



UEBT
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WITH RESPECT

**L'approccio di UEBT: un esempio concreto per filiere etiche
in-Vitality, Novembre 2023**



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About UEBT

UEBT VISION

A world in which all people
and biodiversity thrive

UEBT MISSION

To regenerate nature and
secure a better future for people
through ethical sourcing of
ingredients from biodiversity





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Ethical sourcing of Botanicals





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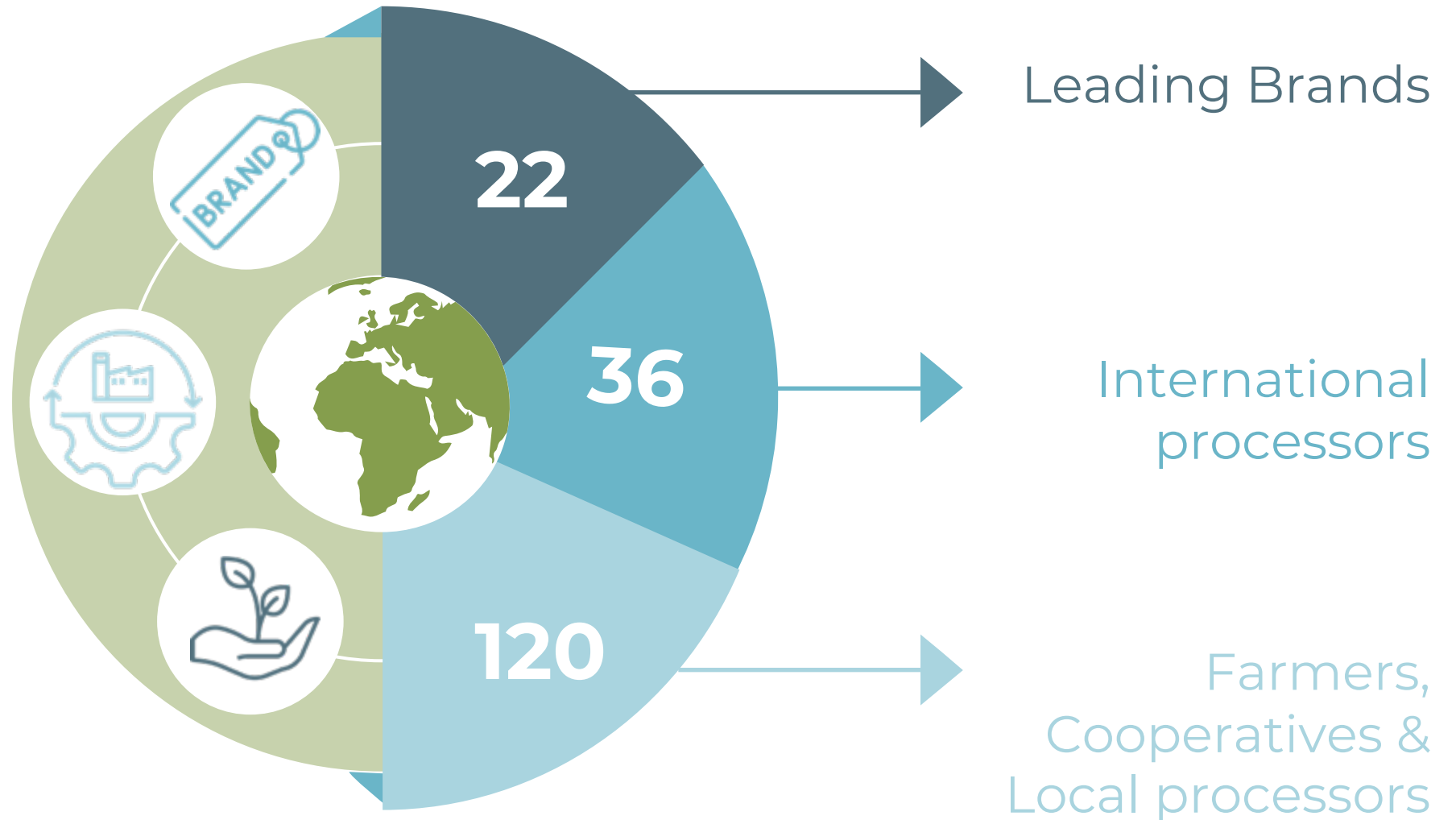


UEBT members and their committments



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MEMBER
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UEBT has **178** members including:



