

Private Sector Driven Sustainability Standards

How Can they Promote Sustainability in Third States and EU Law?

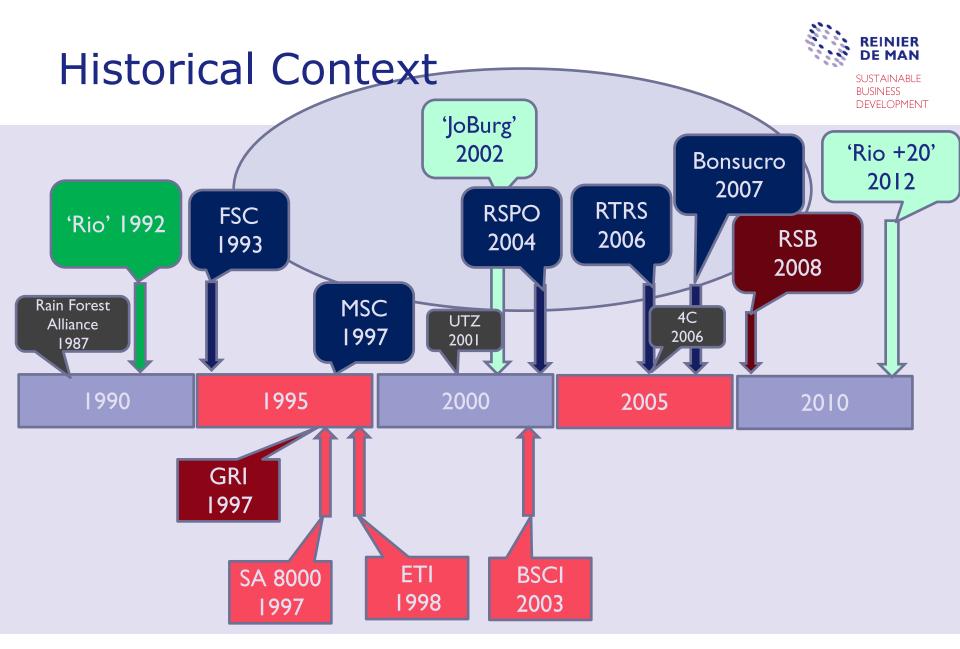
The Emergence of Private Sector Sustainability Standards

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- Sustainable Commodities
 - forest/timber: FSC
 - fish: MSC
 - palm oil: RSPO
 - etc.
- Social Compliance
 - SA8000
 - ETI, BSCI, etc.
- Standards are
 - voluntary
 - private sector initiatives
 - often (not always) with multi-stakeholder participation







Example RSPO: Problem, Stakeholders, Process

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2003

- Informal preparation
- Stakeholders committed

DE MAN

• Jan.: Organising Committee Statement of Intent

- Aug.: Kuala Lumpur, RT I
- Governance Structure
- •Board + Chair
- 2004 KL Office

 Principles and Criteria 2005

GOAL

Satisfy growing demand for palm oil, without destroying high conservation value forests, violating human rights, etc.

Define broadly supported sustainability principles, criteria and set up a certification system. Assure that certification is feasible for mainstream producers.

WWF

NGO's

Plantations

Processing, Trade

Consumer **Products**

Retail

200000 Frituurve

Golden Hope **MPOA**

Anglia Aarhus

Unilever Migros

Migros Sainsbury's

Example RSPO: principles





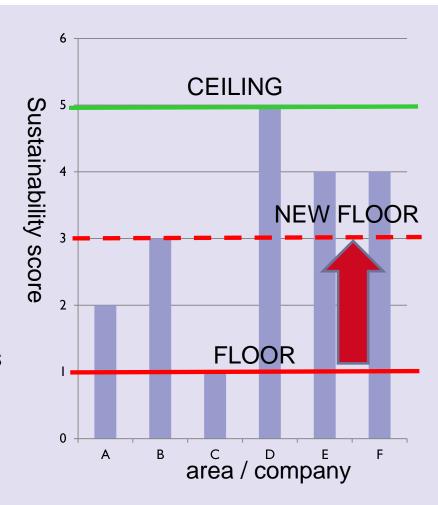


- Commitment to transparency
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability
- Use of appropriate best practice by growers and millers.
- 5. Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.
- 6. Responsible consideration of employees and of individuals and communities affected by growers and mills.
- Responsible development of new plantings
- Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity

Theory: Sector Conversion



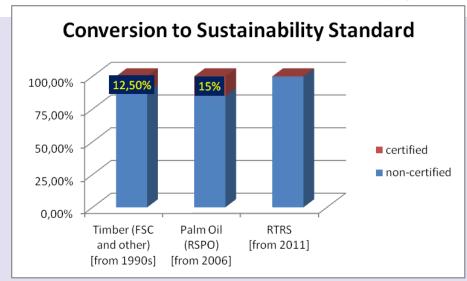
- Raising the floor, not (only) the ceiling
 - reversing the 'race to the bottom'
- Sector-wide, globally
 - sector sustainability cannot be a competitive issue
- No conversion without cooperation
 - pre-competitive cooperation in the sector
 - commodity producers / farmers
 - input providers
 - consumer goods value chains
 - public-private cooperation
 - civil society inclusion



Practice: Limited Market Transformation

REINIER DE MAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- Market transformation on the basis of voluntary private sector standards beyond 20% is unlikely.
- Such standards
 - are not an alternative to public regulation,
 - but at best a first step towards more effective regulation.





Private sector initiatives as a trigger

for public regulation (examples) Single Company





DEVELOPMENT









1996

200

Industry Self Regulation with stakeholder participation



Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

government policies EU, Indonesia, ... National, International regulation

competitive benchmark setting innovation

noncompetitive consolidation

inclusion in public policy

Private Standards as a Short-Cut



Implementing

standards in

legislation of prod. and cons.

countries

1. International Negotiation / UN level

Time consuming, blocked by North-South conflict

No tangible outcomes

2. Legislation in consumer country In WTO/GATT context more obstacles than opportunities

Generally not an (easy) option

3. Legislation in producer country Generally no business case for producers

Generally not promising

4. Market-based governance

Good multistakeholder endorsed standards within short time span, but limited market conversion

For the time being, the only real option, but not the final solution.

The Hague, April 19, 2013

CLEER Workshop

slide 9

Implementing in Consumer Country Policy/Legislation/Regulation



- EU Biofuels regulation: recognition of existing schemes in the context of certifying sustainable biofuels including:
 - Bonsucro, RTRS, RSB,
 - RSPO.
 - more on this in this conference
- Supporting development projects
 - sustainability criteria set by development finance institutions (national, IFC, etc.)
 - also referring to privately set standards (e.g. on food security, human rights).



Implementing in Producer Country Policy/Regulation/Legislation

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- Implementing privately set sustainability criteria = in the interest of major exporting countries
 - creating institutional conditions for implementation, e.g. land rights/food security issues in FSC, RSPO
 - implementing (parts of) standards in national legislation
 - also: presenting national alternatives to global standards (e.g Indonesian rival to RSPO).
- Partnerships in producing countries
 - Government Standard initiatives
 - Producer Consumer country governments
 - Dutch/Indonesian, Malaysian partnerships on palm oil, aquaculture, etc.
 - Voluntary Partnership Agreements under FLEGT
 - Implementation partnerships along the entire supply chain (partly with development aid money): e.g. IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative with public, private players, incl. NGOs.





What Next?



SUSTAINABLE
BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT