organizations worldwide to develop their own more detailed certification standards which take into account specific local conditions.</p> <p>The IFOAM Accreditation Criteria (IAC) establishes requirements for conduct of organic certification by certification bodies. The IAC are based on the International ISO norm for the operation of certifying bodies and they are additionally developed to reflect the particular circumstances of certifying organic production and processing.</p> <p>IFOAM accreditation is awarded to certification bodies that use certification standards that meet the IFOAM Basic Standards. Additionally, the certification body itself must demonstrate compliance with the IFOAM Accreditation Criteria, which are requirements for how certification is conducted.</p>	<p>http://www.ifoam.org/about_ifoam/standards/norms.html</p>
Metafore	Forest Certification	<p>Developed and maintained by Metafore (a non-profit US organization specialized in working with businesses to</p>	<p>FCRC developed in 2007 a forest certification matrix, which shows the relative attributes and characteristics of some of the</p>	<p>http://www.metafore.org/</p>

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	Resource Center (FCRC)	implement innovations relating to evaluating, selecting and manufacturing environmentally preferable wood and paper products), the Forest Certification Resource Center (FCRC) provides comprehensive, objective information and customized tools to a broad audience interested in forest management, forest certification and responsible wood and paper purchasing.	world's largest forest certification systems. More than 800 certified forests and 4,500 certified business locations worldwide are within their database.	index.php?p=Forest Certification Resource Center&s=147 Certification matrix: http://www.certifiedwoodsresearch.org/matrix/matrix.aspx
Naturland - Association for Organic Agriculture	Naturland's standards	<p>The objective and mission of Naturland is the conservation of the environment and the maintenance of the natural basis of life by means of organic farming in all fields of agriculture.</p> <p>Naturland - Association for Organic Agriculture was founded in 1982 in Gräfelfing, near Munich, Germany. It has grown to become one of the most important organisations in the field of organic agriculture in Germany. On the global level Naturland is one of the major certifying organisations for organic produce.</p> <p>Certification and the decision as to whether a farmer or an enterprise is entitled to sell his or its products as being produced according to Naturland's standards is taken by Naturland's Certification Committee on the basis of the results and evidence presented in the written inspection reports.</p> <p>The Naturland Zeichen GmbH is the designated body by Naturland to grant licenses after the payment of a license fee. This fee rate depends on the turnover.</p> <p>Naturland holds several voluntary accreditations of internationally recognized accreditation bodies. Naturland has been accredited by IFOAM, USDA/NOP and according to norm DIN EN 45011 (ISO 65).</p>	<p>All kinds of food (plant and animal production as well as processed products), organic forest and timber as well as organic aquaculture have been adopted. Also: organic textiles and cosmetic products are certified under the Naturland label.</p> <p>Different sets of Standards: Standards on Production (plant and animal production), Standards on tropical perennial crops; Naturland Processing Standards and Processing Standards for Specific Groups of food products, Social Standards, Standards for organic Beekeeping, Standards for Organic forest management, Processing Standards for timber from organic forest management, Standards for Organic Aquaculture, Standards for organic textiles, Standards for cosmetic products.</p> <p>In particular the standard for Organic forest use, serves to sustainably produce valuable timber and, equally importantly, to protect natural diversity and natural dynamics. At the same time it is indispensable to ensure that the forest performs its multifarious protective and social functions in the long term.</p> <p>Naturland members and partners are obliged to observe the standards set out by the Naturland Association. The production units - farmers, processors and international members - are inspected regularly, but at least once a year, by inspection bodies appointed by Naturland. Besides this, unannounced spot checks of at least 10% of them are carried out. The inspection is performed by external, state-approved inspection bodies.</p> <p>At the start of the year 2007 Naturland was certifying some 45,600 farmers, horticulturists, wine growers and other producers and processors throughout the world. 291000 cultivated ha worldwide already certified.</p>	http://www.naturland.de/our_standards.html

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Rainforest Alliance Certified (RA)	Rainforest Alliance Certified (Sustainable Agriculture Network)	<p>The Rainforest Alliance (RA) is an international environmental organization based in New York City and dedicated to conserve biodiversity and ensure sustainable livelihoods by transforming land use practices, business practices and consumer behaviour.</p> <p>Rainforest Alliance provides two secretariats for the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN): The Standards & Policy Secretariat coordinates the development of standards and related policies for SAN and the Certification Secretariat administers the certification systems for the Sustainable Agriculture Certification Network (SANcert). The networks use the Rainforest Alliance certified seal, which has been granted since 1992.</p> <p>The Sustainable Agriculture Network's (SAN) mission is to improve the social and environmental conditions of tropical agriculture through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certifying sustainable practices on farms and awarding a credible seal of approval to farms that comply with the Sustainable Agricultural Network standard. • Changing the paradigm of farm owners, retailers, and consumers to make all involved in the agricultural industry take more responsibility for their actions. • Establishing contact between conservationists in the North and South and offering them a way to work together. • Increasing public awareness about consumer interdependence with tropical ecosystems and agriculture. • Educating people in the North about the effects that consumer purchases have on persons living in the tropics, and on tropical ecosystems. By doing this, consumers are offered the opportunity to choose socially and environmentally responsible certified products. • Creating a forum for discussing the impacts of agriculture. <p>The certification process begins with a preliminary site visit by SAN technicians to determine what changes are necessary to achieve certification.</p>	<p>The Rainforest Alliance Certified standard's scope covers the management of farms of all different sizes and includes aspects relating to agricultural, social, legal, labor and environmental issues, in addition to sections on community relations and occupational health and safety.</p> <p>The standard structure consists of 10 principles, 3 addressing social, 1 the economic and 6 the environmental development issue.</p> <p>Each principle is made up of criteria. The criteria describe best practices for social and environmental management, and are evaluated by the certification process.</p> <p>The farms' compliance with the standard is evaluated by observation of agricultural and labor practices existing infrastructure, plus interviews with farm workers and the management or administration team.</p> <p>The Certification Secretariat of the Rainforest Alliance works according to ISO 65 procedures.</p> <p>The Certification Secretariat controls the use of the certification procedures and documents by the SANcert partners. All farm evaluations are forwarded to Rainforest Alliance for final certification approval. In cases where there are no local certifying organizations, RA will perform the certification directly.</p> <p>240,861 ha of coffee, banana, cocoa, citrus and fern farms in 14 countries, as per March 1, 2007.</p>	http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/
SenterNovem	Greenhouse gas (GHG) calculation tool	<p>At the request of the Dutch government, SenterNovem has developed a greenhouse gas (GHG) calculation tool for bioenergy and biofuels. This calculation tool helps to determine the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the production of electricity, heat or transport fuels from biomass.</p> <p>The GHG-calculation tool consists of: 1) the technical</p>	The greenhouse gas balance is an important sustainability criterion for biomass for energy purposes.	http://www.senternovem.nl/mmfiles/The_greenhouse_gas_calculation_methodology_for_biomass-

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		<p>specification, a methodology description including in-put data and 2) the calculation software, a tool to make the GHG calculations.</p> <p>Both the technical specification and the calculation tool have been separately developed for biofuels and for bio-electricity/heat. However, the underlying methodology is the same. Both descriptions and tools are available at the SenterNovem website.</p>		<p>based_electricity_heat_and_fuels_tcm24-222268.pdf</p> <p>http://www.senternovem.nl/mmfiles/Technische%20specificatie%20tcm24-273754.pdf</p> <p>http://www.senternovem.nl/mmfiles/Technische%20specificatie%20tcm24-273596.pdf</p>
UN	UN-Energy	UN-energy is an UN inter-agency mechanism that promotes coherence in the UN system's multi-disciplinary response to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and engaging non-UN stakeholders.	<p>Most recent activities include the publication of the following papers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering on Energy ▪ UN-Energy Looking to the Future ▪ Policies and Measures to realise Industrial Energy Efficiency and mitigate Climate Change ▪ Modelling Energy Scenarios for Sichuan, - China ▪ The Energy Challenge for Achieving the MDG ▪ Sustainable Bioenergy: A Framework for Decision Makers 	http://esa.un.org/un-energy/
UNEP	Bioenergy Programme	<p>In the aim of maximising the benefits and reducing the environmental and social cost of producing and using bioenergy, UNEP is working in partnership with governments, the private sector and NGOs to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assure environmental and social sustainability of biofuel production through sustainability principles and criteria; 2. Support governments in bioenergy planning and setting enabling policy frameworks; 3. Help test business models that use energy crops to maximize the development benefits of biofuels. 		http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/bio/index.htm
UNEP	Sustainability standards	Through its involvement in the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels (RSB), is pursuing a multi-stakeholder approach in developing an international scheme to assure the sustainability of bioenergy. Such a scheme should fulfil several purposes: provide governments with guidance on	<p>The Principles on Sustainable Biofuel Production are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legality ▪ Consultation ▪ Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas ▪ Human and Labor Rights 	http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/bio/assurance_system.htm

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		<p>how to ensure sustainable and therefore long-lasting use of their natural resources, advise industry on managing risk, both reputational and financial, and allow consumers to make an informed choice.</p> <p>UNEP is a member of all four working groups of the RSB (environment, social, GHG and implementation) and UNEP's Executive Director Achim Steiner is a member of the RSB's Steering Board.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-economic Development ▪ Food Security ▪ Conservation and Biodiversity ▪ Soil Water ▪ Technology <p>To help stakeholder groups that have difficulties in being heard through this process, UNEP organized together with EPFL regional outreach meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Latin American outreach meeting ▪ The East Asian outreach meeting ▪ The South Asian outreach meeting <p>To help producers become certified and understand the certification processes UNEP, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), will develop a series of activities focused on practical implementation of sustainability certification. A first workshop took place on January 25-26th, 2010 in Washington D.C.: Workshop on "Assessing Challenges for Implementation of Biofuels Sustainability Criteria".</p> <p>Other activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due Diligence Guidelines The Due Diligence Guidelines are a practical tool for financiers and investors to check and mitigate their risk of investments in the renewable energy sector ▪ Collaboration with Daimler, WWF, and the Ministry of Agriculture of Baden Wuerttemberg Result of this cooperation is a background document that reviews existing certification systems linked to biomass certification, compiles initiatives by the international community and country policies on biofuels, and gives an indication on requirements of different crops ▪ Implementation of Sustainability Certification A series of activities addressing issues related to practical implementation of biofuel certification to ensure they deliver on their promise as a sustainability tool. 	<p>http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/bio/doc/Working%20Paper_Developing%20Standards%20and%20Criteria%20for%20Biomass%20Production_June%202007.pdf</p> <p>http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/bio/doc/edd_biomass_agricfores.pdf</p> <p>http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/bio/doc/edd_biomass_crops.pdf</p>
UNEP	Bioenergy Planning Tools	At the cross roads of different policy areas, including energy, agriculture, transport, environment, trade, etc. Bioenergy requires trade offs amongst different policy goals. To allow policy makers to make informed decisions, UNEP is working to provide guidance on questions related to resource efficiency under its International Panel on sustainable use of natural resources, on ways to identify and map conservation value areas and degraded land through its cooperation with IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, FAO,	The working group on biofuels under the Resource Panel has for its objective to improve the analytical basis for decision making towards sustainable production and use of biomass for energy purposes ('biofuels') at the international, regional and national levels, by producing a report that reviews relevant available materials to provide guidance on options of a more efficient use of resources (comparison over the life-cycle, between different crops, between biofuels and fossil fuels and the different end uses of biomass).	http://www.unep.org/GC/GC24/docs/SideEvent-NaturalResources.pdf

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		<p>WWF, Oeko Institut and RSB, and on a guidance document on 'no go areas', 'go areas' and a decision making tree under the UN Energy framework. Other activities aimed at improving the analytical basis, develop tools and engage in building capacity, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping Mapping is an important tool to help solid bioenergy planning by identifying areas that should be exempt from bioenergy development because of their high conservation value in terms of biodiversity or in terms of CO2 storage capacity ,and areas that would be suitable for bioenergy development Joint International Workshop: Spotlight on Bioenergy and Water (July 5th – 6th, 2010 in Paris) In a world already facing water stress, largely due to over 70% of freshwater being consumed by the agricultural sector, water has been identified as a potentially limiting factor for bioenergy development 	<p>A first workshop took place in Paris to raise pertinent questions on conservation value areas and degraded lands, collect the materials available in the different institutions and identify areas for further work and cooperation.</p> <p>A draft document has been provided by FAO and UNEP for review by the renewables working group under the UN-Energy framework.</p>	
UNEP	Bioenergy Enterprise	<p>Bioenergy can provide development opportunities, particularly in remote areas in developing countries, where people are currently dependent on agriculture and do not have access to modern forms of energy. UNEP has there fore launched a network of centers of Excellence that will look at business models that can be used to ensure involvement of small farmers and access to more modern forms of energy, and at creative financing mechanisms and other tools to help overcome existing barriers.</p> <p>UNEP's African Rural Energy Enterprise Development Programme is entering into phase two, which will have a component on Bioenergy enterprise development.</p> <p>UNEP commissioned a Feasibility Study: bioenergy production for GSM net in Tanzania in order to assess technical, financial, environmental and social aspects of a proposed local biodiesel production in forming different business models.</p> <p>Other activities implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The COMPETE/ENDA conference on bioenergy financing in Africa: In October 2009, together with the COMPETE network and ENDA Environmental Development Action in the Third World, UNEP co- 	<p>A background paper on Jatropha, being one of the possible crops that can be used, was prepared for the kick off event. UNEP's Rural Energy Enterprise Development Programme is an initiative offering enterprise development services and start-up financing to 'clean energy' enterprises in five African countries (AREED), in Brazil (B-REED) and in China (C-REED). Since beginning in 2000, REED has financed 44 enterprises that are now returning capital each year to an investment fund that is then re-invested in new enterprises. But the returns are also more than financial and are matched - and in many cases exceeded - by the non-financial returns of economic development, environmental improvement and better access to modern energy services for poorly-served communities.</p> <p>The study has been completed.</p>	<p>http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/bio/AREED.htm</p> <p>http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/bio/Tanzania.htm</p>

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		<p>organized a conference that brought together investors, financiers, donors, project developers, entrepreneurs, NGOs and international organizations to share experiences and examples of projects that illustrate best practices for bioenergy financing in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roundtable on Bioenergy Enterprise The Roundtable consists of a network of centers of excellence that will pull together, analyse and develop materials that will ultimately help small farmers to engage in Bioenergy enterprise development (plant and technological requirements, challenges in the production and conversion phases and ways to address them; business models and ways to help smallholders to get organised, including taking into account environmental and social co-benefits into classical cost-benefit analyses; barriers to Bioenergy enterprise development and ways to overcome them (financial, agronomical and technological, and political) <p>Local Biofuel Production for Use in Telecommunication Applications Feasibility Study with Diligent and Ericsson to explore options how demand for new services that require energy to operate could spur the Bioenergy market</p>		
UNF /UNCTAD /UNFIP	The United Nations Biofuel Initiative	<p>The UN Foundation implements the UN Biofuel Initiative as a public charity together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP).</p> <p>The Initiative promotes the sustainable production and use of biofuels in developing countries, under conditions that can attract foreign and domestic investment, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).</p> <p>The Initiative will assess biofuels potential within developing countries and work with national decision-makers and private sector groups, including NGOs and civil society groups, to develop country-specific strategies for the production and use of biofuels.</p>	<p>Launched in June of 2005. The Biofuels Initiative seeks to provide technical analysis of issues related to biofuels production and trade that will impact member countries, especially with the objective of sharing experience and providing support to developing countries.</p> <p>Certification of biofuels has been an issue raised in numerous meetings organized by the Biofuels Initiative and has been addressed in past reports by the agency.</p> <p>The analysis of labelling, certification and other market instruments fall within the core mandate of UNCTAD. The agency has provided along the years support to policy-makers, especially from developing countries, on those issues.</p> <p>The programme will coordinate economic and trade policy analysis, capacity building activities and consensus building efforts towards the ultimate goal of increasing production, domestic use and trade in biofuels. This will be implemented in Brazil, India, Mozambique, the Philippines and Uganda. The initiative is currently preparing country analyses for India, the Philippines and Thailand by using a common methodology</p>	<p>http://www.unfoundation.org/biofuels/index.asp</p> <p>http://www.unctad.org/TemplatePages/Page.asp?intItemID=4344&lang=1</p>

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			<p>to assess the potential for promoting bio-fuel use in these countries.</p> <p>The initiative is also forming an International Advisory Expert Group (IAEG) to provide guidance on technical issues related to biofuels production and international trade. Members of the IAEG will facilitate partnerships and advise governments on feedstock potential, technology applications, international trade opportunities, finance, natural resource management, rural development, and potential CDM baseline analysis. The IAEG will be a multi-national, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral group that will select six pilot developing countries for the Initiative and provide customized advice and guidance for their national biofuels programs.</p>	
UNIDO	Guidebook on Modern Bioenergy Conversion Technologies in Africa	The guidebook will provide comprehensive information on priority modern bioenergy conversion technologies currently in use in Africa. Some of the technology related issues to be discussed include applicable feedstock, economics, applications and environmental impacts and lessons learnt from selected case studies.	The guidebook seeks to address knowledge gaps about modern bioenergy conversion technologies across Africa and will provide all key stakeholders with adequate information to support informed decision-making on technology related issues.	
UNIDO	Bioenergy Interregional Network	The objective of the proposed inter-regional bioenergy network is to strengthen cooperation between regions, and assist developing countries and economies in transition in promoting bioenergy related research activities, transfer of appropriate conversion technologies and mobilising investments.	The proposed network would play a catalyst role in mapping the potential for and operational modalities of dovetailing the activities of various actors involved in the exploitation of bioenergy with a particular focus on promoting sustainable use of bioenergy for productive uses. The essence of such cooperation is that the wealth of knowledge and capacity across countries and sub-regions, when systematically mobilized and shared, can facilitate the effective participation of the countries in Africa in using bioenergy as a source of energy for industrialisation and poverty reduction efforts. Among other things, the network will promote dialogue among stakeholders on sustainability issues and develop decisions support tools and mechanisms of integrating sustainability aspects into bioenergy value chains.	http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1000762
UNIDO	Regional Initiative for the Promotion of Bioenergy in the Framework of the Carpathian Convention	This collaborative initiative between UNIDO, UNEP, FAO and the Carpathian Convention aims at establishing a viable network between EU and non-EU Countries of the Carpathian region to promote bioenergy development in the region.	Following the initiating workshop, UNIDO is currently preparing a baseline report on renewable energy (bioenergy in particular) policies and financial instruments in the EU and non-EU member countries of the Carpathian Convention. The report will include policy recommendation and sustainability indicators.	
UTZ	Utz Certified	In 1999 the founders created an organization in Guatemala that could stand independently from the producers and the roasters. They chose the name "Utz	The UTZ CERTIFIED programme is based on the UTZ CERTIFIED Code of Conduct: a set of social, economic and environmental criteria for responsible coffee growing practices and efficient	http://www.solidaridad.nl/indexengels.h

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		<p>Kapeh", which means "good coffee" in the Mayan language Quiché.</p> <p>In 2002 the head office was opened in the Netherlands. In 2007 the name of the organization was updated into UTZ CERTIFIED 'Good Inside' to allow for better communication about the program.</p> <p>The purpose of the Label / Certification is to provide assurance of responsible coffee production and sourcing. Funds are collected through: an administrative fees (\$0.01/lb paid by first purchaser), Dutch NGOs, EU.</p> <p>In 2009 Solidaridad started working on several different biomass flows in a programme that concentrates on Mozambique, where Solidaridad has set up a company to identify waste flows from agriculture and forestry and explore their market potential. Combining agriculture with forestry increases farmers' incomes and reduces CO2 emissions</p> <p>Goals for 2009 were: To help create an infrastructure for marketing waste flows and fast-growing timber.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop a network of trainers on the subjects of fastgrowing wood and improved food production. - To research the potential for using waste flows for energy in Solidaridad's chains. - To influence government policy (EU and NL) on the standardization / certification of sustainable biomass. - To support NGOs in capacity development related to biomass energy. <p>36,000 MT of green coffee were purchased as Utz Kapeh certified in 2006.</p>	<p>farm management Good Agricultural Practices. The Code of Conduct is the only EurepGAP benchmarked coffee standard. Producers who are UTZ CERTIFIED comply with this Code of Conduct.</p> <p>On product use of the UTZ CERTIFIED logo allowed when 100% of content is UTZ CERTIFIED coffee.</p> <p>Certification granted through Certification Bodies – independent third party ISO 65 accredited certifiers approved by UTZ CERTIFIED.</p> <p>The development organisation, Solidaridad, has partnered with the energy company, Essent to introduce a new form of biomass using coffee husks as raw material within the UTZ programme. The project embodies the sustainability and fair trade goals.</p>	<p>tml</p>
World Resources Institute (WRI)	Biofuels Production and Policy: Implications for Climate Change, Water Quality and Agriculture	<p>The World Resources Institute's mission is to move human society to live in ways that protect Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations.</p>	<p>This project assesses the impact of biofuel production on the environment and agricultural structure, and how policy influences feedstock production, technology change and the environment.</p> <p>The project structure is aimed to emphasize how agricultural policy can be used to promote biofuel use and mitigate climate change.</p> <p>In 2009 WRI published the working paper. "Biofuels and the Time Value of Carbon: Recommendations for GHG Accounting Protocols."</p>	<p>http://biofuels.wri.org/</p>
WWF Germany	Sustainability Standards		<p>In 2006 WWF Germany commissioned to Öko-Institut (Germany) a study, published in November 2006 that provided an overview</p>	<p>http://www.biofuelstp.eu/d</p>

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	for Bioenergy study		of key ecological and social impacts of bioenergy . The study developed a core set of standards which could ensure the sustainability of future bioenergy supplies.	downloads/WWF_Sustainable_Bioenergy_final_version.pdf
WWF/TNC	Global Development Forest Certification Alliance	<p>Alliance Partners are Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry; U.S. AID; U.K. Dept. for International Development Center for International Forestry Research; World Resources Institute; Tropical Forest Foundation.</p> <p>The goal of the Alliance is to create a comprehensive legality standard for wood products (standard developed through partnership with the UK/Indonesia MOU process, and is becoming recognized both nationally and internationally). Design and field testing of an independent legality verification and timber tracking system the Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute (LEI). These are the first community forestry certificates granted by LEI and the process has allowed LEI to field test and refine its new community forest management standard.</p>	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) alongside with local partners has designed and produced a forest certification manual . This is being used by field practitioners to understand the concept of certification, and guiding them in implementing the forest management practices required to meet the standards required for certification.	Marius Gunawan The Nature Conservancy Indonesia, email: mgunawan@tnc.org
WWF/WB	WWF/World Bank Global Forest Alliance	<p>Through the Alliance (formed in 1998), WWF and the World Bank are crafting solutions that provide a direct response to forest threats such as illegal logging, unsustainable logging, and rampant agricultural conversion.</p> <p>Alliance focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidating forest protected area systems; ▪ Accelerating progress toward sustainable forest management; ▪ Securing forest ecosystem functions within sustainable landscapes; ▪ Empowering forest-dependent communities & enhancing livelihoods; ▪ Catalyzing sustainable action-based partnerships. 	<p>The Global Forest Alliance developed in July 2006 a Forest Certification Assessment Guide for WWF and World Bank to use through their common and individual work on promoting and developing forest certification.</p> <p>The 11 identified criteria address social, economical and environmental sustainability and they are namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance with international frameworks for certification, accreditation, and standard setting; 2. Compatible with globally applicable principles that balance economic, ecological, and equity dimensions of forest management and meet Global Forest Alliance requirements; 3. Meaningful and equitable participation of all major stakeholder groups in governance and standard setting; 4. Avoidance of unnecessary obstacles to trade; 5. Based on objective and measurable performance standards that are adapted to local conditions; 6. Certification decisions free of conflicts of interest from parties with vested interests; 7. Transparency in decision making and public reporting; 8. Reliable and independent assessment of forest management performance and chain of custody; 9. Delivers continual improvement in forest management; 10. Accessible to and cost-effective for all parties; 	<p>http://www.worldwildlife.org/alliance/pdf/fcag.pdf</p> <p>http://assets.panda.org/downloads/fcag_final.pdf</p>

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			<p>11. Voluntary participation.</p> <p>In the first phase (1998-2005) the Alliance achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 million hectares of new forest protected areas; ▪ 50 million hectares of existing reserves brought under effective protection; ▪ 200 million hectares of the world's production forests under independently certified sustainable management (22 million ha of forests in Bank client countries have been certified under systems that clearly meet the principles and criteria for certification systems adopted by the Alliance partners). <p>The overall goal is to achieve a 10% reduction in the rate of global deforestation by 2010. This is the first step toward achieving zero-net deforestation by 2020, and going beyond this, to increase forest cover and quality beyond that which existed in 2000, by 2050.</p> <p>In January 2007 an assessment of Certification Schemes Operating in Indonesia was published.</p>	
	Better Sugarcane Initiative (BSI)	<p>BSI is a collaboration of sugar retailers, investors, traders, producers and NGOs who are committed to sustainable sugar by establishing principles and criteria that are applied in the sugar growing regions of the world through regionally specific strategies and tools.</p> <p>The BSI aims to reduce the impact of sugarcane production on the environment in measurable ways that will also enable sugar production in a manner that contributes to social and economic benefits for sugar farmers and all others concerned with the sugar supply chain.</p> <p>The goal is to reduce farm and other sugar processing impacts, through the encouragement of better management practices (BMP's).</p>	<p>BSI is establishing Technical Working Groups (TWGs) - teams of technical and scientific experts - with global representation. These TWGs will assess Better Management Practices being used by sugar growers across the globe under three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment and agronomy. ▪ Social and community. ▪ Milling and co-products. <p>Based on good practice achievements around the world, the TWGs will develop a set of universally-applicable guidelines for consideration by the BSI membership. The guidelines will follow the Quadruple Bottom Line approach which seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the effects of sugarcane cultivation and processing on the off-site environment. ▪ Maintain the value and quality of resources used for production, such as soil, health and water. ▪ Ensure production is profitable. ▪ Ensure that production takes place in a socially equitable environment. <p>Guidelines requiring further consideration will be tested in different cane-growing scenarios around the world to ensure that they are practical and achievable, and have the desired effect of improving the economic, environmental and social sustainability of sugarcane farming.</p>	http://www.bettersugarcane.org/

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			<p>In July 2010 the BSI Production Standards have been finalized and the application to EU for voluntary scheme recognition has been submitted.</p> <p>Pending recognition by the European Commission in the form of a Decision published in the Official Journal of the European Union, the BSI scheme intends to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accurate data for the purposes of measuring greenhouse gas savings for the purpose of Article 17(2); - mandatory land use sustainability criteria in the EU legislation within Article 17(3) to (5); - other sustainability issues covered in the second subparagraph of Article 18(4), namely measures taken for the conservation of areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (such as watershed protection and erosion control), for soil, water and air protection, the restoration of degraded land, the avoidance of excessive water consumptions in areas where water is scarce; - issues listed in article 17(7) 	
	<p>EurepGAP</p> <p>Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group (EUREP)</p>	<p>EurepGAP started in 1997 as an initiative of retailers belonging to the Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group (EUREP). It has subsequently evolved into an equal partnership of agricultural producers and their retail customers.</p> <p>The organization's mission is to develop widely accepted standards and procedures for the global certification of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).</p> <p>Governance is by sector specific EurepGAP Steering Committees which are chaired by an independent Chairperson.</p> <p>The Technical and Standards Committees working in each product sector approve both the standard and the certification system. These committees have 50% retailer and 50% producer representation creating an effective and efficient partnership in the supply chain.</p> <p>The work of the Committees is supported by FoodPlus - a not for profit limited company based in Cologne, Germany.</p>	<p>It provides standards for fruit and vegetables, flower and ornamentals, integrated farm assurance, integrated aquaculture, coffee.</p> <p>While biomass production is not specifically mentioned in any of these standards, it appears integrated farm assurance would be the most relevant.</p> <p>Standards cover both social and environmental issues.</p> <p>Accreditation granted by an independent third party certification body that has been approved by EUREPGAP.</p>	
	<p>Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)</p>	<p>The Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) is an international initiative established to implement the commitments taken by the G8 +5 Countries in the 2005 Gleaneagles Plan of Action. In 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 the G8 Summit gave to GBEP a renewed mandate. The Partnership builds its activities upon three strategic pillars: Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Food and Energy Security.</p>	<p>GBEP Partners selected the following priority areas for the next programme of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate the sustainable development of bioenergy. The GBEP Task Force on Sustainability, established in 2008 under the leadership of the United Kingdom, is working to develop a set of relevant, practical, science-based, voluntary criteria and indicators as well as examples of best practice regarding the sustainability of bioenergy. A 	<p>http://www.globalbioenergy.org/</p>

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		<p>It promotes global high-level policy dialogue on bioenergy; supports national and regional bioenergy policy-making and market development; favours efficient and sustainable uses of biomass; develops project activities in bioenergy; fosters bilateral and multilateral exchange of information, skills and technology; and facilitates bioenergy integration into energy markets by tackling specific barriers in the supply chain.</p> <p>The Partnership brings together public, private and civil society stakeholders.</p> <p>Current Partners are: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Fiji Islands, France, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States of America, FAO, IDB, IEA, UNCTAD, UN/DESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNF, WCRE and EUBIA. Angola, Australia, Austria, Chile, Egypt, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Viet Nam, AfDB, ADB, ECLAC, EEA, IFAD, IRENA, UEMOA, the World Bank and the WBCSD are participating as observers.</p> <p>GBEP is chaired by Italy while FAO is the hosting Partner of the Secretariat.</p>	<p>further aim of this activity is to identify synergies between the various current initiatives and encourage closer joint working and integration where possible to promote greater consistency and reduce unnecessary duplication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a common methodological framework on GHG emission reduction measurement from the use of bioenergy. The GBEP Task Force on GHG Methodologies, established in 2007 under the joint leadership of the United States and the UN Foundation, has completed the first stage of its work and has released a report containing a common methodological framework for the use of policy makers and stakeholders when assessing GHG impacts by which the results of GHG lifecycle assessments could be compared on an equivalent and consistent basis. The Task Force is implementing the framework which may become a useful tool for domestic measurement, reporting and verification set out in the Copenhagen Accord, for bioenergy projects. New focus area on capacity building and technology cooperation for sustainable bioenergy. GBEP is currently defining its future work in promoting capacity-building and technology cooperation for sustainable bioenergy. Raise awareness and facilitate information exchange on bioenergy. GBEP's awareness-raising and information management activities seek to increase the understanding of issues related to bioenergy development. 	
	Green Gold Agriculture Label (GGLS2)	<p>The GGLS2 is based on the United Nations sustainable development programme Agenda 21. This standard is to be used for approval of the agricultural source when no other certification system is available. An audit based on these principles with a positive result will lead to a "testimony of approval" as a GGL approved source.</p> <p>Within GGLS1 – Chain of Custody (COC) and Processing (the chain of custody by which the biomass producers are audited and certified), the following certification systems are accepted for the raw material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic (IFOAM, EU 2092/91, NOP, JAS) EUREPGAP GGLS2 –Agricultural Source Criteria <p>This system was developed by Essent, one of the major Dutch producers and suppliers of sustainable energy. The system is currently owned by the independent Green Gold Label foundation.</p>	<p>6 main principles each with sub-criteria covering social, economic and mainly environmental aspects have been developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle 1. The agriculture management system is part of an integrated long term planning program (either individually or organized in a group), aimed at development and sustainability. Principle 2. The agriculture management system is based on land-resource planning. Principle 3. The agriculture management is aimed at land conservation and rehabilitation. Principle 4. The agriculture management is aimed at the insurance of freshwater supply and quality for sustainable food production and sustainable rural development. Principle 5. The agricultural management system has implemented integrated pest management and control. Principle 6. The agricultural management system has implemented sustainable plant nutrition to increase food production. 	<p>http://www.controlunion.com/certification/default.htm</p>