UEBT members commitments

- 1 Assess ethical sourcing policies and practices**
Corporate policies and supply chain practices
- 2 Set targets for continuous improvement**
Time-bound targets for due diligence and positive impact
- 3 Manage risks for people and biodiversity**
Due diligence on cultivation and wild collection practices in natural raw materials
- 4 Promote positive impact for people and biodiversity**
Improving cultivation and wild collection practices in strategic natural raw materials
- 5 Monitoring, reporting and communication**
Monitoring of implementation and impact, with options for verification and certification





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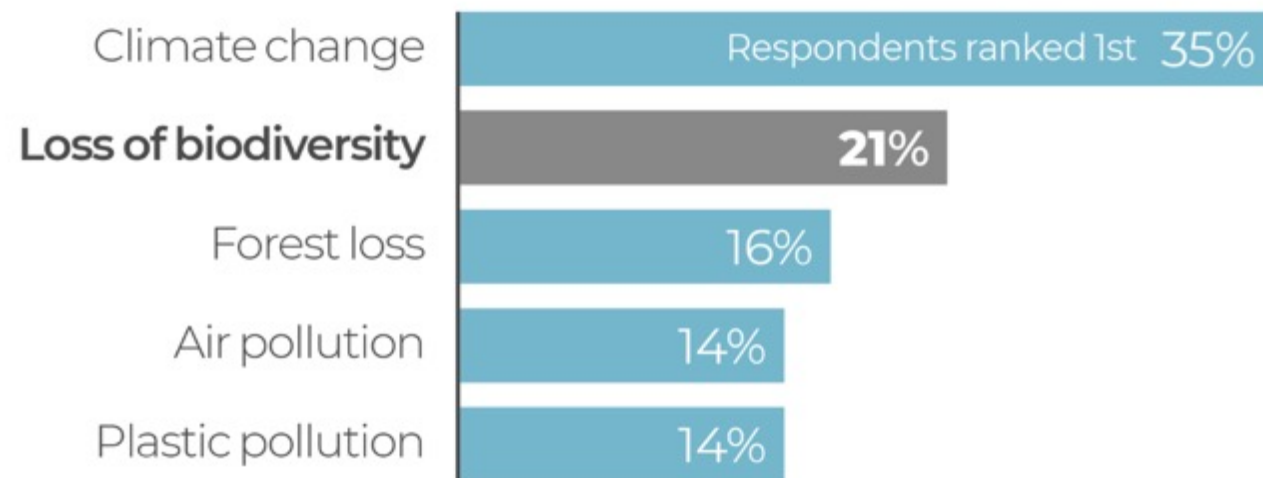
UEBT approaches and tools to support members' commitments



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Biodiversity: urgent concern

Loss of biodiversity is the second most urgent environmental concern after climate change



