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Canola Sustainability Declaration Harvest 2016 / 2017 Season

Declaration of conformity with sustainability criteria

for biomass production, according to the requirements of the EU Directive 2009/28/CE

I the undersigned hereby declare:

All of the canola coming from my land and delivered to Centre State Exports (CSE) has been cultivated on farmland already classified as "arable land" on 1st January 2008¹.

That the land was not either primary forest, wooded land of native species or a designated nature protection area in or after January 2008¹.

That the land was not wetland, continually forested (trees of at least 5 metres and crown cover of 30%) or peat land in January 2008¹.

I commit to maintain, and make available for independent audit whenever required, all the relevant information to demonstrate that this declaration is accurate and trustworthy (including access to my properties) and therefore that the biomass has been produced in conformity with the sustainability criteria of the European Directive 2009/28/CE.

I also commit to inform Centre State Exports of any future modification related to the above sustainability criteria.

FARM LOCATIONS: When returning this form, please provide GPS coordinates. These can be obtained using Google Maps (right click on primary property 'What's here?' and copy coordinates in digital degrees format ie: -34.567, 123.456). Alternatively please provide farm maps with identifiable landmark or RSD address which can assist in locating all your paddocks (including leased land).

NGR Number (8-digits):

Trading Name (as per NGR): _____

GPS Coordinates or RSD Address so we can locate your farm (include all if more than one farm):

Postal Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Name (Please print clearly): _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

¹ As defined within article 17 of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 (Renewable Energy Directive). See attached definitions list as per article 17

Definitions according to the EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED)

Article 17 (sections 1-5): Sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids

1. Irrespective of whether the raw materials were cultivated inside or outside the territory of the Community, energy from biofuels and bioliquids shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) only if they fulfill the sustainability criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 6:

- (a) measuring compliance with the requirements of this Directive concerning national targets;
- (b) measuring compliance with renewable energy obligations;
- (c) eligibility for financial support for the consumption of biofuels and bioliquids.

However, biofuels and bioliquids produced from waste and residues, other than agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues, need only fulfil the sustainability criteria set out in paragraph 2 in order to be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c).

2. The greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuels and bioliquids taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall be at least 35 %. With effect from 1 January 2017, the greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuels and bioliquids taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall be at least 50 %. From 1 January 2018 that greenhouse gas emission saving shall be at least 60 % for biofuels and bioliquids produced in installations in which production started on or after 1 January 2017.

3. Biofuels and bioliquids taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

(a) primary forest and other wooded land, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed;

(b) areas designated:

(i) by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; or

(ii) for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 18(4); unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;

(c) highly biodiverse grassland that is:

(i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and which maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or

(ii) non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and which is species-rich and not degraded, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its grassland status. The Commission shall establish the criteria and geographic ranges to determine which grassland shall be covered by point

(c) of the first subparagraph. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, by supplementing it shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 25(4).

4. Biofuels and bioliquids taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:

(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;

(b) continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ;

(c) land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V is applied, the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article would be fulfilled.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008.

5. Biofuels and bioliquids taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil.