

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

23rd – 25th May 2023
DoubleTree by Hilton, Parque 93
Bogota, Colombia D.C.



www.rspo.org





AGENDA

24 May 2023 (Wednesday)

8.15am	<i>Registration of participants</i>
8.30am - 9.30am	Workshop on GIS: Using Geospatial Tools for Auditing <i>Farkhani Noor, Manager, GIS</i>
9.30am - 10.45am	RSPO New Planting Procedure: Auditing RSPO NPP Requirements <i>Zaidee Tahir, Manager, Integrity</i>
10.45am - 11.00am	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.00am - 12.00pm	RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP) <i>Wan Muqtadir, Head of Integrity</i>
12.00pm - 12.45pm	NC Analysis Discussion with Auditors <i>Wan Muqtadir, Head of Integrity</i>
12.45pm - 2.00pm	<i>Lunch break</i>
2.00pm - 3.00pm	Updates from Assurance Services International <i>Jan Pierre, RSPO Program Manager, ASI</i>
3.00pm - 4.00pm	Updates from RSPO Secretariat (RSPO Supply Chain Certification) <i>RSPO Interpretation Portal Discussion, Updates on RSPO Book and Claim Audit</i> <i>Shazaley Abdullah, Head of Certification</i>
4.00pm - 4.15pm	<i>Coffee break</i>
4.15pm - 5.15pm	Socialization on RSPO Rules on Market Communication and Claims <i>Shazaley Abdullah, Head of Certification</i>
5.15pm - 5.30pm	Question and Answer Session/Discussion
5.30pm	<i>Session adjourned</i>



RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

Workshop on GIS:
Using Geospatial Tools for Auditing

Farkhani Noor
Manager, GIS



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Workshop on GIS: Using Geospatial Tools for Auditing

24 May 2023
Bogota, Colombia



Outline



1. Introduction on GIS
2. GIS tools for in Auditors in different phase
3. GeoRSPO
4. Hotspot Hub
5. How GIS can be used in the Certification Audit (Grower)
6. How GIS can be used in the Certification Audit (ISH)

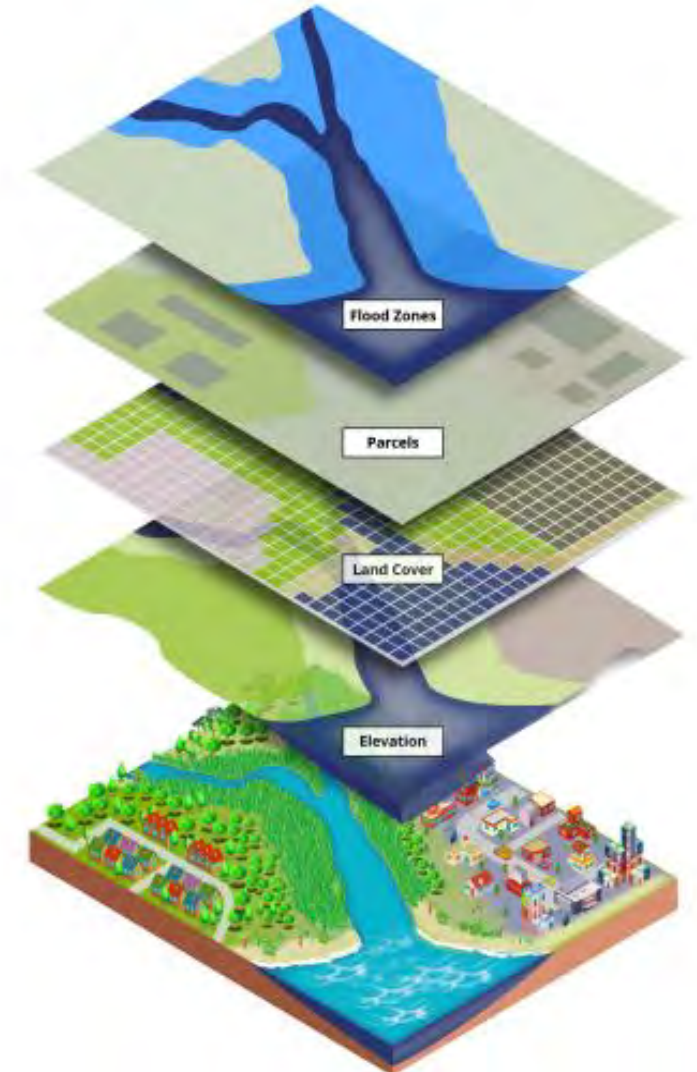
What is GIS?

Geographical Information System

- computer-based tool that examines spatial relationships, patterns, and trends in geography.
- create, capture, store, analyse, and visualise data for geographic positions on Earth's surface.

Input data can be:

- Concession boundary
- Location – overlap with
- HCV/ Peat/ Slope/ Riparian
- Owner / RSPO member
- Membership information



GIS - *Why does it matter to auditors?*

- Compliance with the requirements set by certification schemes for the sustainable and responsible production has to be evidence-based by growers who wish to be certified.
- A lot of the required data is factual information with geographical data
- Some certification requirements can be validated using GIS since they refer to maps, areas, or field observations that need to be verified
- embrace new technologies - by the grower and auditors.
- RSPO example - GeoRSPO and Hotspot Hub



GIS tools for in Auditors in different audit phase

Preparation before audit

- check where the auditee location of to-be certified plantations
- planning and budgeting
- analyse the surroundings of the area
- overlay the shapefile for more accurate
- check potential HCV
- deforestation analysis



GIS tools for in Auditors in different audit phase

On-site visit during audit

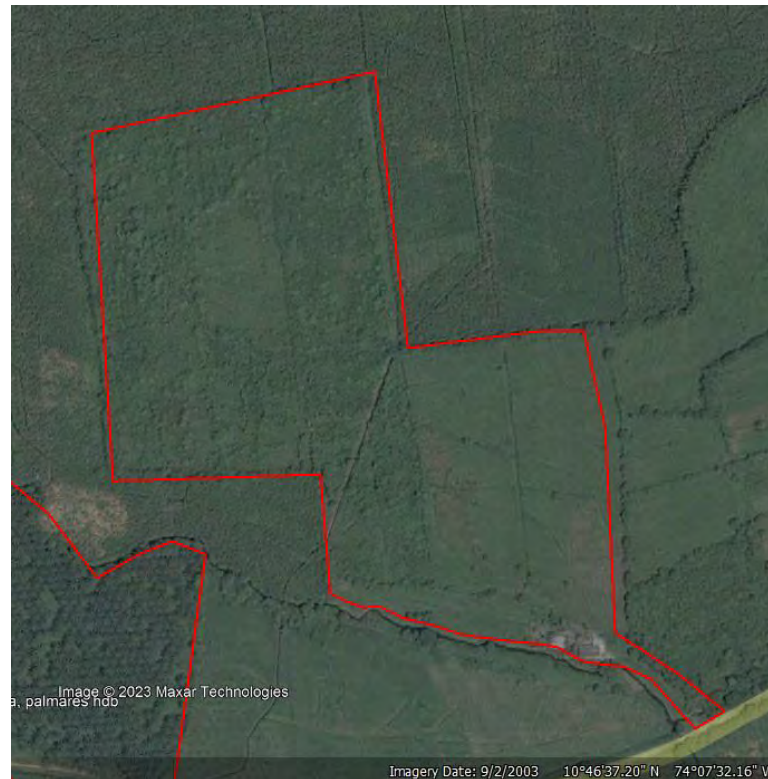
- Verifying audit evidence
- Locate area of non-conformities
- Boundary verification



GIS tools for in Auditors in different audit phase

Reporting after audit

- shorter reporting time
- improved complaints investigation
- help with automated analysis



Land cover in 2003 and 2007

GIS Self Starter Kit



**GIS self-starter kit
for auditors**



This self-starter kit has been created as part the project “Appraise and apply GIS tools in auditing”.

- Objective: to assess and test existing GIS softwares and mobile applications
- to understand which tools are suitable for auditing and to what extent it can contribute to more effective and efficient audit preparation and execution.

The project was a joint effort of ASC, ASI, FSC and RSPO and has seen the support of GIS experts and collaborators from other fields.

The self-starter kit aims to help auditors integrate GIS into their audit routine.

Open-source tools described in this starter kit:

- Audit preparation: Google Earth Pro, QGIS, GPS Essentials, Map Plus and Avenza Maps
- On-site visit: GPS Essentials, Map Plus, Avenza Maps and ViewRanger
- Reporting: QGIS

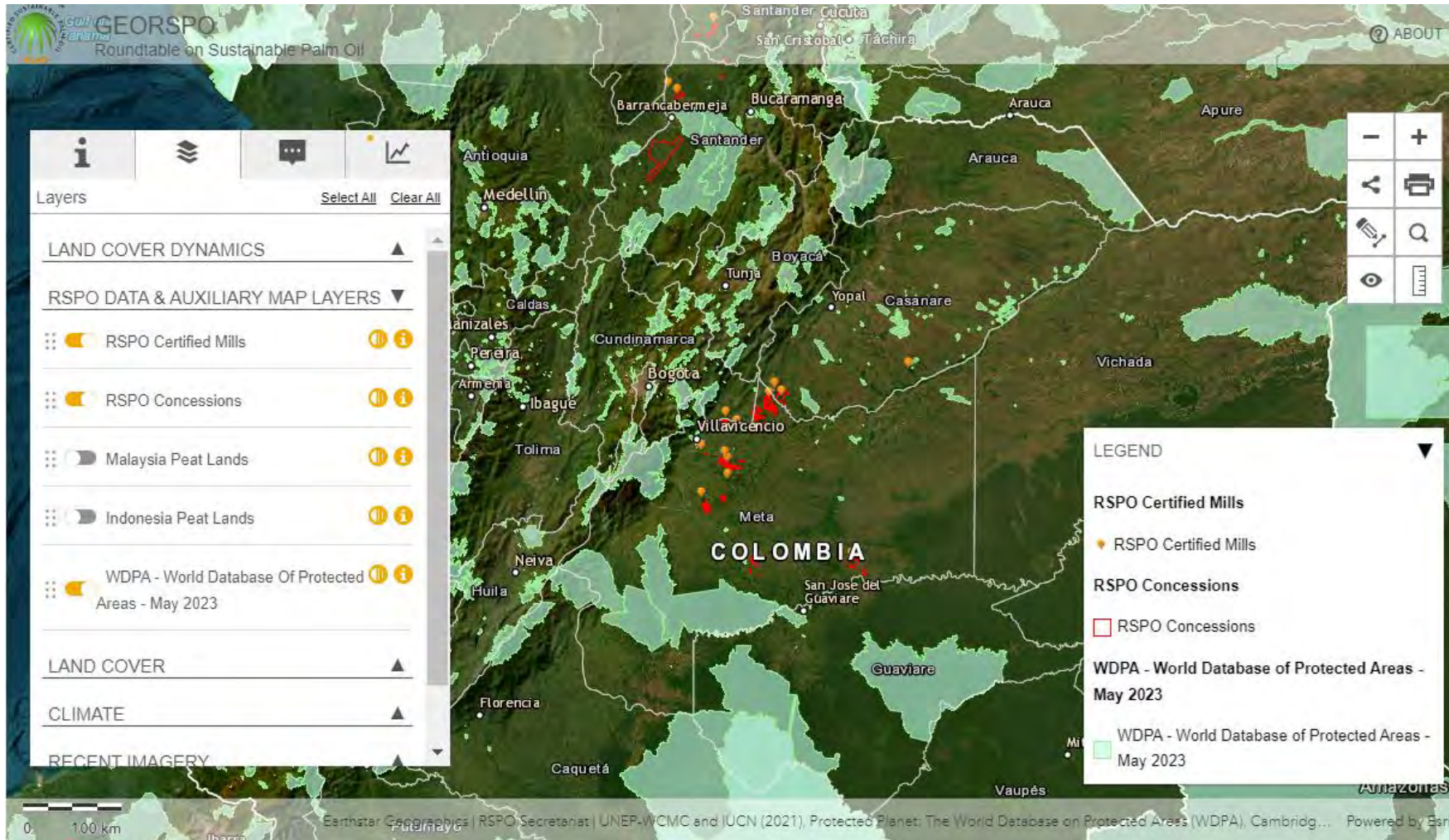
ASI et al. (2018): GIS self-starter kit for auditors. Bonn, Germany.