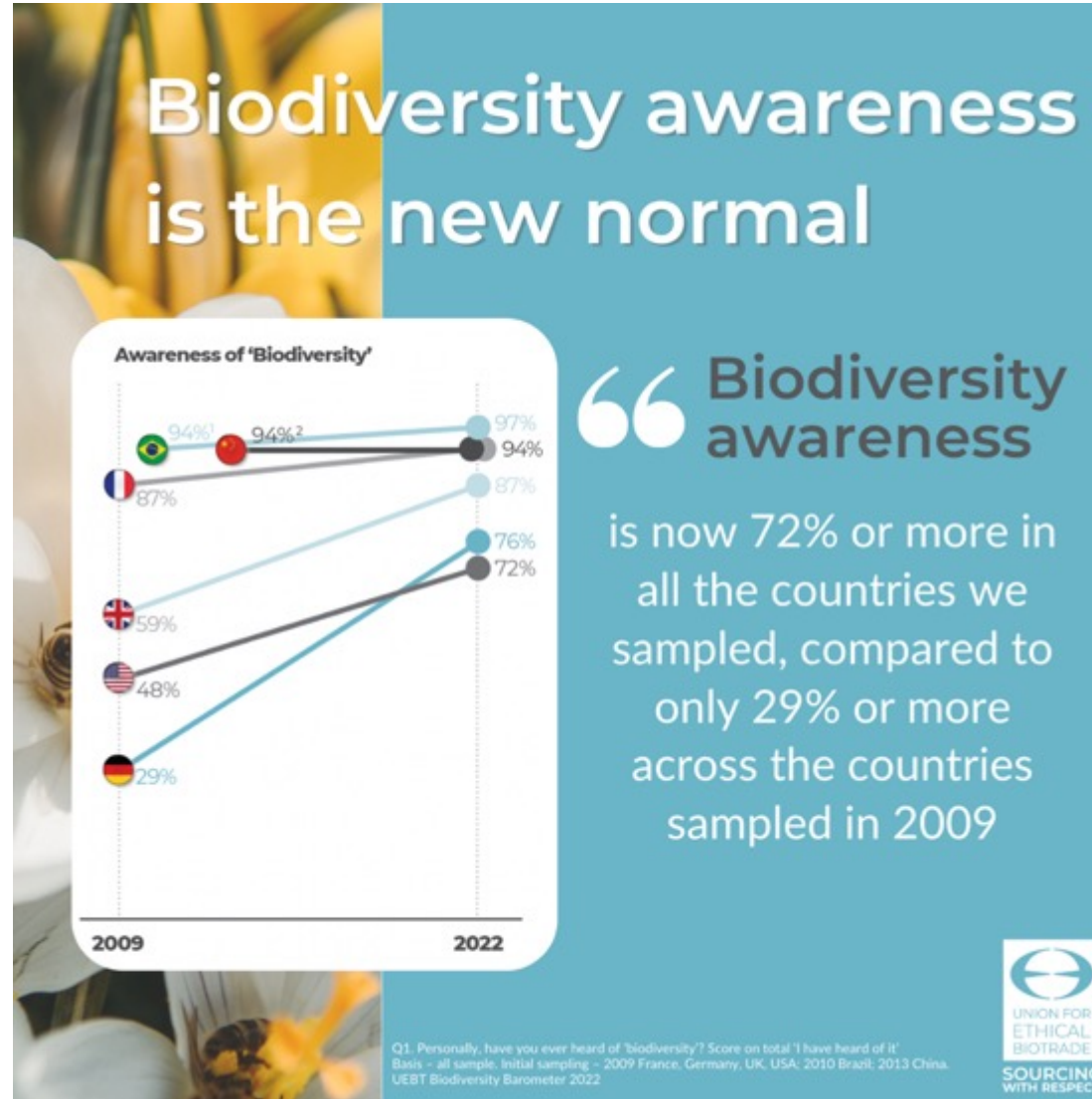
Q6. Here is a list of global environmental issues. Please rank them in the order of how personally important they are to you. Respondents had to rank the issues from 1st to 5th with 1st being the most personally important. Pre-given list in randomized order.

Basis – all sample – Brazil, China, France, Germany, UK, USA



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Awareness of biodiversity higher than ever before





SOURCING
BOTANICALS
WITH RESPECT
FOR PEOPLE AND
BIODIVERSITY

OCTOBER 2022

Challenges in botanicals

Insufficient attention paid to biodiversity conservation

Agrochemicals misused or overused, waste not well managed

Farmer and picker pay is often below min wage - insufficient to lift them out of poverty

Human rights challenges



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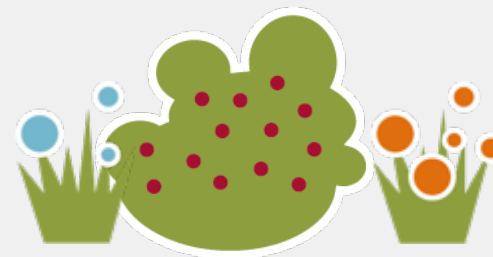
The UEBT standard – Sourcing with respect

Respect for Biodiversity

- Biodiversity conservation and restoration
- Cultivation and wild collection practices for sustainable use of biodiversity

Respect for People

- Human and worker's rights
- Community wellbeing and local development





UEBT due diligence tools

- 1 UEBT supplier due diligence platform
- 2 UEBT responsible sourcing risk database
- 3 UEBT ABS due diligence database



Results from UEBT due diligence tools





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UEBT assurance programmes

Certification

Focused on compliance



1. UEBT Ethical Sourcing System certification



2. UEBT ingredient certification



3. UEBT/Rainforest Alliance Herbs and Spices certification

For a world in which all people and biodiversity thrive

Regenerative



Focused on 5 commitments

Membership

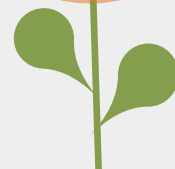
Focused on improvement

Two compliance levels:

1. Responsibly sourced level
2. Ethically sourced level

Verification

Focused on biodiversity regeneration and restoration





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Certification

- Structured process to assess compliance with the standard
- Annual audit by external certification body
 - Ethical sourcing requirements (full UEBT standard)
- Certificate issued
- Consumer-facing claims
- Labelling

