

RSPO SHARED RESPONSIBILITY TASK FORCE (SRTF)

RECOMMENDATIONS

10 JUNE 2019

This document is now open for public consultation. This is your opportunity to provide feedback on the SRTF recommendations enabling all members to align and multiply efforts for collective action and drive impact.

The public consultation will last for 30 days from 12 June 2019 to 11 July 2019.

BACKGROUND

All RSPO members have the individual responsibility and are committed through the RSPO membership Code of Conduct (3.2) to support the vision *“to transform markets to make sustainable palm oil the norm”*. RSPO assumes the role of leading sector transformation through a shared vision, coordination, thought leadership, and acting as a catalyst for change.

The RSPO Theory of Change (ToC), is a roadmap that demonstrates how RSPO will achieve this vision through the key ToC strategies and activities that RSPO will implement, together with the support of its members, partners, and other actors.

The process for change at RSPO is characterized by a progression of “Mobilize, Act and Transform”. This is the backbone of the RSPO ToC and underpinned by the concept of **shared responsibility** and **accountability** for results.

Commitment: All the actors commit to their contribution to transforming markets.

Collaboration: Recognizing the need to work together and making that happen: transformation of markets can’t happen without collaboration.

Accountability: Commitments are to be fulfilled with a shared responsibility for impact. The expectation of partners and all members is that they actively participate and work together to transform the markets and that there is a mutual agreed accountability for results.

RSPO has seen impressive growth and can claim that approximately 20 per cent of global palm oil production is RSPO certified. To reach scale and sustainability, there is an **urgency** for commitment to collective action through shared responsibility and accountability. A key assumption of the ToC is that market intervention (e.g. supply and demand matching) is needed in the near to medium term as well as accountability for buyers to fulfil their commitments and ensure the uptake of sustainably produced palm oil.

The concept of shared responsibility has been discussed and agreed upon for a number of years across members. While the P&Cs are applicable to the production of sustainable palm oil, the RSPO Code of Conduct for Members, clause 3.2, applicable to all members, requires: “3.2 Members to whom the P&C do not apply directly will implement parallel standards relevant to their own organisation, which cannot be lower than those set out in the P&C.” GA9 reiterated this in Resolution 6D, emphasizing: “Keeping in mind many elements of the Principles and Criteria are applicable to all types of responsible organizations, regardless of business interest, geography, or scale.”

The GA8 in 2012 recognized some of the barriers including clear guidance of the contribution of ordinary members, as well as sanctions (resolution 6m). The Shared Responsibility Taskforce (SRTF) was formed in March 2019 to define more explicitly what shared responsibility means and develop recommendations for accountability.

The overall objective of the SRTF is to develop a limited set of reporting indicators for each non-producing membership category that:

- Are relevant and meaningful for the provision of information on salient issues across the non-producer RSPO members
- Are not lower than those set out in the P&Cs (RSPO Code of Conduct for Members 3.2)
- Include the implementation mechanisms, incentives and sanctions

In addition to collectively aiding to achieve the above outcome of making sustainable palm oil the norm, and ultimately real impact on the ground, the aspect of information provisioning should also be underlined. Shared Responsibility data collected in a systematic way, analysed and presented well, will allow RSPO and its members to narrate the stories of progress made and so can become a powerful tool for driving change.

SRTF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following outlines the SRTF recommendations based on initial thinking from the restructure subgroup of the P&C Review Taskforce, review of existing RSPO systems (current and planned), organizational documents, RSPO Secretariat input, 75 interviews and surveys with stakeholders from all sectors, four SRTF teleconferences and an in-person SRTF workshop. For more on the background and work to date, please visit <https://rspo.org/about/supporting-bodies#shared-responsibility-task-force>

The focus of SRTF has been on ordinary members, specifically ENGOs, SNGOs, Banks and Investors, Retailers, CGM and Traders and Processors.

Supply Chain Associates, Affiliates and those holding T&D licenses only, were not seen as a high priority at present, particularly in terms of driving uptake. For affiliates, analysing the different organisation types to determine their roles for SR may be needed.

