



Paper

# Keurmerken duurzame palmolie, koffie en cacao: ontbossing

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# Inhoud

Keurmerk 4C 3

Keurmerk Fairtrade 4

Keurmerk RSPO 4

Keurmerk SAN/Rainforest Alliance 5

Keurmerk UTZ 7

Nederland behoort tot de grootste importeurs van palmolie, koffie en cacao ter wereld. De vraag naar palmolie, koffie en cacao neemt toe en vergroot zo de druk op het landgebruik in met name tropische gebieden. De Nederlandse marktpartijen in de palmolie-, koffie- en cacaobranches hebben zich gecommitteerd aan concrete mijlpalen op weg naar een maximaal gebruik van duurzaam gecertificeerde agro-grondstoffen bij productie voor de Nederlandse markt. Deze commitments zijn vastgelegd in een intentieverklaring of convenant, waarin onder meer wordt aangedrongen op een duurzame productie en het stoppen van biodiversiteitsverlies, bodemdegradatie en ontbossing.

In het onderstaande overzicht worden de eisen rond ontbossing uitgelicht van keurmerken die betrekking hebben op de productie van duurzame palmolie, koffie en cacao. Het betreft hier de keurmerken die opgenomen zijn in de Nederlandse initiatieven en convenanten voor het gebruik van duurzame palmolie, koffie en cacao.

Omdat de eisen van alle betrokken keurmerken in het Engels beschikbaar zijn en omdat in de eisen veel Engels jargon voorkomt, zijn in dit overzicht de eisen van de verschillende keurmerken in het Engels overgenomen.

In het overzicht ontbreekt het keurmerk “biologisch”, omdat voor de biologische productie geen eisen aan het voorkomen van ontbossing worden gesteld.

## Keurmerk 4C

### Maatregelen m.b.t. ontbossing

**Unacceptable Practice 7:** Cutting of primary forest or destruction of other forms of natural resources that are designated as protected areas by national and/or international legislation

**Scope:** primary forest, protected areas and areas of high conservation value within the Producing Entity

### Definities

**Primary Forest:** relatively intact forest that has been essentially unmodified by human activity for the past sixty to eighty years; an ecosystem characterized by an abundance of mature trees. Human impacts in such forests have been limited to low levels of artisanal hunting, fishing, and harvesting of forest products, and, in some cases, low density migratory agriculture.

**Protected Area:** a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed in order to achieve specific conservation objectives.

A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

As protected areas are set up for a range of purposes, there are a wide variety of management approaches that apply to them. These vary from those which are highly protected sites where few if any people are allowed to enter, to much less restrictive approaches where conservation is integrated with the traditional and sustainable human activities and practices. Some protected areas ban activities like food collecting, hunting extraction of natural resources while for others it is an accepted and even a necessary part of management.

## Keurmerk Fairtrade

### Maatregelen m.b.t. ontbossing

**Biodiversity core requirement 3.2.33:** Your members must avoid negative impacts on protected areas and in areas with high conservation value within or outside the farm or production areas from the date of application for certification. The areas that are used or converted to production of the Fairtrade crop must comply with national legislation in relation to agricultural land use.

**Biodiversity development requirement 3.2.35:** You and the members of your organization must maintain buffer zones around bodies of water and watershed recharge areas and between production areas and areas of high conservation value, either protected or not. Pesticides, other hazardous chemicals and fertilizers must not be applied in buffer zones.

### Definities

**Areas with High Conservation Value** is a concept developed by Forest Stewardship Council –FSC- and refers to areas that are worth conserving because they are important on a local, regional or global scale and which may include social value such as the benefits that an area provides to a community in terms of its cultural importance or economic resource. Biological value includes ecosystems or habitats of an endangered species. These areas can usually be identified through natural vegetation with low disturbance from agriculture, forestry, industry, urbanism or other. You may initially identify areas with high conservation value based on available knowledge within your organization and neighbouring community. You may wish to consult with elders and people in the community who may have knowledge of the natural vegetation in the region.

**Negative impact** refers to partial or complete destruction of the protected area or loss of the conservation value.

## Keurmerk RSPO

### Maatregelen m.b.t. ontbossing

**Criterion 2.1:** There is compliance with all applicable local, national and ratified international laws and regulations.

**Criterion 7.3:** New plantings since November 2005, have not replaced primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values.

### Definities

**High Conservation Value (HCV) areas:** The areas necessary to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values (HCVs):

HCV 1 - Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Large landscape level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain

viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.

HCV 4 - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.