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			An audit based on these principles with a positive result will lead to a "testimony of approval" as a GGL approved source.	
	Green Gold Forest Label (GGLS5)	<p>GGLS5 is derived from existing and internationally recognized forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, CSA SFM, and SFI).</p> <p>Within GGLS1 (i.e. the chain of custody by which the biomass producers are audited and certified) there are a number of certification systems that are accepted for raw materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), including "FSC Controlled" • PEFC (Pan European Forest Certification) • CSA-SFM (Canadian Standards Association's Sustainable Forest Management) • SFI (Sustainable Forest Initiative) • FFCS (Finnish Forest Certification System) • Approved pre-scope certificate of one of the endorsed forest management certification systems, with the intention of full certification • GGLS5: Green Gold Label Forest management criteria; temporary approval. <p>GGLS5 has not been developed to replace the existing standards, rather to enable participating parties and stakeholders to perform a quick-scan assessment on sound forest management practices.</p> <p>This system was developed by Essent, one of the major Dutch producers and suppliers of sustainable energy. The system is currently owned by the independent Green Gold Label foundation.</p>	<p>6 main principles each with sub-criteria covering social, economic and environmental aspects have been developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Principle 1: Long term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources; ▪ Principle 2: Management plan; ▪ Principle 3: Environmental impact; ▪ Principle 4: Monitoring and assessment; ▪ Principle 5: Plantations; ▪ Principle 6: Other sources than natural forests and plantations. (woods <5 ha, lanes and parks) <p>GGLS5 also contains criteria for sound management of woody vegetation other than natural forest and plantations, e.g. parks, lanes and other woody landscape elements < 5 ha.</p> <p>An audit based on these principles with a positive result will lead to a "testimony of approval" as a GGL approved source.</p> <p>The approval under these criteria is valid for a maximum of 4 years. After this 4 year period a GGL approval can only be given if a pre-scope route towards certification is initiated under one of the independent approved forest management certification systems. Within one year after initiating the pre-scope route the forest must be certified by one of the independent approved forest management certification systems to be able to deliver under GGL.</p>	http://www.ontrolunion.com/certification/default.htm
	Ministerial Conference on the protection of forests in Europe (MCPFE)	<p>The MCPFE :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * is a high-level co-operation of around 46 European countries and the European Community. * addresses the most important issues on forests and forestry. It declares recommendations in favour of the protection and sustainable management on forests in Europe. * was launched in 1990. It is a continuing process, which is based on a chain of Ministerial Conferences and follow-up experts meetings. * is a platform of dialogue for the signatory states, the European Community and the MCPFE observer countries and organisations as well as for other national and international stakeholders of forests and forestry. It is also a platform for the cooperation of policy and science. * is linked to global and other regional processes and 	<p>The MCPFE agreed on a framework of criteria and indicators that provide member countries with a common definition of what characterizes sustainable management of pan-european forests.</p> <p>The framework identifies 6 criteria (addressing social, economical and environmental aspects) that are further defined by around 70 associated indicators (quantitative or qualitative) which are aspects of the criteria that can be identified or described.</p> <p>The voluntary, internationally agreed criteria are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation and appropriated improvement of forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles; 2. Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality; 3. Maintenance and enhancement of productive capacity of forest (wood and non-wood); 4. Maintenance, conservation and appropriated 	http://www.mcpfe.org/

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		<p>initiatives dealing with issues on forests and forestry.</p> <p>Since 1990, four Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe have taken place.</p>	<p>improvement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Maintenance and appropriated improvement of protection functions in forest management (including soil and water); 6. Maintenance of other benefits and socio-economic conditions; <p>In 2009 a Working Group on "Sustainability Criteria" for Forest Biomass Production, including Bioenergy was established. The WG is currently working on possible ways to refine existing MCPFE policies and tools for sustainable forest management in order to better reflect new developments on carbon issues and climate change mitigation/adaptation will be further elaborated. The possibilities span from small, easy changes (e.g. to include carbon flow in line with UNFCCC/Kyoto protocol reporting) to more extensive changes, like developing minimum requirements and/or to include broader land-use management, landscape issues and land conversion.</p>	
	<p>Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests ("The Montreal Process")</p>	<p>Voluntary process launched in 1994 by 12 countries to promote the conservation and sustainable management of their respective forests comprising 90% of the world's temperate and boreal forests, 50% of all forests, 45% of international trade in wood and wood products, and 35% of the world's population.</p> <p>Current members are Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, South Korea, Uruguay and United States of America.</p> <p>Japan is currently hosting the Liaison Office of the Montreal Process since 2006.</p>	<p>The Montréal Process Working Group agreed on a framework of criteria and indicators that provide member countries with a common definition of what characterizes sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests. The framework identifies 7 criteria (addressing social, economical and environmental aspects) that are further defined by 67 associated indicators which are aspects of the criteria that can be identified or described.</p> <p>The voluntary, internationally agreed criteria are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of biological diversity; 2. Maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems; 3. Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality; 4. Conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources; 5. Maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles; 6. Maintenance and enhancement of long-term multiple socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies; 7. Legal, institutional and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management. <p>In 2003 the Montreal Process countries published their first Country Forest Reports using the criteria and indicators and Overview report containing illustrative trends drawn from the 12 country reports.</p> <p>From 2005 to 2007 the Montreal Process Working Group reviews indicators and recommendations changes based on experience developing 2003 reports.</p>	<p>http://www.ri.nya.maff.go.jp/mpci/</p> <p>http://silvae.cfr.washington.edu/ecosystem-management/Montreal.html</p>

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			<p>In November 2007 the Working Group approved a revised set of indicators for Criteria 1-6.</p> <p>In November 2007 a Conceptual framework for a strategic action plan has been agreed upon.</p> <p>In 2009 the Second Montréal Process Overview & 12 Country Reports were published as well as the third edition of the Indicators Criteria 1-7.</p>	
	Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC)	<p>The PEFC Council (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes) is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization founded in 1999, which promotes sustainably managed forests through independent third party certification, acting as a global umbrella organization for the assessment of and mutual recognition of national forest certification schemes developed in a multi-stakeholder process.</p> <p>PEFC allows certification and labelling of forest based products which cover both wood based (timber, paper) as well as non-wood forest products.</p> <p>PEFC has in its membership 35 independent national forest certification systems of which 23 to date have been through a rigorous assessment process involving public consultation and the use of independent assessors to provide the assessments on which mutual recognition decisions are taken by the membership.</p> <p>To date, more than 6.000 companies have obtained PEFC CoC certification, offering tens of thousands PEFC-certified products globally.</p> <p>PEFC is primarily funded by PEFC National Governing Bodies.</p> <p>Current members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and USA.</p>	<p>Standards cover social, economic, silvicultural and environmental development issues. In February 2002 PEFC launched on the web the World's first Interactive Database on Forest Certification which allows customers to gain valuable information on the origins of the timber they are buying and which carries a PEFC logo. North American SFI system and German forest and Austrian scheme have been endorsed. These 23 systems account for more than 200 million hectares of certified forests (monthly updated statistics are available on the website) producing millions of tons of certified timber to the market place making PEFC the world's largest certification system.</p> <p>On July 2010 the global public consultation on PEFC's global forest management requirements for boreal and temperate forests, part of its Standards Revision, ended. With more than two-thirds of the world's certified forests managed in compliance with PEFC's Sustainability Benchmarks, these requirements have a larger impact on sustainable forest management globally than any other forestry standards available.</p> <p>PEFC has engaged in a number of activities to include the widest possible number of stakeholders in this consultation. In addition to traditional consultation methods, the PEFC launched an Online Consultation Tool, organized a number of Stakeholder Dialogues and workshops, and offered webinars to interested parties.</p> <p>While the global public consultations for the Requirements for Sustainable Forest Management in Temperate, Boreal and Plantation Forests, the Requirements for the Certification of Multiple Forest Holdings, and the Requirements for Standard Setting have ended, the consultations for the Requirements for Sustainable Forest Management in Natural Tropical Forests are still ongoing, with stakeholders invited to comment online by August 2010. In addition, there is also an ongoing consultation Social Requirements in Chain of Custody Certification and on the Revised German Forest Certification Scheme as part of the national certification scheme assessment process.</p> <p>PEFC expect the revised standards to be presented to the PEFC General Assembly in November 2010.</p>	http://www.pefc.org/
	Responsible	Subgroup of the Sustainable Food Laboratory based in	Members developed a Benchmarking Tool to guide continuous	http://www.s

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	Commodities Initiative (RCI)	Vermont (U.S.). The Sustainable Food Laboratory (SFL) is a partnership among food industry leaders such as Carrefour, SYSCO, and Unilever, non-governmental organizations such as Oxfam and World Wildlife Fund, and others interested in tipping the balance toward food system sustainability. The Food Lab formed a Responsible Commodities Initiative (RCI) whose members are charged with addressing the challenges we face in traditional commodities such as palm oil, soy, and coffee.	improvements in the setting of uniform sustainability standards across all commodity markets , and they have now turned their attention to the future of biofuels and their impact on global food and energy systems . RCI is currently working on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case studies of five key commodities used for fuel (e.g. oil palm, rape/canola, jatropha, sugarcane, corn); ▪ Synthesis paper (side-by-side comparisons and recommendations); ▪ Intellectual support to peer-reviewed journal articles (e.g. Purdue University, University of Minnesota, University of Utrecht, University of Sao Paulo); ▪ Contributions to FAO's planned 2008 State of Food and Agriculture, which will focus on bio-energy. 	ustainablefoodlab.org/commodities/ Benchmarking Tool: http://www.ustainablefoodlab.org/benchmarking-tool/
	Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS)	The stated goal of the Round Table on Responsible Soy is to promote economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable production, processing and trading of soy.	In November of 2006, a final draft of the principles of the Round Table on Responsible Soy was approved. The RTRS has put forth three main principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ economic responsibility, ▪ social responsibility, and ▪ environmental responsibility each with a number of sub-principles. In May 2009 "RTRS Principles and Criteria – field test version" was approved by the General Assembly. Since June 2009 RTRS has been implementing field testing and a national interpretation period. The new standard –in the form of a certification system– will be available at the beginning of 2011 for those producers interested in obtaining their RTRS certification. In August 2010 the RTRS is launching RTRS Standard implementation training programs for producers , in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and other countries. During the second semester of 2010 the following mechanisms will be finalized and put in place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certification system available for producers to implement the RTRS Standard at company level - A mechanism for the Chain of Custody with the different options. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the physical flow of soy: Mass Balance site level and Segregation. ▪ For non-physical flow: a Certification Trade Platform will be created (comparable with Book & Claim of the Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil, through which certificates are being sold and bought on a virtual platform). 	http://www.responsiblesoy.org/

