INVESTMENT FUND FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Guideline on International Standards for Sustainability

INTRODUCTION

This internal guideline helps IFU investment professionals evaluate and advise project companies on which international standards for sustainability they should work towards.

IFU's Sustainability Policy requires that project companies comply with international standards for significant sustainability issues identified during appraisal. International standards are based on UN, ILO and OECD conventions, declarations, agreements and principles. It is credible, globally or regionally recognised standards that encourage continuous improvements and transform internationally accepted principles into concrete practices that can be implemented by businesses.

The relevant international standards must be identified during due diligence and it must be specified which standards the project will meet over time in the Appendix 2: Sustainability rules to the IFU Standards agreement or similar.

IFU financed A and B+ projects must comply with the IFC Performance Standards[1] and the related IFC Environmental, Health, & Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The IFC EHS Guidelines can also be applied by B and C projects but other international standards may also be relevant for the less critical projects.

Both IFU's sustainability policy and the IFC performance standards require the project company to implement an environmental and social management system (ESMS). Several of the international standards are describing and requiring such an ESMS and therefore these are also relevant in order to comply with that requirement.

The relevant standard will depend on the identified significant sustainability issues and should be as specifically and operationally as possible.

This guideline describes the IFC Performance Standards and IFC EHS Guidelines and introduces a number of other international applicable standards, which all qualify to the criteria of an international standard in the IFU's sustainability policy. The list is not complete and other standards might also fulfil IFU's criteria. Use of a specific international standard will always be agreed with the partner company during the due diligence process.

To be recognised by IFU as an international standard the standard must fulfil minimum three out of the eight criteria below:

1. The standard contains more than one element in IFU's Sustainability Policy
2. The standard is "beyond national legal requirements" representing and equivalent to an international level of performance
3. The standard has been updated since 2007
4. The standard has specific performance requirements
5. The standard is multi-stakeholder recognised
6. The standard promotes the "precautionary" and "continual improvements" principals
7. The standard is a management system standard
8. A third party certificating is possible

[1] Specifically when other DFI's are involved, but there might be few exceptions such as certain animal farming projects.

The table below provides an overview of the standards included in this guideline.

A and B+ projects must comply with IFC Performance Standards and EHS Guidelines	**B and C projects may apply with other international standards**
1. IFC Performance Standards: PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention PS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources PS 7: Indigenous Peoples PS 8: Cultural Heritage **2. IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines:** General EHS guidelines Industry specific guidelines (62 industries)	**Multi sector applicable standards:** 3. ISO 14001: Environmental management system 4. OHSAS 18001: Occupational Health and Safety 5. SA 8000: Social Accountability 6. BSCI: Business Social Compliance Initiative 7. ISO 37001: Anti-bribery management systems **Sector specific standards:** 8. Fairtrade 9. Global G.A.P. 10. Rainforest Alliance 11. UTZ Certified 12. The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil 13. Marine stewardship council 14. Aquaculture stewardship council 15. Forest Stewardship Council 16. PEFC Sustainable Forest Management 17. The Global Organic Textile Standard 18. Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production 19. International council on mining and metals 20. The Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials

1. IFC Performance Standards

The IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards define IFC clients' responsibilities for managing their environmental and social risks and impacts. The IFC Performance Standards are used by most Development Finance Institutions and are the applied standards when EDFIs cooperate on an investment.

The Standards consist of eight Performance Standards (PS):

- PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions
- PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- PS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security
- PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- PS 7: Indigenous Peoples
- PS 8: Cultural Heritage

PS 1 establishes the importance of integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of projects; effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them; and the management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the project.

PS 2-8 establish objectives and requirements to avoid, minimize, and where residual impacts remain, to compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, affected communities, and the environment. While all relevant environmental and social risks and potential impacts should be considered as part of the assessment, PS 2-8 describe potential environmental and social risks and impacts that require particular attention. Where environmental or social risks and impacts are identified, the project is required to manage them through its Environmental and Social Management System consistent with PS 1.

PS 1 applies to all projects whereas the PS 2-8 may apply depending on project circumstances and the identified environmental and social impacts and risks. A number of crosscutting topics such as climate change, gender, human rights, and water, are addressed across multiple Performance Standards.

A set of eight Guidance Notes, corresponding to each Performance Standard, and an additional Interpretation Note on Financial Intermediaries offer guidance on the requirements contained in the Performance Standards and on good sustainability practices to help projects improve the performance.

Read more:
http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/performance+standards/performance+standards+-+2012

2. IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines

The IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The EHS Guidelines consist of general EHS guidelines and a number of sector specific guidelines. They contain performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. For existing facilities, it may involve the establishment of site-specific targets with an appropriate timetable for achieving these.

Read more:
http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines

When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, project companies will be required to achieve whichever is more stringent.

The general EHS guidelines contain information on crosscutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. This document should be used together with the relevant specific sector guidelines. Please note that a review process to revise the EHS Guidelines has been initiated revising all the 2007 editions of the guidelines.

The general EHS guidelines contain performance requirements on the following issues:

Environment: • Air emissions and air quality • Energy Conservation • Wastewater and water quality • Water Conservation • Hazardous Materials Management • Waste Management • Noise • Contaminated land	**Occupational Health and Safety:** • General Facility Design and Operation • Communication and Training • Physical Hazards • Chemical Hazards • Biological Hazards • Radiological Hazards • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) • Special Hazard Environments • Monitoring

Furthermore the general EHS guidelines include guidance regarding Community Health and Safety and Construction and Decommissioning not further specified here.

The sector specific guidelines include the following sectors and industries:

Forestry: • Board and Particle-based Products • Sawmilling and Wood-based Products • Forest Harvesting Operations • Pulp and Paper Mills **Chemicals:** • Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology Manufacturing • Coal Processing • Natural Gas Processing • Oleo-chemicals Manufacturing • Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing • Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing • Pesticides Formulation, Manufacturing and Packaging • Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing • Petroleum Refining • Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing	**Agribusiness/Food Production:** • Mammalian Livestock Production • Poultry Production • Perennial Crop Production • Annual Crop Production • Aquaculture • Sugar Manufacturing • Vegetable Oil Production and Processing • Dairy Processing • Fish Processing • Meat Processing • Poultry Processing • Breweries • Food and Beverage Processing **Oil and Gas:** • Offshore Oil and Gas Development • Onshore Oil and Gas Development • Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities **General Manufacturing:** • Cement and Lime Manufacturing

• Large Volume Inorganic Compounds Manufacturing and Coal Tar Distillation **Infrastructure:** • Tourism and Hospitality Development • Railways • Ports, Harbours, and Terminals • Airports • Airlines • Shipping • Gas Distribution Systems • Toll Roads • Telecommunications • Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Terminals • Retail Petroleum Networks • Health Care Facilities • Waste Management Facilities • Water and Sanitation	• Ceramic Tile and Sanitary Ware Manufacturing • Glass Manufacturing • Construction Materials Extraction • Textiles Manufacturing • Tanning and Leather Finishing • Semiconductors and Electronics Manufacturing • Printing • Foundries • Integrated Steel Mills • Base Metal Smelting and Refining • Metal, Plastic, Rubber Products Manufacturing **Mining:** **Power:** • Wind Energy Geothermal Power Generation • Electric Power Transmission and Distribution • Thermal Power

Example of emission requirements in Cement and Lime Manufacturing, 2007

The industry specific impacts and management issues in the EHS guidelines for Cement and Lime manufacturing are divided into five areas; Air emissions, Energy consumption and fuels, Wastewater, Solid waste generation and Noise.

To protect the environment from air pollution by particulate matter, various procedures need to be in place:

1. A liner needs to be installed, conveyor belts need to be enclosed and cleaned.
2. Storage facilities/systems are required for raw materials, pet-coke, pulverized coal, waste derived-fuels, clinker, cement and burnt lime.
3. Routine plant maintenance should be in place with good housekeeping to minimize spill and air leaks.
4. Make sure that the employees know material handling and keep the materials in enclosed environments.

Other air emission, such as NOx, heavy metals, sulphur dioxide, greenhouse gases have a similar list of issues to be covered. The guidelines also include specific requirements on kilns, coolers, fuels, wastewater treatment, dust and heat.

There are specific performance indicators that need to be in place in order to be in compliance with the IFC standard. The specific performance indicators include air emission guideline values, effluent guideline values, industry benchmark values for resources and energy consumption and benchmark values for emissions and

Table 2. Air emission levels: Lime manufacturing

Pollutants	Units	Guideline Value[a]
Dust	mg/Nm³	50
SO_2	mg/Nm³	400
NO_x	mg/Nm³	500
HCl	mg/Nm³	10

NOTES:
[a] Daily average values corrected to 273°K, 101.3 kPa, 10% O_2, and dry gas, unless otherwise noted.

waste generation. In the standard there is also a specified heat consumption threshold for a maximum production capacity of kilns.

Multi sector applicable standards

3. ISO 14001: Environmental management system standard

ISO 14001 is the world's most recognized environmental management system. The ISO 14001 standard sets out the requirements for an effective environmental management system, which can be certified. The standard is applicable for companies with a high environmental risks and impacts, but is in principle also suitable for organisations of all sizes across all sectors.

The standard provides guidance on how to consider multiple aspects of the organisations activities in order to reduce environmental risks and impact and continuous improve the environmental performance beyond national legal requirements. To be certified the organisation must develop an environmental policy; identify the significant issues; develop targets and action plans; define responsibilities and implement procedures; monitor performance and initiate corrective actions; and conduct management reviews. The certification is valid for three years at a time.

Experiences show that when adopting the environmental management system, business managers become more aware of their environmental responsibilities, including legal and regulatory accountabilities, and they are able to manage and control the associated risks and build resilience against uncertainty. Furthermore it can result in a more efficient use of resources and reduction of waste and disposal costs as well as improved relations with the local community and other stakeholders.

Read more: https://www.iso.org/iso-14001-environmental-management.html

4. OHSAS 18001: Occupational Health and Safety

OHSAS 18001, Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series, (officially BS OHSAS 18001) is an internationally applied British Standard for occupational health and safety management systems. The OHSAS 18001 standard will help organisations establish the policies, procedures and controls needed to achieve the best possible working conditions and workplace health and safety, aligned to internationally recognized best practice. Key elements that need to be in place before certification include risk assessment, staff training, communication of safety management systems and response to emergency situations.

The standard is especially applicable for projects with health and safety risks in the production phase. The certification shows that the company is committed to ensuring a healthy and safe workplace. Furthermore the management system can increase employee satisfaction and save costs associated with accidents at the workplace. The certification is valid three years at a time.

Read more: https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/ohsas-18001-occupational-health-and-safety/

ISO is working on a new international standard for Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) ISO 45001 which is expected to be launched by New Year 2017-18. It is likely that OHSAS 18001 will be withdrawn and organizations currently certified to OHSAS 18001 will have a three-year period to migrate to ISO 45001.

5. SA 8000: Social Accountability

The SA8000 standard is the leading social certification standard for organizations. The standard provides an overall framework that helps certified organizations demonstrate their dedication to the fair treatment of workers and decent workplaces across industries and in any country.

The SA8000 standard measures social performance in eight areas important to social accountability in workplaces, anchored by a management system element that drives continuous improvement in all areas of the standard. The standard reflects labour provisions contained within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions. It also respects, complements and supports national labour laws around the world. The certificate is valid for three years subject to on-going surveillance audit evaluations.

The standard includes Social Fingerprint tools that help organizations continuously measure and improve their management system for social performance, helping them fulfil the requirements of the management system element.

Read more: http://www.sa-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.ViewPage&pageId=1689

6. BSCI: Business Social Compliance Initiative

The Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI) is a leading supply chain management system that supports companies to drive social compliance and improvements within the factories and farms in their global supply chains.

BSCI offers one common Code of Conduct and one single Implementation System that enable all companies sourcing all types of products from all geographies to collectively address the complex labour issues of their supply chain.

When joining the initiative, companies endorse the BSCI Code of Conduct. The BSCI Code of Conduct sets out 11 core labour rights, which the companies and their business partners commit to implementing within their supply chains in a step-by-step development approach. The BSCI Code draws on international standards and principles protecting workers' rights such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) guidelines for multinational enterprises.

BSCI is not a certification scheme but a third party audit is required. BSCI provides a network of external accredited auditing companies and BSCI evaluates the performance of the auditing companies conducting BSCI audits.

Read more: http://www.bsci-intl.org

7. ISO 37001: Anti-bribery management systems

ISO 37001, Anti-bribery management systems, was launched in 2016 and specifies a series of measures to help organizations prevent, detect and address bribery. These include adopting an anti-bribery policy, appointing a person to oversee anti-bribery compliance, training, risk assessments and due diligence on

projects and business associates, implementing financial and commercial controls, and instituting reporting and investigation procedures.

It is designed to help the organization implement an anti-bribery management system, or enhance the controls the organisation currently has. It helps to reduce the risk of bribery occurring and can demonstrate to your stakeholders that you have put in place internationally recognized good-practice anti-bribery controls.

ISO 37001 can be used by any organization, large or small, whether it is in the public, private or voluntary sector, and in any country. It is a flexible tool, which can be adapted according to the size and nature of the organization and the bribery risk it faces. The standard is so new that the certification scheme is not yet established but will be available at a later stage.

Sector Specific Standards

8. Fairtrade

The Fairtrade Standards are designed to tackle poverty and empower small-scale producers and agricultural workers in the poorest countries in the world. The standards apply to both producers and traders. The Fairtrade terms provides producers with a better deal and improved terms of trade.

Fairtrade offers certification if the company is in compliance with Fairtrade Standards. The company needs to ensure that the relevant economic, social, and environmental standards are met and that producers receive the Fairtrade Minimum Price and Premium. The certification is valid for four years at a time.

For small-scale producers Fairtrade standards require an organizational structure that allows the producers to actually bring a product to the market. All members of the organisation have access to a democratic decision-making processes and as far as possible participate in the activities of the organisation. In hired labour situations the Fairtrade standards require the company to bring social rights and security to its workers. Fairtrade standards include requirements for environmentally sound agricultural practices with focus on minimised and safe use of agrochemicals, proper and safe management of waste, maintenance of soil fertility and water resources and no use of genetically modified organisms.

Read more: https://www.fairtrade.net/standards.html

9. Global G.A.P.

GLOBAL G.A.P. is an internationally recognized standard for demonstrating on-farm food safety and sustainability by demanding greater efficiency in production and reduces waste of vital resources. GLOBAL G.A.P. offers certification for three scopes of farm production: Crop, livestock and aquaculture.

The GLOBAL G.A.P. standard covers food safety and traceability, environment including biodiversity, workers' health, safety and welfare, animal welfare. It also includes Integrated Crop Management (ICM), Integrated Pest Control (IPC), Quality Management System (QMS), and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP).

GLOBAL G.A.P includes annual inspections of the producers and additional unannounced inspections by independent accredited certification bodies. The certificate is valid for one year at a time.

Read more: http://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/

10. Sustainable Agriculture Network & Rainforest Alliance

The Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) is a group of international non-profit organizations working for the conservation of biodiversity and rural development. The SAN promotes productive and efficient agricultural systems, biodiversity conservation and sustainable human development through the application of Sustainable Agriculture Standards, which include social, environmental and productive aspects.