Growers are working towards P&C certification if not already certified, and new efforts on enforcing their timebound plans were considered sufficient in addressing SR. SR requirements for Independent Smallholders (ISH) were also not considered critical at this stage of SR development, as RSPO is developing a new standard for ISH at present, which is expected to address the same core topics.

The SRTF also acknowledges that smaller organisations, be it within the supply chain or small NGOs, may have limiting circumstances similar to those of ISH when compared with large plantation companies and may therefore need to be treated in a similar way as ISH, proportional to size and relevancy i.e. having to report on a smaller or different set of SR requirements (to be determined).

It was also recognized that collective rhetoric is not enough and collective action will take collective resourcing and investment. There is a shared responsibility for resourcing for transformation.

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY DEFINED

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY IS THE SET OF **SHARED BUT DIFFERENTIAL*** RESPONSIBILITIES RSPO MEMBERS MUST COMMIT TO FOR ACHIEVING THE VISION *“TO TRANSFORM MARKETS TO MAKE SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL THE NORM”*.

MEMBERS HAVE **SHARED SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS** ACROSS ALL MEMBER CATEGORIES REFLECTING THE CORE VALUES OF THE P&CS TO PROACTIVELY DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP IN SECTOR TRANSFORMATION, AND TO INFLUENCE AND MOBILIZE ACTORS AND RESOURCES, BECOMING CATALYSTS FOR CHANGE.

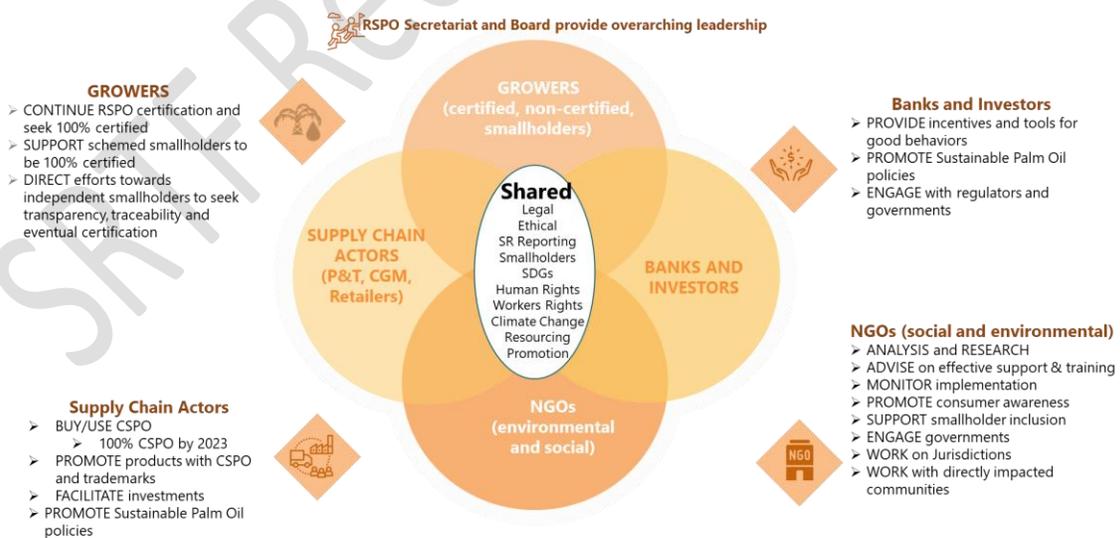
MEMBERS HAVE **DIFFERENTIAL REQUIREMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS** ENCOMPASSING THE UNIQUE ROLES OF DIFFERENT MEMBER CATEGORIES IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE SHARED VISION THAT SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL IS THE NORM. THIS INCLUDES EMBRACING AND USING SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL THEMSELVES AND PROMOTING AND **ADVOCATING** SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL TO THOSE THEY DIRECTLY INFLUENCE.

** Differential - varying according to circumstances or relevant factors (e.g. members’ unique roles) where different means more distinct and not the same*

WHAT THIS MEANS IN TERMS OF EXPECTATIONS OF EACH MEMBER

Shared requirements are the same across all members while differential requirements are around shared outcomes, but different actions and may in a few cases not be applicable for some members.

Shared Responsibility to make Sustainable Palm Oil the Norm



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Shared Responsibility Overview	 Growers	 P&T	 CGM	 Retailers	 Banks & Investors	 NGOs	 Others
Information and public availability	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Commitment to ethical conduct	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Legal compliance	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Third party contractors legal – no SRTF consensus*							
Monitoring and continual improvement	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
SR reporting	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Claims and labelling – no SRTF consensus*	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential
Human Rights	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Complaints and Grievances	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Contribution to local sustainable development	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	None	None
Land Use and FPIC	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	None	None
Land Use: Compensation	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	None	None
Fair and transparent dealings with SH	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Improved SH livelihoods	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
No discrimination	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Pay and working conditions	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Freedom of association	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
No child labour	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
No harassment	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
No forced or trafficked labour	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Safe working environment	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Waste management	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	None	None	None
Water quality and quantity	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	None	None	None
Energy Use	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	None	None	None
Climate change and Greenhouse Gas (GhGs)	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential
Volumes/Uptake – no SRTF consensus*	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential
SR Policy	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential
Services and Support	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential	Differential

* for some requirements the SRTF did not reach a consensus recommendation detailed in each section below.

SHARED REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL MEMBERS

Shared sustainability requirements are the same requirements across ALL members and reflect a shared spirit of commitment to sustainability leadership. The SRTF proposes a small set of requirements that are the same across all member categories. These Shared Requirements not only reflect the core values of the P&Cs, but, once implemented, will allow RSPO and its members to proactively demonstrate leadership in sector transformation, influence and mobilize actors and resources, acting as catalysts for change. These include:

Theme/Topic	Shared Requirements 
Information and public availability	Transparency on organisational management documents and sustainability reports.
Commitment to ethical conduct	Policy for ethical conduct, including recruitment and contractors.
Legal compliance	Organization complies with all applicable legal requirements
Third party contractors legal – no SRTF consensus*	Organization ensures all third party contractors comply with legal requirements
Monitoring and continual improvement	Organization regularly monitors their sustainability performance
Shared Responsibility reporting	Organization reports to RSPO Secretariat on Shared Responsibility metrics (once finalized)
Human Rights	Organization has a policy to respect human rights including for suppliers and sub-contractors.
Complaints and Grievances	All non-grower members have publicized grievance mechanisms. Where grievances raised relate to palm oil supply chain, a clear action plan is in place or demonstrated.
Fair and transparent dealings with SH	Organisation supports incorporating smallholders into sustainable supply chains.
Improved SH livelihoods	Organisation reports on actions to incorporate smallholders into sustainable supply chains (see above).
No discrimination	Organization's publicly available labour rights policy includes: no discrimination and equal opportunity policy
Pay and working conditions	Pay and conditions for staff and workers and for contract workers always meet at least legal or industry minimum standards and are sufficient to provide decent living wages (DLW).
Freedom of association	Organization's publicly available labour rights policy includes freedom of association and collective bargaining
No child labour	Organization's publicly available labour rights policy includes protection of children and remediation for suppliers and third party contractors
No harassment	Organization's publicly available labour rights policy includes policy to prevent sexual and all other forms of harassment
No forced or trafficked labour	Organization's publicly available labour rights policy includes policy on absence of forced or trafficked labour
Safe working environment	Organization has policy and SOP for Occupational Health and Safety

*Third party contractors legal – the SRTF did not reach a consensus recommendation whether this should be part of the shared responsibility and expected of all members



Implications for Members: ALL member categories will be expected to meet and demonstrate/report on ALL of these requirements - mandatory.

The SRTF did not reach a consensus recommendation on third party contractors in terms of the specific roles and responsibilities of each member vis-à-vis third party contractors and whether this would only concern only contractors directly linked to PO sourcing.

In addition, the SRTF discussed the following without concrete recommendations:

Resourcing for transformation. All members commit resources (time, \$, etc) to ensure effective implementation of Shared Responsibility, increasing RSPO credibility and effectiveness through system improvements. This *could* include an increase in membership fees.

