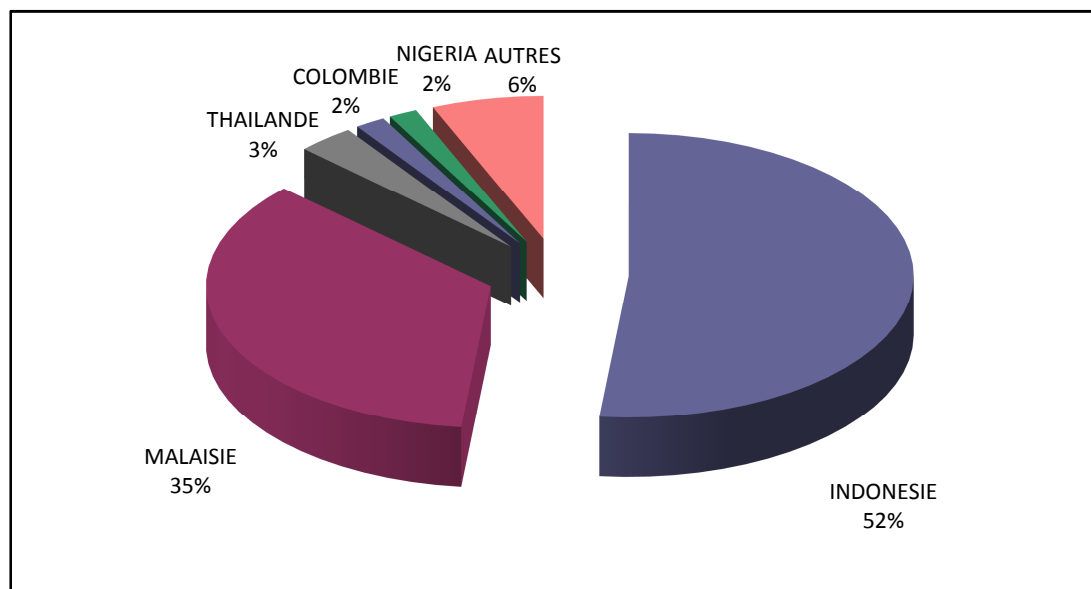


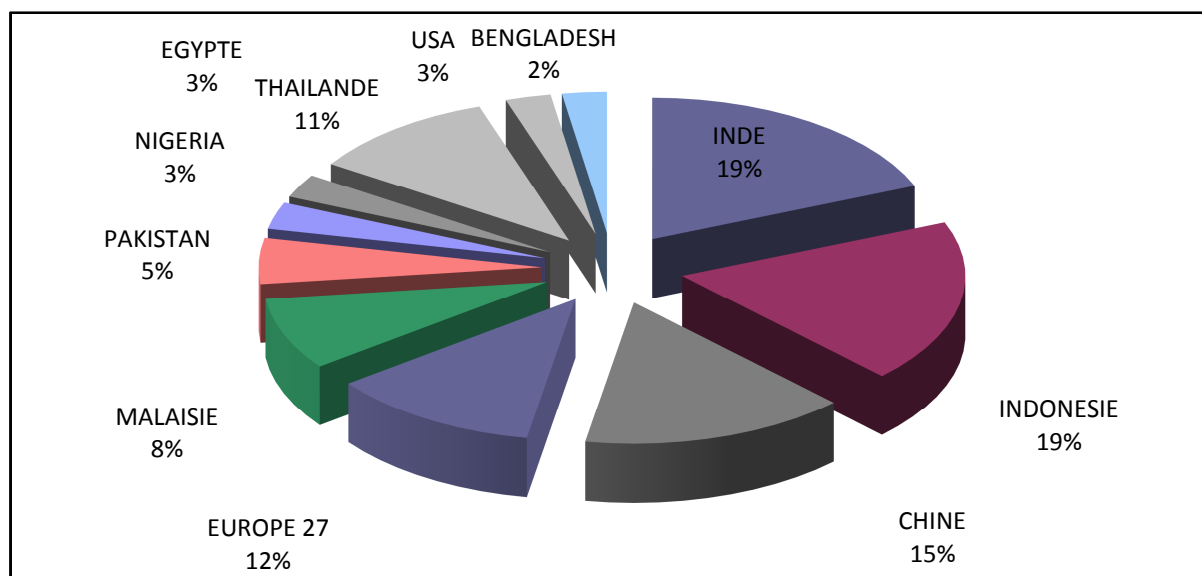
Annex 1
Palm oil in figures

World palm oil production



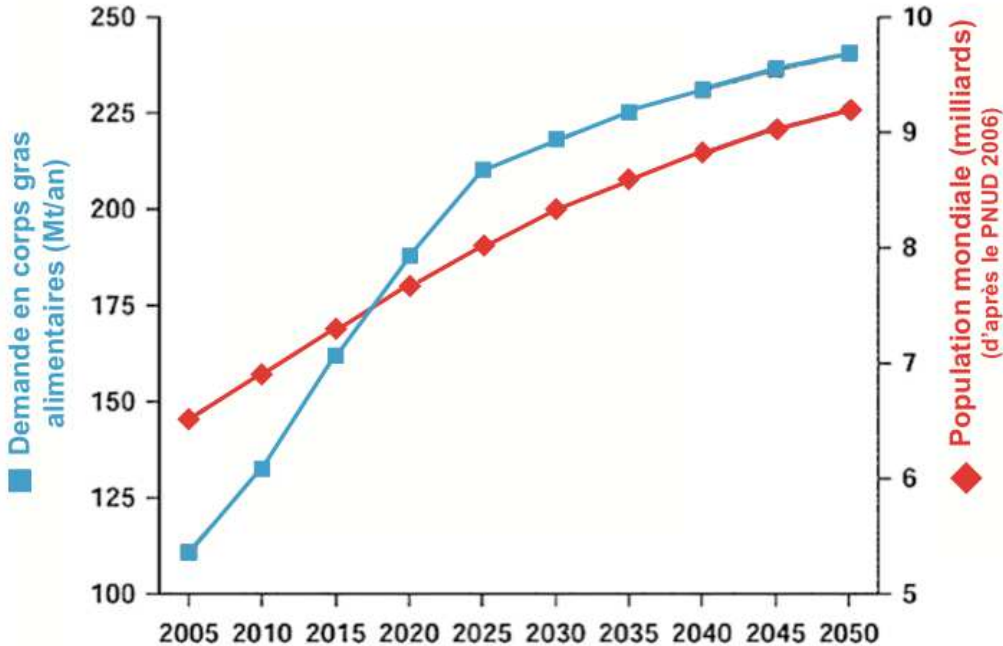
Source: FAOStats 2011