The standards include Farm certification that involves the environmental, social, labour and agronomic management of individual farms; Certification of groups that applies to groups of producers such as associations, cooperatives and federations that do not have the capacity to become certified on an individual basis; and Chain of Custody criteria and processes for supporting the traceability of the products from the farm to the end product. The standards also have a Climate module with a set of voluntary criteria for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The Rainforest Alliance conducts certification for the SAN standards. Certification last for three years at a time and audits are made annually.

Read more: http://san.ag/web/

http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/certification-verification

11. UTZ Certified of coffee, cocoa, tea and hazelnuts

UTZ is a programme and label for sustainable farming of coffee, cocoa, tea and hazelnuts. The UTZ programme enables farmers to learn better farming methods, improve working conditions and take better care of their children and the environment.

In order to be certified by UTZ, the company needs to fulfil mandatory control points: From year 1 to year 4 the number of mandatory control points increases. The requirements include good agricultural practices and farming management, safe and healthy working conditions, abolition of child labour and protection of the environment. The company will be closely monitored by an independent third party. The certification is valid for one year at a time.

Read more: https://utz.org

12. The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

RSPO is the main certification standard for the use of palm oil and its fractions in food and oleo-chemicals (plant and animal fat). It uses a multi-stakeholder, business-to-business model to encourage the adoption of sustainable practices by members (particularly producers) and promotes the uptake of certified sustainable palm oil internationally.

The standard has both immediate requirements which members must comply with, and requirements which have to be met within one year. The certification is provided by a third party and lasts for maximum five years at a time, with annual audits. The audits will cut across the entire supply chain. The RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production are the global guidelines for producing palm oil sustainably. These include standards for palm oil plantations on dealing fairly with employees, smallholders and impacted communities, conserving natural resources and biodiversity, and developing new plantings in a responsible ways.

Read more: http://www.rspo.org/about

13. Marine stewardship council (MSC)

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is an international non-profit organisation established to address the problem of unsustainable fishing and safeguard seafood supplies for the future. The MSC has developed two standards: 1) The Fisheries Standard measures the sustainability of wild-capture fisheries; 2) The Chain of Custody Standard ensures seafood traceability.

Fisheries wishing to demonstrate that they are well managed and sustainable can be assessed by a third party independent of both the fishery and the MSC and get a certification. Seafood products can be certified and display the blue MSC label only if that seafood can be traced back through the supply chain to a fishery that has been certified in accordance with the MSC Fisheries standard. The certification is valid five years with annual audits.

Read more: https://www.msc.org/about-us/what-is-the-msc?gclid=CICl28S51dICFR6MGQodk7wDSw

14. Aquaculture stewardship council (ASC)

The Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) is an independent not for profit organisation that aims to be the world's leading certification and labelling programme for responsibly farmed seafood.

The certification builds on global standards for responsible aquaculture, which were developed by a roundtable by multi stakeholders in the aquaculture business. The ASC is built upon 7 principles; preservation of natural environment, biodiversity, water resource and wildlife, legal compliance, responsible use of animal feed, ensuring good animal health and social responsibility. There are eight sets of ASC standards: Tilapia, pangasius, bivalves (mussels, clams, oysters and scallops), abalone, freshwater trout, salmon, seriola and cobia, and shrimps.

Requirements in different areas need to be fulfilled in order to get the ASC certification. Certification of fish farms and fish product suppliers is done by independent certifiers. The certification is valid for three years at a time with annual audits.

Read more: http://www.asc-aqua.org

15. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

FSC is an independent, non-profit organization that sets standards under which forests and companies are certified. FSC certification ensures that products come from responsibly managed forests that provide environmental, social and economic benefits. The FSC Principles and Criteria provide a foundation for all forest management standards globally.