UEBT Ethical
sourcing system
certification



UEBT ingredient
certification



UEBT and Rainforest Alliance
Herbs and Spices Programme





UEBT certification/verification process

1 Application

- Submit your application by filling in the online questionnaire



2 Preparation

- Read through the UEBT standard and checklists
- Implement practices, do your own internal checks and then schedule your audit

3 External Audit

- Performed by a qualified external (third-party) certification body
- Assess compliance with UEBT standard



4 Work plan

- Depending on audit results you may need to develop a workplan to address non-conformities

5 Certification

- Certificates are renewed each year through an annual audit process
- Certification fees are due annually



Claims

- When a company or organisation achieves UEBT certification of their ingredients, they can make client & consumer-facing claims and use the UEBT certification label.
- Licensing fees apply for consumer-facing product related claims

4 to 6 months



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UEBT Biodiversity Action Plan



CINNAMON IN LAO CAI & YEN BAI IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF VIETNAM
A Case Study

A Case Study on the implementation of UEBT requirements on biodiversity through the Action Plan (BAP) approach.

1 CINNAMON *Cinnamomum*

The Facts

- Cinnamon is an aromatic evergreen tree belonging to the Lauraceae family and is distributed in China, India, Vietnam, and other countries. In Vietnam, it is commonly planted in the Black, Thanh Hoa, and Quang Nam.
- In Yen Bai and Lao Cai, some districts such as Yen Bai, Yen Bai and Hoa, Ho Chi Minh City and others, which are more than 10 years old have been set up for the whole region.
- In Yen Bai and Lao Cai, the two Northern mountainous provinces have given a significant contribution to the country's cinnamon production.
- Cinnamon is used in the cultural life of the two provinces as well as given as gifts to children when they are born.
- Cinnamon is harvested for its culinary uses but also processed and for decoration.
- The cinnamon species is obtained from the seed bank. The tree is generally the best quality of species when 8-10 years old. People cut down the tree and take a growing cinnamon stick. The sticks are used for tea, for medicinal and other traditional remedies. The use is used for fuel and construction materials. The use is sustainable.
- Cinnamon is harvested for its culinary uses but also processed and for decoration.
- Cinnamon is used in the cultural life of the two provinces as well as given as gifts to children when they are born.
- Cinnamon is harvested for its culinary uses but also processed and for decoration.

Biodiversity Actions

- When cinnamon farming is established in home gardens, agroforests, and planting of cinnamon in home gardens, agroforests, and planting of cinnamon in home gardens.
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Biodiversity Actions



CARNAUBA IN NORTH-EASTERN BRAZIL
A Case Study

A Case Study on the implementation of UEBT requirements on biodiversity through the Action Plan (BAP) approach.

1 CARNAUBA *Copernicia*

The Facts

- A palm tree endemic to North America.
- Stems which grow ("Carnauba") in all states of the palm tree.
- Most products in Carnauba were used in pharmaceutical industries.
- The use is widespread from the desert to the rainforest.
- New foliage grows each year, which is used for various purposes.
- Cat leaves are cut down, releasing the tree.
- The process of cutting the leaves for the palm tree.
- Produce income for local people during when there are few agricultural options.
- Carnauba wood is used in local carpentry as well as for animal feed and human use.

Cardinals and Cardinals

Cardinals have been found in the states of Pernambuco and Paraíba. These birds are both characterized by an abundance of red feathers. The Cardinals is considered a species that has high ecological value, these protected environments in Brazil. Almost half have been destroyed, mainly due to expansion and urbanization. The Cardinals have a special importance because of its unique color and its role in the ecosystem.

Native plant species

Native plant species are those that are native to the region. The Cardinals have a special importance because of its unique color and its role in the ecosystem.

Biodiversity Actions



CENTELLA ASIATICA IN MADAGASCAR
A Regeneration Study

1 Centella asiatica or C. asiatica

The Facts

- An herbaceous, perennial flowering plant and one of the main medicinal plants in Madagascar.
- Called "Tampariva" in Madagascar.
- Known for its healing and antioxidant properties.
- These varieties are endemic to Madagascar, Reunion and Comoros, the first one is found in Madagascar.
- Wild collection takes place throughout the country, except for the southeast.
- Most collection occurs in the Analamanga region.
- Demand increasing among farmers.
- Awareness increasing on the need to study its availability.
- Plant's ecology, diversity, population and reproductive ecology affected by collection, habitat degradation and climate alteration.

Study objectives

- A one year study was conducted from August 2017 to August 2018.
- The objective was to investigate from the regeneration of Centella asiatica whether it could be used as a source of the most important areas of collection.
- The focus was on assessing three questions:
 - If the survival of the species is in danger.
 - If environmental factors influence its presence and its biomass.
 - If its collection and/or human activities influence its presence and biomass.

Biodiversity Actions



CITRUS IN SOUTHERN ITALY
A Case Study

A Case Study on the implementation of UEBT requirements on biodiversity through the Action Plan (BAP) approach.

1 CITRUS

The Facts

- Native to tropical Asia.
- Native to the Mediterranean and in some parts of Africa and the Middle East.
- A small tree with evergreen leaves.
- It is the Mediterranean.
- Some indigenous varieties are found, showing some genetic diversity.
- European forms consist of lemons, oranges, grapefruit, and mandarin.
- Lowland forms include small trees and large trees.
- They are not considered as "true" citrus.
- Some land has been assigned to other production for generations.
- The great irrigation and drainage, including the culture of some varieties, including some indigenous ones.

Pests and diseases

Plants and diseases are affecting the realization and productivity of some citrus. This is mainly due to a changing climate, including increased soil salinity and humidity. Increased humidity also increases the loss of pollinators and other beneficial insects as well as weevils.

Wild patches

The existing wild patches in this area are located in the Mediterranean region. Wild patches include fields and grassland, hedgerows, orchards, low pastures, various wild shrubs, vegetation in open fields, and grassland. These patches are important for biodiversity and for the production of citrus. The indigenous vegetation maintains great biodiversity in citrus farms. Lowland forms often have these wild patches along with farmers, in fields and orchards, and in the undergrowth of some trees. Increased indigenous vegetation in farms and surrounding areas is disappearing because of logging, heavy mechanization and soil degradation, as well as the spread of invasive plants due to changes in local climatic conditions.

Some protected areas exist near farms and habitats beneficial for citrus and farmers, including patches and reserves that improve soil, pollinators, and predators and plants that control invasive species.

Biodiversity Actions



ALOE VERA IN SOUTHERN MEXICO
A Case Study

A Case Study on the implementation of UEBT requirements on biodiversity through the Action Plan (BAP) approach.

1 ALOE VERA *Aloe vera*

The Facts

- An evergreen perennial plant that lives between 1 to 20 years.
- Resistant plant that easily reproduces sexually through the production of new plants.
- Native to the Arabian Peninsula, it thrives in arid and semi-arid regions, but is also widely distributed across warm and cool areas.
- Cultivated around the world for health and beauty purposes, produces a gel with moisturizing and healing properties.
- Forms included in this case study are small scale, traditional farms in which the area is given following organic practices and natural among that uses such as citrus, mango and banana.

Biodiversity and its threats

Aloe vera is a vulnerable species in Mexico in areas surrounded by agriculture, forests, mangroves and evergreen subtropical forest. These ecosystems are rich in species of fauna and flora only found in Latin America.

However, the biodiversity is threatened by hunting, illegal logging and agricultural expansion which has led to the deterioration of the forest, water scarcity, soil degradation and displacement of wildlife due to habitat destruction.

"Agua de Aloe" and "Aloe vera"

Water is scarce in the study region because of increased drought in the Yucatan Peninsula, so the soils have high salinization content that inhibits the formation of permanent water systems such as flowing rivers or surface water bodies. Unique features of water accumulation have developed in the landscape, known locally as "aguas" (swampy) and "barridos" (natural soil pools of ground).

These habitats are generally distributed in the landscape, and most do not exist at the beginning of the dry season. Soil, dry from the most important. If it is only a source of water available for wildlife and people during the dry period. Many different species exist there, including ground-dwelling species of birds, large herbivores such as agouti, and birds. These habitats are important for biodiversity because they are important for diverse change and human activities, including the use of these areas as hunting sites. In addition, destruction of the surrounding vegetation causes increased expansion of the aquatic and terrestrial.

Biodiversity Actions



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Conclusions



How to approach Ethical Sourcing

- Promoting Ethical Sourcing in supply chains is a journey
 1. Due Diligence
 2. Prioritisation
 3. Positive impact
- UEBT's members commit to this journey
- UEBT offers solutions to support companies in this journey



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France
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