In practical terms, the money generated through this SR contribution could be used to provide stronger support to incorporating smallholders into sustainable supply chains including: contribution to the RSPO Smallholder Support Fund; RSPO Smallholder Academy and scholarships; supporting smallholder groups to implement the ISH standard; supporting smallholders with legal/registration issues. Other funding streams could be directed to a pool for audit costs or for the verification of SR elements, such as accelerating use of big data for verification of progress towards 100% certified, triangulating/integrating with palm trace or allowing for a risk-based sample of non-grower ACOP reports to be verified, including verification of palm oil volumes.

Regulation: Promote regulation for sustainable Palm Oil in destination and producer countries. This reduces the cost of compliance over time and rewards front runners while excluding laggards from the market.

DIFFERENTIAL REQUIREMENTS ACROSS MEMBERS

The different member categories play different roles in the palm oil supply chain and wider enabling sector environment depending on the activities they are involved in. As such, it is recognized by the SRTF that they each have a unique role to play also with regards to *making sustainable palm oil the norm*.

Therefore, in addition to the shared requirements outlined above, members have **differential requirements and obligations** encompassing those unique roles and outlining on the one hand specific points on embracing and using Sustainable Palm Oil themselves and/or on the other hand promoting and advocating Sustainable Palm Oil to those they directly influence.

For instance, those members who purchase palm oil, i.e. those directly in the palm oil supply chain, would therefore be asked to report on volumes of RSPO CSPO purchased and related time bound plans, whilst those members without direct purchasing of palm oil, such as NGOs or banks for example, would be required to promote RSPO CSPO through appropriate means for their sector. Requirements may be similar or identical for several of the member categories (e.g. ENGOs and SNGOs; CGM and Retailers) and there may be requirements for all member categories on a given topic, but differential when compared across all categories.

For full list and details of differential requirements see appendix.

The SRTF did not reach a consensus recommendation on Claims and Volumes in terms of the specific roles and responsibilities of each member.



Implications for Members: Members will be expected to meet and demonstrate/report on the requirements as described for their specific category. Whilst these vary across member category, they are all mandatory.

IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Some key premises underly the SRTF recommendations for implementation systems.

- ✓ Leverage existing RSPO systems including streamlining and improving through SR process
- ✓ Integration of systems - specifically membership application, ACOP and PalmTrace data
- ✓ Mandatory reporting of accurate information across ALL members
- ✓ Enforcement of existing mechanisms
- ✓ Transparency of reporting

Leverage existing accountability and reporting mechanisms to avoid duplication and member burden:

- ✓ Consideration for other sector specific reporting mechanisms which could be assessed for equivalency to help streamline implementation and avoiding duplication of efforts
- ✓ Consideration of regulation in operating countries
- ✓ Benchmarking common sector themes with SR themes, to ease the burden of implementation and audits/checks & balances. Consider supply chain existing certifications equivalencies.

The majority of the SR requirements are currently reflected in existing RSPO systems but there are several issues which limit their use in understanding contribution to the mission (and impact) and shared responsibility:

- data is not provided at the level to be meaningful
- data is incomplete (blank or inaccurate)
- data is not being verified or verifiable
- data submission is not enforced.

The SRTF proposes the implementation of the SR requirements into existing systems, provided the above shortcomings are addressed:



Membership Application – for ALL members. The SR shared requirements which generally do not change from year to year, such as policies, should be required in the membership application. These would flow through to the ACOP reporting.



ACOP – for ALL members. The annual reporting of SR shared requirements that vary year on year and of SR differential requirements (specifically resource commitments, volumes and timebound plans) should be required in ACOP.

- ACOP needs to be **mandatory for all members** and **verified*** with incentives and consequences of non-compliances (see 'Incentives and Sanctions' section)
- Make ACOP **visible** in members' profiles



Supply Chain Certification Standard (SCCS) - for certifiable supply chain actors – all SR requirements should be integrated into the SCCS during the upcoming revision process (e.g. listing all SR requirements in an Annex 1) with membership application information integrated and alignment between ACOP reporting and the CB verification process. SR data provided by the member via ACOP would then be checked by the CB during the audit, similar to the metrics reporting for growers (P&C 2018).



PalmTrace – for certifiable supply chain actors - monitoring of volumes and corresponding timebound plan implementation.

VERIFICATION (ASSURANCE)

This is an area where the SRTF would specifically like to request input from the wider stakeholders – please see the corresponding survey questions.