World palm oil consumption



Source: FAOStats 2011

World fat production



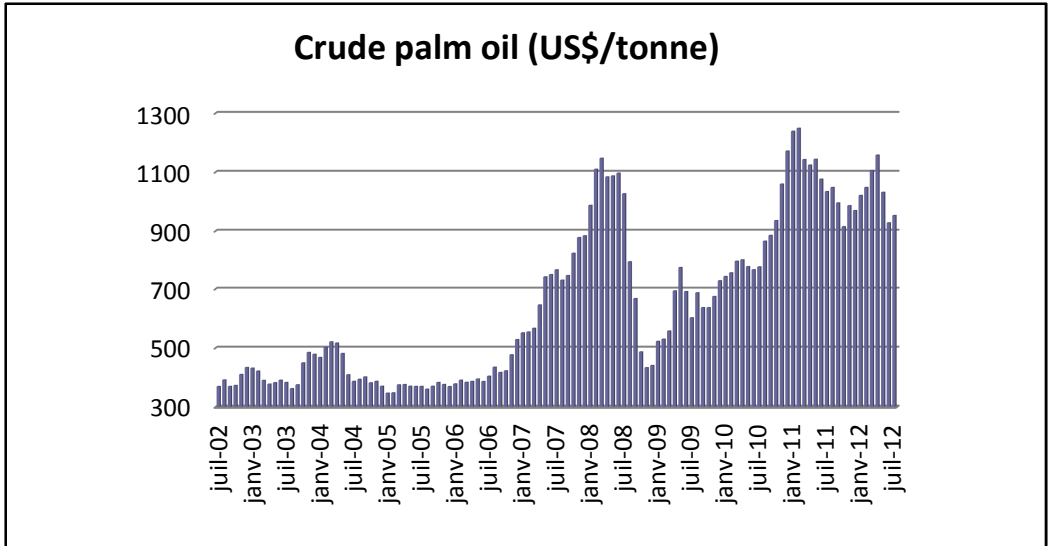
Source: OilWorld 2011

Key

Blue: Demand in edible fats (amount/year)