HCV 6 - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities.

**Primary Forest:** A primary forest is a forest that has never been logged and has developed following natural disturbances and under natural processes, regardless of its age. Also included as primary, are forests that are used inconsequentially by indigenous and local communities living traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The present cover is normally relatively close to the natural composition and has arisen (predominantly) through natural regeneration. National interpretations should consider whether a more specific definition is required.

## **Keurmerk SAN/Rainforest Alliance**

### **Maatregelen m.b.t. ontbossing**

**Critical criterion 2.1:** No destruction of High Conservation Value areas after November 2005

**Critical criterion 2.2:** No conversion of forests and other natural ecosystems in the past five years or after January 2014

**Critical criterion 2.3:** No negative effects on protected areas

### **Definities**

**Forests:** Forests include both humid forests (rainforest) and drier forests; lowland, mountane, and cloud forests; and forests consisting of any combination of broadleaf, needle leaf, evergreen, and deciduous vegetation. Forests are defined as tree-covered areas that:

(a) Are not occupied by agriculture or other specific non-forest land uses; and,

(b) Consist primarily of native plant species; and,

(c) Contain a vegetation structure that generally resembles that of a natural forest of the same age in the same area; or

(d) Are classified as High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests according to the HCS approach ([www.highcarbonstock.org](http://www.highcarbonstock.org)) or, in regions where HCS parameters have not yet been defined, have been regenerating for at least 10 years with minimal human disturbance.

For the purposes of this standard, the following types of tree-covered areas are not considered SAN natural ecosystems:

(a) Forestry or fruit tree plantations;

(b) Tree-covered areas that are managed as diversified food production systems, including traditional and modern management systems such as home gardens, agroforestry systems, and mixed tree-cattle systems; or

(c) Areas that are managed as long-rotation swidden (shifting cultivation) systems under traditional, indigenous people, community, or smallholder land-use systems (even if they otherwise meet the definitions of natural ecosystems) and fallow lands for soil fertility recovery purposes.

**High Conservation Value area:** HCVs are biological, ecological, social or cultural values which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important, at the national, regional or global level:

HCV1: Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels;

HCV2: Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;

HCV3: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia;

HCV4: Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes;

HCV5: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples; or

HCV6: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.

**Protected area:** An area of land declared or designated by local authorities as protected because of its recognized natural, ecological and/or cultural values to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem assets and cultural values. Examples include national parks, wildlife refuges, biologic, forestry or private reserves, and areas within UNESCO Biosphere reserves or World Heritage Sites.

## Keurmerk UTZ

### Maatregelen m.b.t. ontbossing

**Control Point G.D.109:** No deforestation or degradation of primary forest occurs or has occurred since 2008.

**Control Point G.D.110:** No deforestation or degradation of secondary forest occurs, unless:

(1) a legal land title and/or landowner permission and/or customary land rights are available, and

(2) government permits are available (if required).

**Control Point G.D.111:** No production or processing occurs in or within 2 km of a protected area unless it is allowed under a management plan of the area. The management plan is implemented.

### Definities

**Deforestation:** the direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.

**Degradation:** the significant direct or indirect disturbance of a natural ecosystem caused by human activity, such as the establishment of crops and the extraction of forest products for construction, energy, food or other purposes. Degradation includes the reduction in the density, structure, species composition, or productivity of vegetation cover of a natural ecosystem.

**Forest:** Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

**Primary forest:** A forest that has never been logged or cut and has developed following natural disturbances and under natural processes, regardless of its age.

**Protected area:** A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Examples include national parks, wilderness areas, community conserved areas, and nature reserves.

**Secondary forest:** A forest that has been logged and has recovered naturally or artificially. It also includes degraded forest which is a secondary forest that has lost, through human activities, the structure, function, species composition or productivity normally associated with a natural forest type expected on that site.

## Verklaring van tekens

Niets (blanco)	Een cijfer kan op logische gronden niet voorkomen
.	Het cijfer is onbekend, onvoldoende betrouwbaar of geheim
*	Voorlopige cijfers
**	Nader voorlopige cijfers
2017–2018	2017 tot en met 2018
2017/2018	Het gemiddelde over de jaren 2017 tot en met 2018
2017/'18	Oogstjaar, boekjaar, schooljaar enz., beginnend in 2017 en eindigend in 2018
2015/'16–2017/'18	Oogstjaar, boekjaar, enz., 2015/'16 tot en met 2017/'18

In geval van afronding kan het voorkomen dat het weergegeven totaal niet overeenstemt met de som van de getallen.

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