ACOP would continue to be self-reported with submission of evidence of meeting the requirements. This could include referencing other reporting mechanisms in place within a sector e.g. SMETA/SEDEX. A desk-based verification could be done by the Secretariat, or a desk-based verification by an independent evaluator. Other models discussed included NGOs' responsibility as part of their SR, sector/peer assessments or an independent review committee. It's still to be discussed whether this would be for all members or only a sample.

Verification of **volumes** could be done with reconciliation of ACOP reporting with PalmTrace data – big data verification by the RSPO secretariat.

RSPO continues to improve its IT systems, but SRTF recommendations are **dependent** on the successful integration of the various platforms. In addition, it is recommended by the technical facilitators that certification be used for verification, but not as the source for data. SR should rely on member data reporting, for several reasons. All RSPO members have access to their information which changes over time, while CAB auditors only see a snapshot - a moment in time. RSPO members have information in near real time, while CABs reporting processes take time and aggregating of data leads to further delays. CABs should thus be given the member reported data from ACOP and verify it, rather than vice versa. With improved processes and systems, the administrative burden should be lessened, the data becomes a form of empowerment and add direct value to them and the RSPO network.

INCENTIVES AND SANCTIONS

There has been some progress on members' reporting in ACOP, though there is still room for improvement. The success of SR relies on consistent reporting by the members of all relevant data accurately. The key question therefore is, how can we incentivize all actors to commit to and report quality SR data, i.e data that is complete on all corresponding SR requirements, submitted in a timely manner and accurate?

The SRTF strongly feels that inclusiveness is critical and emphasizes that the key is to focus on motivators to be part of the RSPO system, rather than on entry hurdles or sanctions leading to exclusion of actors.

Where P&Cs are applicable, i.e. for growers, – complying with the standard (or ISH standard for ISH of course) is essentially the way to demonstrate SR and here:

- incentives for certified operations include access to markets, transparent prices, sustainable production
- and sanctions are non-compliance, loss of certification, loss of access to markets

It is more challenging in terms of non-grower members to find and implement appropriate incentives and sanctions.

OVERALL ON INCENTIVES

Therefore, the SRTF proposes to create a **clear value proposition** of RSPO membership: being part of a community “We are RSPO” at the heart of the proposal. The key will be to leverage the power of the network with individual members “crowdsourcing” resources and access.

This could include:

- a “LinkedIn” type community to exchange ideas, resources: RSPO is not the conduit, but provides the platform
- Networking and connecting across members of different services and functions – buyers, funders, investors, clients, growers, ISH, etc
- Clearly identified membership benefits such as access to resources of the collective – knowledge, expertise, funds, governance, etc.

Specific incentives the SRTF identified could be a recognition for strong leadership, such as awards or showcasing top performers. For RSPO projects, such as specialty focus studies and research or funding for smallholder projects, (high SR performers could be allowed to skip the tender process altogether or an amended procurement process could be developed to incorporate SR performance. Priority access to seats on the RSPO board, standing committees, working groups, panels and task forces could be given to high SR performers.

The enhanced **access, visibility** and open communication of the network to the members with progressive SR performance would not only improve RSPO’s own ability to narrate positive stories of impact, but also add to the members own benefits by creating a wider audience to communicate their intents for improvements, their sustainability story, progress and a thus strengthened brand and reputation. **Transparent** membership “**scorecards**” of SR performance that highlight higher performing organizations (red/yellow/green; silver/gold/platinum; 5 Palms) could be developed and used for:

- a. Peer benchmarking
- b. Risk/reputation (e.g. in selection of partnerships, investments, etc)

Specific awards could be developed, e.g.: RSPO awards for high achievements.

Acknowledging the 100%: the ‘100% members’, i.e. members across all member categories who are verified as reaching 100% (volume and full SR reporting) are publicly acknowledged/accredited for doing so.

Clearly identified membership **benefits** that are **tiered/tied to the SR performance could be developed**. Those contributing more to the RSPO vision through SR have more benefits and/or priority access to benefits, including those mentioned above (priority allocation of seats on RSPO organs, easier tender processes, access to funding for smallholder projects).

