Sustainability requirements and schemes in the food industry

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Words

Certification

Unilever

Trust

Consumer

Sustainability

Food

Credibility
Trust

“Don’t try this at home…”
Food Trust
Unilever is a global company with operations in over 100 countries and sales in over 180.
People know us by our brands
Production and consumption on this scale has its consequences

Some positive

Some negative
We are integrating sustainability into our brands (started 1995)

We do this in the firm belief that successful brands of the future will be those that
- continue to satisfy consumers’ needs
- address their concerns as citizens, e.g. concerns about the environment and social justice
- Reduce the environmental footprint of our consumption

“Doing Well by Doing Good”
We’ve only one planet, not three
The business case for sustainability

- Consumer Preference
- Win with Customers
- Cost Benefits
- Innovation
- Grow in D&E
Unilever Sustainable Living Plan
Three Big Goals by 2020

- 100% of agricultural raw materials sustainably
- Halve environmental footprint of our products
- Help 1 billion people improve their health & wellbeing
Our direct impacts are small

Unilever’s greenhouse gas footprint. Source: Unilever 2008 baseline study across 14 countries.
Three Big Goals by 2020

- Source 100% of agricultural raw materials sustainably
- Halve environmental footprint of our products
- Help 1 billion people improve their health & wellbeing
Our share of world volume

- black tea: 12%
- tomatoes (for processing): 6%
- onions and garlic (for processing): 5%
- palm oil: 3%
- rapeseed oil: 2%
- soy: 1%

Source: Unilever 2009 data
Our top 10 agricultural raw materials

Source: % total Unilever agricultural volume 2009
Sustainable sources defined

Suppliers / farmers
- Agree sustainable sourcing programme with Unilever; AND
- Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) as a benchmark to assess current status and improvement over time; AND
- have achieved standards of performance according to our SAC scheme rules.

Suppliers / farmers
- Provide agricultural raw materials certified against a recognised high-level sustainability standard (e.g. RA, RSPO, FSC, …)
SAC Indicators

- Soil fertility and health
- Soil loss
- Nutrients
- Pest management
- Biodiversity
- Value chain
- Energy
- Water
- Social capital
- Local economy
Benchmarking Conclusion

• Focus on EU

• Conclusion ISCC requirements
  – major musts are predominantly related to Cross Compliance
  – minor musts predominantly related to Social & Human Capital

• Conclusion ISCC/SAC benchmark
  – Overall the compliance score needs improvement

• Together with supplier, improvement plan was made.
Improvement Plan

• To fill the gaps: Development of ‘ISCC+’
  – National / Supra-national Legislation
  – Specific actions:
    • Biodiversity plan
    • Default values
    • Water (needs)
What is important?

• Credibility

• Consumers want to know truth:
  – Energy, Water, Environment, Social Wellbeing

• Story telling
  – Sustainability is subject to continuous improvement
  – Show that farmers are aware of what they are doing and improve

• Adding to Trust
Success through sustainability

• Look at the world as ‘our world’

• Think long term

• Create new networks

• Embed sustainability into business – it’s a journey

• Push sustainability out to consumers

• Change the system