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	<p>Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels (RSB)</p>	<p>The Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels is an international initiative by the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) Energy Center. Its aim is to bring together farmers, companies (i.e., BP, Shell, Toyota), non-governmental organization (i.e., Forest Stewardship Council, NWF, WWF), experts (UC Berkeley; Michigan State University), governments (Swiss Federal Office of Energy; Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs), and intergovernmental agencies (UNCTAD) concerned with ensuring the sustainability of biofuels production and processing.</p>	<p>In May 2007, Working Groups were established and created the Bioenergy Wiki website. In June 2007 the RSB released its "Draft Global Principles for Sustainable Biofuels Production" for global stakeholder feedback and discussion, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. legality (biofuel production shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and all international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory); 2. consultation (biofuel projects shall arise through fully transparent, consultative and participatory processes); 3. climate change and greenhouse gases (biofuels shall contribute to climate stabilization by reducing GHG emissions as compared to fossil fuels through their life cycle); 4. human and labor rights (biofuel production shall not violate human rights or labor rights, and shall ensure decent work and the well-being of workers); 5. socio-economic development (biofuel production shall not violate land or water rights, and shall contribute to the social and economic development of local, rural and indigenous peoples and communities.); 6. food security (biofuel production shall not impair food security); 7. conservation (biofuel production shall not directly or indirectly endanger wildlife species or areas of high conservation value); 8. soil (biofuel production shall not directly or indirectly degrade or damage soils); 9. water (biofuel production shall not directly or indirectly contaminate or deplete water resources); 10. air (biofuel production shall not directly or indirectly lead to air pollution); 11. biotechnology (if biotechnologies are used in biofuels production, they shall improve the social and/or environmental performance of biofuels, and always be consistent with national and international biosafety and transparency protocols). <p>In October 2007 RSB published a second version of principles for comments. The RSB will develop mechanisms to encourage companies and supply chains to achieve progress towards these goals. Interested parties have also been invited to begin drafting criteria for meeting the draft principles through open Working Groups divided into four topic areas: GHG lifecycle analysis, Environmental Impacts, Social Impacts, and Implementation. In early 2008 a draft of GHG methodology tool and pilot test principles, criteria and methodology has been published.</p> <p>On November 12, 2009, RSB has released Version One of its international standard for better biofuel production and</p>	<p>http://www.bioenergywiki.net/index.php/Roundtable_on_Sustainable_Biofuels</p> <p>http://cgse.pfl.ch/page65660.html</p> <p>http://www.bioenergywiki.net/index.php/RSB_Working_Group_on_Greenhouse_gasses</p>

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			<p>processing. The standard includes the Principles & Criteria and an associated guidance document, detailed compliance indicators, and the glossary of terms</p> <p>The primary use of the RSB Standard is a certification system involving independent 3rd party certification bodies. The RSB certification model uses a risk management approach, which ensures security and robustness while remaining flexible for participating operators. To match the needs of operators, several "chain of custody" options are proposed (100% segregation, mass balance, etc.). It is also possible to certify groups of producers. The RSB aims to be the "one-stop shop" for compliance with various regulations and seeks to be recognized by market regulators, such as the European Union. The RSB certification system is currently undergoing pilot testing. No certificates are issued during this phase.</p>	
	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)	<p>On 8 April 2004, the "Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)," was formally established under Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code with a governance structure that ensures fair representation of all stakeholders throughout the entire supply chain. The seat of the association is in Zurich, Switzerland, while the secretariat is currently based in Kuala Lumpur.</p> <p>RSPO's objectives are to promote the use and growth of sustainable palm oil through cooperation within the supply chain and open dialogue with its stakeholders. It was agreed that in order to promote the use of sustainable palm oil it would be necessary to have a mechanism for linking the palm oil being used by RSPO members and other responsible users (including industrial users of palm oil based substances) with the oil palm plantations being managed in accordance with the RSPO criteria.</p> <p>RSPO is managed by an Executive Board comprised of sixteen members, designated by the General Assembly for a period of two years. Members include representatives of Oil palm growers, Palm oil processors and/or traders, Consumer goods manufacturers, Environmental/nature conservation NGOs, Retailers, Banks/investors, Social/development, NGOs. The decisions are made on consensus basis.</p> <p>The RSPO shall undertake the following principle tasks towards the fulfillment of its objectives:</p>	<p>In September 2006 (updated March 2007) RSPO published the RSPO Draft Verification Systems. The guidance document defines indicators and guidance for each criterion. Indicators are specific pieces of objective evidence that must be in place to demonstrate or verify the criterion is being met. The guidance consists of useful information to help the grower/miller and auditors understand what the criterion means in practice, including in some cases specific guidance for national interpretation of the criterion and application by small stakeholders.</p> <p>Dialogue among stakeholders has resulted in a set of 8 principles defined by criteria, indicators, and guidance for national interpretation. They include social (1), economic (1) and environmental (2) standards for sustainable palm oil production which were adopted in November 2005, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. commitment to transparency; 2. compliance with applicable laws and regulations; 3. commitment to long-term economic and financial viability; 4. use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers; 5. environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity; 6. responsible consideration of employees and of individuals and communities affected by growers and mills; 7. responsible development of new plantings; 8. commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity. <p>In June of 2007, the principles were applied for an initial pilot implementation period of two years from the date of adoption</p>	<p>http://www.rsपो.org/default.aspx</p> <p>RSPO Draft Verification Systems: http://www.rsपो.org/resource/RSPO_verification_systems_draft_020307.pdf</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research and develop definitions and criteria for sustainable production and use of palm oil; ▪ Undertake practical projects designed to facilitate implementation of sustainable best practices; ▪ Develop solutions to practical problems related to the adoption and verification of best practices for plantation establishment and management, procurement, trade and logistics; ▪ Acquire financial resources from private and public funds to finance projects under the auspices of RSPO; ▪ Communicate RSPO's work to all stakeholders and to the broader public. 	<p>to enable field testing and thereby allow the indicators and guidance to be improved, including guidance for application by smallholders; national interpretations have also been commenced during this period.</p> <p>In November 2007 the final draft National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production has been published.</p> <p>The suggested accreditation mode is managed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RSPO relies totally on other forms of accreditation; ▪ RSPO carries out its own approvals of certification bodies; ▪ Combination of supplementing other accreditation with a specific RSPO approval. <p>From 1st January 2010, new oil palm plantings are to be in accordance with the RSPO Procedures for New Plantings (NPP). The new procedures are specified at http://www.rspo.org/?q=page/535.</p>	