The different member categories themselves could make SR performance a criterion for specific incentives, such as the banks and investors offering preferential tools and mechanisms through bank lending rates or helping to motivate ACOP submissions of their creditors. NGOs could promote and give positive recognition to those supply chain members who are high SR performers.

Key advantages to be underlined here are:

- ✓ This leverages the assets of RSPO
- ✓ Increased visibility by acknowledging/highlighting of leadership practices
- ✓ Recognizes that organizations may be at different levels of the sustainability journey and allows inclusiveness
- ✓ Does not penalize lower performers through negative action as long as the member is showing a level of progress with SR performance – but encourages them to improve their practices and/or reporting on SR.

A critical point to make here is also that RSPO and its members could create additional value from the SR reported data using this **data as an asset**. The collective systematic reporting of RSPO membership could be used to show the power of collective impact towards making sustainable palm oil the norm. RSPO could tell the stories of progress made by its members and the individual members could narrate the stories of their own progress with reference to RSPO as credible point of reference for these efforts.

Additionally, sector specific reporting and peer benchmarking for continuous improvement could utilize the data even further.

SANCTIONS

The intent of sanctions is not to threaten loss of membership but rather maintain it at a restricted level and retain members. They are intended to encourage the underperforming member to take necessary actions to gain back their suspended privileges through improved performance.

This would include limited/low priority/no access to RSPO membership benefits. The sanctions can be applied through tiered suspension, namely restriction on specific or certain membership privileges such as joining working groups, panels and task forces or restricting voting rights. This is as opposed to full suspension where the underperforming member loses all benefits in a given timeframe. The tiers and defined sanctions shall depend on their respective SR performance.

Stronger sanctions could be implemented for critical points, such as non-compliance or weak ACOP reporting especially on volumes; failure to achieve 100% certified by 2023; failure to source required volumes of CSPO.

A **key element** for sanctions is the **enforcement of TBP commitments**, which has been made stricter now for growers, but not yet for the remaining members. This includes specific timebound targets in SR requirements. Clear actions must be defined, so that RSPO Secretariat can follow through with decisions finalized by the BoG.

Penalties for non-compliance: clear, enforced penalties for failure to report properly in ACOP especially on volumes; for failure to meet mandatory volume targets. Specifically, the SRTF recommends:

1. Non-public official warning letter and engagement
2. Public warning and engagement
3. Suspension and engagement
4. Termination

RSPO would manage the sanction process - all warning letters sent to underperforming members and also sent to NGOs for engagement purposes.

RISKS

- There is potential for punishments to backfire on growers if the punished supply chain actors are not allowed to trade in CSPO.
- There is the potential for members, particularly newer and/or smaller members to see the SR requirements as a burden and not join or leave
- A lot of attention paid by all stakeholders to SR process and what others are doing (or not)
- Balancing equivalency with feasibility e.g. burden on existing systems
- Certain requirements considered unacceptable by SC actors
- High risk for RSPO: balance between credible SR requirements & membership retention

KEY QUESTIONS/ISSUES

Key Questions/Issues for shared responsibility that the SRTF is specifically seeking input for during the public consultation (see survey questions):

- How might good performance be incentivised and poor performance disincentivised across all member categories?
- How can we systematise the reporting different sectors do to get the collective narrative and hold each other accountable?
- What is the additionality? (not just ticking boxes but driving impact)
 - How does that impact on uptake of CSPO?
- Is this a starting point only, do we have mid-term and/or long-term more demanding goals? E.g. setting priorities
- Assurance mechanisms including incentives and sanctions
- Are any further steps related to shared responsibility necessary to accelerate the shift to sustainable palm oil?
- What further resourcing might be needed to strengthen shared responsibility for sustainable palm oil and who should fund that?

OTHER

Overarching considerations for SR requirements and systems

- ✓ Consider appropriateness to scale (SMEs and small organizations)
- ✓ Do not collect any data if there is not a clear strategy of what will be done with the data and how it will drive/demonstrate impact
- ✓ See this as a starting point with longer term high bar expectations
- ✓ Consider step wise approaches to prioritize key leverage points
- ✓ Test and calibrate through sector peer groups
- ✓ Leverage existing systems and processes
- ✓ Initial list of criteria should be short – feasibility and testing

COMMON DEFINITIONS AMONG ALL MEMBERS

Definitions/guidance needed for key terms, e.g. 'all legal requirements' and what it would mean for each membership category

- **Common company definition:** Use the current RSPO definition which includes subsidiaries
- **Smallholder definition:** for SR the RSPO definition of smallholder is referenced
- **Human Rights Defenders:** for SR the RSPO definition of Human Rights Defenders is referenced

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This document is now open for public consultation. This is your opportunity to provide feedback on the SRTF recommendations enabling all members to align and multiply efforts for collective action and drive impact.

Please note that only comments received via the online survey or as submitted in the two consultation workshops (Utrecht, 13th of June and Chicago, 26th of June) will be accepted.

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RSPO_SRTF_Recommendations_Public_Consultation

The public consultation will last for 30 days from 12 June 2019 to 11 July 2019.

APPENDIX DIFFERENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

Theme/Topic	Differential Requirement						
Claims and labelling – no SRTF consensus*	Organizations promote the use of RSPO claims and labels. Agreement of topic, no agreement on unique responsibility specifically use of on-product labels.	RSPO CSPO is traded as RSPO CSPO (and not downgraded or sold under other certification schemes)	RSPO CSPO is labelled as RSPO CSPO (and not downgraded or sold under other certification schemes). Could be off product.	RSPO CSPO is labelled as RSPO CSPO (and not downgraded or sold under other certification schemes)	Companies benefitting from investments label their products with RSPO CSPO.	Advocate publicly for RSPO CSPO. Capacity building on CSPO vs no palm oil.	Advocate publicly for RSPO CSPO.
Contribution to local sustainable development	Organization has policies to contribute to sustainable development to local communities in which they operate (Jurisdictional Approach JA, supply chain operations)	Organization has policies to contribute to local SD in which they operate	Organization has policies to contribute to local SD in which they operate	Organization has policies to contribute to local SD in which they operate	Organization has policies to contribute to local SD in which they operate	Not required	Not required
Land Use and FPIC	Organisation has a policy that commits to respect for FPIC in operational supply chains.	Organisation has a policy that commits to respect for FPIC in operational supply chains.	Organisation has a policy that commits to respect for FPIC in operational supply chains.	Organisation has a policy that commits to respect for FPIC in operational supply chains.	Organisation has a policy that commits to respect for FPIC in operational supply chains.	Not required	Not required
Land Use: Compensation	Procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation, is in place.	Procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation, is in place.	Procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation, is in place.	Procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation, is in place.	Procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation, is in place.	Not required	Not required
Waste management	A waste management plan which includes reduction, recycling, reusing, and disposal based on toxicity and hazardous	A waste management plan which includes reduction,	A waste management plan which includes reduction,	A waste management plan which includes reduction,	Not required	Not required	Not required

	characteristics, is documented and implemented.	recycling, reusing, and disposal based on toxicity and hazardous characteristics, is documented and implemented.	recycling, reusing, and disposal based on toxicity and hazardous characteristics, is documented and implemented.	recycling, reusing, and disposal based on toxicity and hazardous characteristics, is documented and implemented.			
Water quality and quantity	A water management plan is in place and implemented to promote more efficient use and continued availability of water sources and to avoid negative impacts on other users in the catchment.	A water management plan is in place and implemented to promote more efficient use and continued availability of water sources and to avoid negative impacts on other users in the catchment.	A water management plan is in place and implemented to promote more efficient use and continued availability of water sources and to avoid negative impacts on other users in the catchment.	A water management plan is in place and implemented to promote more efficient use and continued availability of water sources and to avoid negative impacts on other users in the catchment.	Not required	Not required	Not required
Energy Use	A plan for improving efficiency of the use of fossil fuels and to optimise renewable energy is in place, monitored and reported.	A plan for improving efficiency of the use of fossil fuels and to optimise renewable energy is in place, monitored and reported.	A plan for improving efficiency of the use of fossil fuels and to optimise renewable energy is in place, monitored and reported.	A plan for improving efficiency of the use of fossil fuels and to optimise renewable energy is in place, monitored and reported.	Not required	Not required	Not required
Climate change and Greenhouse Gas (GhGs)	There is a policy on GHG emissions, which includes: a) identification and assessment of GHG and b) monitored implementation plans to reduce or minimize them.	There is a policy on GHG emissions, which includes: a) identification and assessment of GHG and b) monitored implementation plans to reduce or minimise them.	There is a policy on GHG emissions, which includes: a) identification and assessment of GHG and b) monitored implementation plans to reduce or minimise them.	There is a policy on GHG emissions, which includes: a) identification and assessment of GHG and b) monitored implementation plans to reduce or minimise them.	There is a policy on GHG emissions, which includes: a) identification and assessment of GHG and b) monitored implementation plans to reduce or minimise them.	There is a policy on GHG emissions, which includes: a) identification and assessment of GHG and b) monitored implementation plans to reduce or minimise them.	Not required