Red: World population (billions) (according to UNDP 2006)

Global rates



Source: USDA/FAS 2011

juil - July

janv - January

World distribution of oil palm plantations



Répartition des plantations de palmier à l'huile
(source : Cirad, 2012)

Annex 2

Fatty acid composition of certain vegetable oils

	oil: palm	oil: soya	oil: rapeseed	oil: sunflower	oil: olive
- Saturated fatty acids	45 - 55	11-21	2-8	10-16	9-26
Myristic acid C14:0	0.5 - 2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	<0.05
Palmitic acid C16:0	39.5 - 47.5	8-13	1-5	5-8	7.5-20
Stearic acid C18:0	3.5 - 6	3-6	1-2	4-6	0.5-6
- Monounsaturated fatty acids	38 - 45	17-27	56-65	15-26	56-87
Oleic acid C18:1n-9	36 - 44	17-26	55-62	15-25	55-83
- Polyunsaturated fatty acids	9 - 12	54-72	26-32	62-70	4-22
Linoleic acid C18:2n-6	9 - 12	50-62	18-22	62-70	3-21
α -linolenic acid C18:3n-3	< 0.5	4-10	8-10	< 0.2	<1

Value ranges were estimated on the basis of various sources:

- Evrard *et al.* Procédés industriels et composition nutritionnelle des huiles de tournesol, olive et colza. *Cahiers de Nutrition et de Diététique*. 2007;2(HS):513-523.
- ITERG, Informations générales sur les corps gras, 2002. Consulted March 2011, available at: www.iterg.com/IMG/pdf/infogenecorpsgras.pdf
- Lecerf JM, Les huiles végétales, particularités et utilités, *Méd. Mal. Métab.*, forthcoming.
- Lecerf JM, Acides gras saturés, acide palmitique. Effets, risques, alternatives. Aspects nutritionnels et technologiques. Internal report, 2010.

Annex 3

The RSPO - Roundtable on Sustainable Palm oil

The RSPO initiative

The RSPO was created in 2004 as a 'business to business' initiative. At that time, it had a dozen members: private companies of the sector, including Unilever, and NGOs including WWF.

The RSPO is an international multi-stakeholder initiative for the certification and promotion of sustainable palm oil. In November 2005, the 8 principles and 39 criteria for certification were approved. This led to the certification of the first plantations as of 2008. The first batches of CSPO (RSPO Certified Sustainable Palm Oil) were marketed at the end of 2008.

The RSPO Principles and Criteria

Principle 1: Commitment to transparency

Principle 2: Compliance with applicable laws and regulations

Principle 3: Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability

Principle 4: Use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers

Principle 5: Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity

Principle 6: Responsible consideration of employees and of individuals and communities affected by growers and millers

Principle 7: Responsible development of new plantings

Principle 8: Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity

Today, the Roundtable has over 700 members, 100 affiliates and 150 associates. They are divided into seven categories: growers, processors and/or traders, manufacturers, banks and investors, retailers, environmental NGOs and social NGOs.

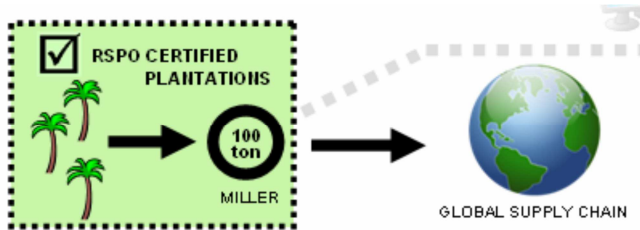
Working groups enable the RSPO to function and to pursue, diversify and improve its activities. Through its working groups, the RSPO principles and criteria are incorporated into national legal systems. The groups also assist in adapting the principles and criteria to the specific circumstances of family-run plantations.

Sustainable palm oil supply

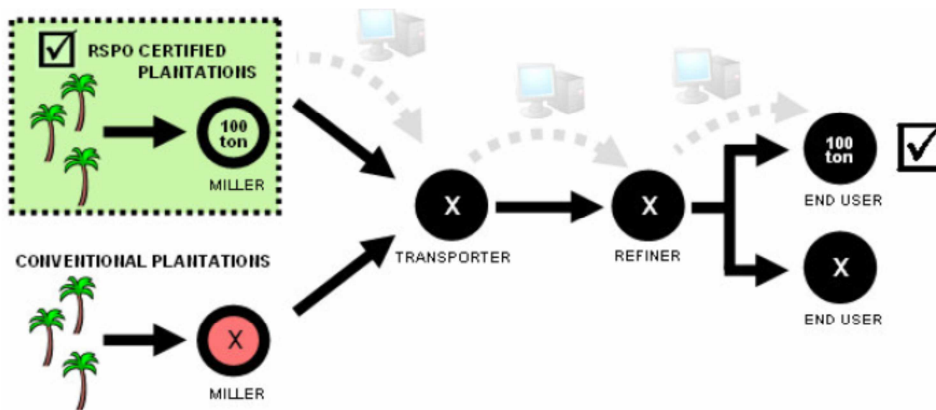
Today, processors have four different strategies for supplying RSPO certified oil. These involve varying degrees of demand, and different implementation costs.

- **Book and Claim** Manufacturers and retailers that use palm oil in their products can make an offer online to buy Greenpalm certificates. Through the RSPO, they pay a premium directly to producers. This is intended to encourage sustainable production and fund the certification of new members. Greenpalm certificates do not mean that a product contains sustainably produced primary materials. Instead, they mean that the production process supported sustainable palm oil production. These certificates demonstrate the commitment of retailers to sustainable production

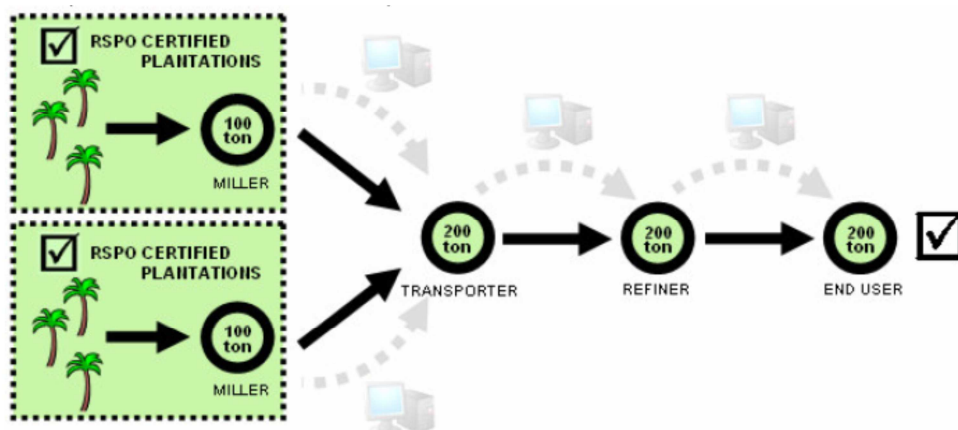
at the start of the production chain. They can declare this in their social responsibility statements, on their packaging, in their sales outlets or on their websites. [Greenpalm logo]
 Labelling: 'Supports the production of RSPO certified palm oil'



- Mass Balance** Monitored by UTZ Certified, this certification corresponds to the use of a mix of sustainable and non-sustainable palm oil at any stage in the supply chain, provided that overall company quantities are controlled. The model is constructed in such a way that volumes of RSPO certified product shipped from the plantation will never exceed volumes received by the end user. Independent control of purchases and sales of CSPO and its derivatives is verified independently. There are no requirements for separate storing or controls in the productions process.
 Labelling: 'Supports the production of RSPO certified palm oil'



- Segregated** This model, approved by UTZ Certified, ensures that CSPO palm oil and its derivatives delivered to the end user come only from RSPO certified sources. It permits the mixing of RSPO certified palm oil from a variety of sources. This type of segregated supply chain guarantees that 100 % of the physical product has originated from certified plantations and factories. However, it will not be possible for the physical oil to be uniquely identified to a specific source as in the case in the Identity Preserved model.
 Labelling: 'Contains RSPO certified palm oil' [CSPO logo]



- **Identity preserved** The Identity Preserved (IP) supply chain model assures that the RSPO certified palm oil and its derivatives delivered to the end user are delivered by a uniquely identifiable mill and supply base, and that it is kept physically isolated from other oil palm sources throughout the supply chain including other CSPO sources. The model requires that the grower, transporter, refiner and supply chain maintain total separation and traceability from the production point to the end user. The end user is assured that 100 % of the palm oil physically received comes from a uniquely identifiable, certified RSPO source.

Labelling: *'Contains RSPO certified palm oil'* [CSPO logo]