FSC provides two kinds of certification: 1) Forest Management certification confirms that a specific area of forest is being managed in line with the FSC Principles and Criteria; 2) Chain of Custody certification traces the path of products from forests through the supply chain and allows companies that sell forest products to demonstrate that the forest products (timber, fibers, other products) come from forests which are managed in accordance with the FSC Principle and Criteria. The audit certificate is valid for five years at a time, with annual surveillance audits. Ten principles and criteria must be applied in any forest management unit before it can receive FSC certification. The Principles and Criteria apply to all forest types and to all areas within the management unit included in the scope of the certificate.

Read more: https://us.fsc.org/en-us

16. Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) is an international non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) through independent third-party certification.

The PEFC standards seek to transform the way forests are managed globally – and locally – to ensure the right environmental, social and economic benefits that forests can offer. Obtaining PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification demonstrates that management practices meet requirements for best practice in sustainable forest management.

The certification system has a specific focus on small-scale producers. PEFC certification covers a wide range of wood and paper products, including furniture, construction material, as well as non-timber forest products. The PEFC standards are less used in developing countries than the FSC standards. The certification is valid for three years at a time with annual audits.

Read more: https://www.pefc.org/standards/technical-documentation/pefc-international-standards-2010

17. The Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)

GOTS is recognised as the world's leading processing standard for textiles made from organic fibres. It defines high-level environmental criteria along the entire organic textiles supply chain and requires compliance with social criteria as well. Only textile products that contain a minimum of 70% organic fibres can become GOTS certified. All chemicals used must meet certain environmental and toxicological criteria. A functional wastewater treatment plant is mandatory for any wet-processing unit involved and all processors must comply with minimum social criteria.

GOTS relies on a dual system to check compliance with the relevant criteria consisting of on-site auditing and residue testing. GOTS standard applies to fibre products, yarns, fabrics, garments, fashion textile

accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses and bedding products as well as textile personal care products. A third party certification is valid for one year at a time.

Read more: http://www.global-standard.org

18. Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP)

Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP) is an independent non-profit team of global social compliance experts. WRAP's comprehensive facility-based model is the world's largest social compliance certification program for the apparel/footwear and sewn product sectors.

The 12 WRAP Principles are based on generally accepted international workplace standards, local laws and workplace regulations. The Principles encompass human resources management, health and safety, environmental practices, and legal compliance including import/export and customs compliance and security standards. The certification process includes self-assessment, audit and evaluation. There are three levels of WRAP certification – Platinum, Gold and Silver depending on the extent to which the audit indicates full compliance and management commitment to the WRAP Principles.

Read more: http://www.wrapcompliance.org

19. International council on mining and metals (ICMM)

The International council on mining and metals (ICMM) is an organisation dedicated to a safe, fair and sustainable mining industry. All ICMM member companies are required to implement and measure their performance against a set of performance standards known as the Sustainable Development Framework.

The framework is made up of 10 principles and seven supporting position statements supported by public reporting and independent third party assurance. The 10 principles are based on internationally known standards (ILO, Global Compact, GRI, OECD etc.). The seven supporting position statements include; policies on climate change, mining: partnership for development, transparency of mineral revenues, mercury risk management, mining and indigenous people issues, mining and protected areas. A third party certification is required with annual audits.

Read more: https://www.icmm.com/en-gb

20. The Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)

The Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) is a membership-based initiative open to farmers, companies, NGOs, experts, governments and inter-governmental agencies that all have the same goal of supporting and driving best practice for sustainable biomaterial production.

The RSB Standard is comprised of many component standards, covering different issues and circumstances. It is a certification system that validates any bio-based feedstock, biofuel or biomass-derived products or by-products. It covers complete supply chains, as well as novel biomass and biomaterial technologies.

The RSB Standard includes environmental, social and economic principles and criteria. The RSB standard requires economic operators to comply with criteria related to; the greenhouse gas performance through the whole lifecycle of biomaterials, biodiversity and ecosystem services, soil, water and air quality, local development and food security, land rights, water rights and stakeholder engagement. A third party certification is required with validity from six months to two years at a time.

Read more: http://rsb.org