<p>Volumes/Uptake -no SRTF consensus*</p>	<p>Active promotion of sustainable palm oil by retailers to boost demand in all markets including; aggressive targets</p> <p>3 years from the date of SR endorsement [2023?]</p> <p>to increase % (100%) that is RSPO CSPO compliant in all regions/markets.</p> <p>Physical Time Bound Plan (TBP) - 5 years from the 3rd year.</p> <p>Agreement on critical nature of uptake and responsibility of supply chain actors, * no SRTF consensus specifically on requirement for physical TBPs</p>	<p>Active promotion of sustainable palm oil by P&T to boost demand in all markets including; aggressive targets</p> <p>3 years from the date of SR endorsement</p> <p>to increase % (100%) that is RSPO CSPO compliant in all regions/markets with yearly progress update.</p> <p>Physical TBP - 5 years from the 3rd year with yearly progress update.</p>	<p>Active promotion of sustainable palm oil by CGM to boost demand in all markets including; aggressive targets</p> <p>3 years from the date of SR endorsement</p> <p>to increase % (100%) that is RSPO CSPO compliant in all regions/markets with yearly progress update.</p> <p>Physical TBP - 5 years from the 3rd year with yearly progress update.</p>	<p>For all products, active promotion of sustainable palm oil by retailers to boost demand in all markets including; for homebrands aggressive targets</p> <p>3 years from the date of SR endorsement</p> <p>to increase % (100%) that is RSPO CSPO compliant in all regions/markets with yearly progress update.</p> <p>Physical TBP - 5 years from the 3rd year with yearly progress update.</p>	<p>Preferential rates/investments /loans for certified organisations and/or organisation with progressive TBP either for certification or uptake of certified products. The banks' TBP is reported via ACOP.</p>	<p>Differential</p>	<p>Not required</p>
<p>SR Policy</p>	<p>Relevant policies for implementation of RSPO Shared Responsibility are publicly available.</p>	<p>Relevant policies are publicly available, e.g. sourcing policy.</p>	<p>Relevant policies are publicly available, e.g. sourcing policy.</p>	<p>Relevant policies are publicly available, e.g. sourcing policy.</p>	<p>Relevant policies are publicly available, e.g. investment policies.</p>	<p>Statement of support to RSPO is published.</p>	<p>Statement of support to RSPO is published.</p>
<p>Services and Support</p>	<p>Services and support to RSPO such as participation in RSPO Working Groups & Task Forces, Involvement in Jurisdictional Approach, support to Independent Small Holders.</p>	<p>Services and support to RSPO such as participation in RSPO WG&TFs, Involvement in JA, support to ISH certified.</p>	<p>Services and support to RSPO such as participation in RSPO WG&TFs, Involvement in JA, support to ISH certified.</p>	<p>Services and support to RSPO such as participation in RSPO WG&TFs, Involvement in JA, support to ISH certified.</p>	<p>Services and support to RSPO such as participation in RSPO WG&TFs, Involvement in JA, support to ISH certified.</p>	<p>* support & training on sustainability topics * monitoring of implementation of sustainability topics *Services and support to RSPO</p>	<p>Not required</p>

* the SRTF did not reach a consensus recommendation on Claims and Volumes in terms of the specific roles and responsibilities of each member