download link: <https://www.asi-assurance.org/s/post/a1J1H000001mGENUA2/p0665>



Using GIS in audits

asi

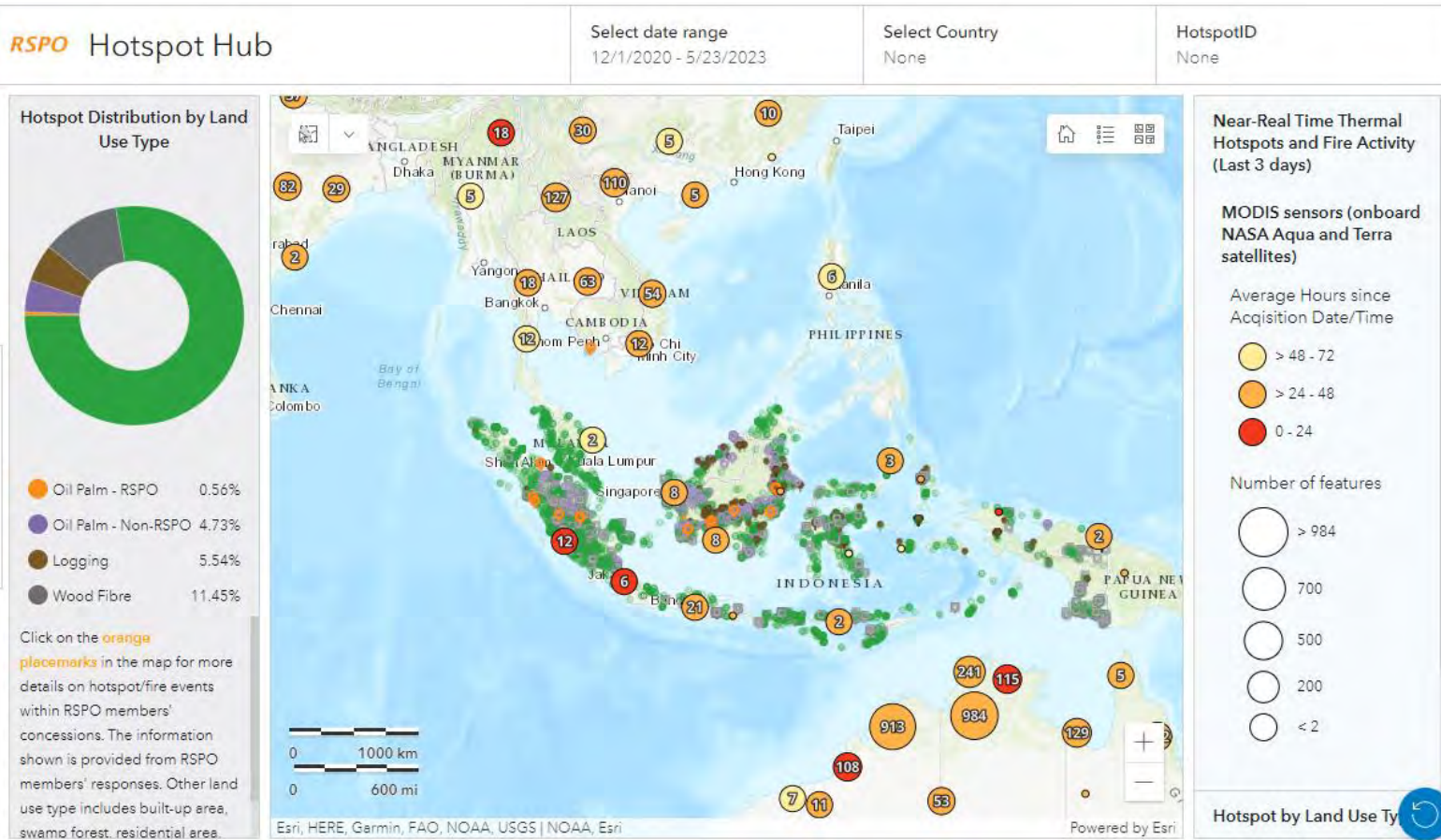


Data in GeoRSPO:

- The concession and mill data
- GFW
- Downloadable geospatial data:
 1. RSPO Concessions data in shapefile format (except Indonesia)
 2. HCV1-3 Probability data

1. [Cameroon](#)
2. [Colombia](#)
3. [Costa Rica](#)
4. [Ecuador](#) (excluding Galapagos Islands),
5. [Mexico](#) (Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Veracruz state only)
6. [Ghana](#)
7. [Honduras](#)
8. Indonesia (coming soon)
9. [Ivory Coast](#)
10. [Malaysia](#)
11. [Nigeria](#)
12. [Peru](#) (excluding coastal and highland ecozones)
13. [Sierra Leone](#)
14. [Thailand](#)
15. [Uganda](#)

Hotspot Hub



- Designed to **transparency and accountability** to address the issues of forest fire, open fire and the use of fire for pest control.
- This interactive digital platform provides
 - provides information on **near-real time hotspots and potential fires** within RSPO certified and non-certified concessions
 - **product of RSPO Firewatch System (daily hotspot monitoring) to highlights the actions** carried out by members to remedy the situation, detailing the actions taken on the ground by RSPO members to investigate and extinguish fires.

RSPO Principles & Criteria 2018

Related Criteria

There is **no use of fire for pest control** unless in exceptional circumstances

7.1.3

Criteria 7.1

The unit of certification **does not use open fire for waste disposal.**

7.3.3

Criteria 7.3

The unit of certification **establishes fire prevention and control measures** for the areas directly managed by the unit of certification

7.11.2

Criteria 7.11

RSPO ISH Standard 2019

Related Criteria

Smallholders complete training on best management practices (BMPs) for peat. The group has an **action plan to minimise risk of fire**, to apply BMPs for planting on peat and manage water systems in the certification unit.

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4

Smallholders **implement** the group's **action plan based on BMPs**, including **fire** and water management, and monitoring of subsidence rate for existing planting on peat.

4.4 MSA

Criteria 4.4

Fire is not used on the oil palm plot **for preparing land** or for **pest control**, nor open fire for **waste management** on the farm.

4.6 E,
4.6 MSA,
4.6 MSB

Criteria 4.6



How GIS can be used in the Certification Audit (Grower)

Example of criteria based on the RSPO Principles and Criteria 2018 - Auditor's Checklist

Criteria	Indicator	Checklist
2.1 There is compliance with all applicable local, national and ratified international laws and regulations.	2.1.3 Legal or authorised boundaries are clearly demarcated and visibly maintained , and there is no planting beyond these legal or authorised boundaries.	Ground verification of boundary markers using GPS should be conducted. Priority should be on boundaries with other estates, community areas, protected area and rivers
2.3 All FFB supplies from outside the unit of certification are from legal sources.	2.3.1 (C) For all directly sourced FFB, the mill requires: - Information on geo-location of FFB origins	b. Has the mill identified the geo-locations of FFB origins of its FFB suppliers? c. How does the mill tracked the geo-locations?
4.4 Use of the land for oil palm does not diminish the legal, customary or user rights of other users without their free, prior and informed consent.	4.4.3 (C) Maps of an appropriate scale showing the extent of recognised legal, customary or user rights are developed through participatory mapping involving affected parties (including neighbouring communities where applicable, and relevant authorities)	Actual ground verification showing the accuracy of the dispute map should be conducted
4.8 The right to use the land is demonstrated and is not legitimately contested by local people who can demonstrate that they have legal, customary, or user rights.	4.8.4 For any conflict or dispute over the land, the extent of the disputed area is mapped out in a participatory way with involvement of affected parties (including neighbouring communities where applicable)	



How GIS can be used in the Certification Audit (ISH)

RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard Auditor's Checklist - 2020

Criteria	Indicator	Checklist
<p>2.1 Smallholders have legal or customary rights to use the land in accordance with national and local laws and customary practices.</p>	<p>2.1 MS B Smallholder plots are clearly and visibly demarcated and maintained and the smallholders are operating only within these boundaries.</p>	<p>5. Have any boundary overlaps been verified by an authorised officer ?</p> <p>Note: This is applicable to land applications according to requirements of the final stage of approval as per national or local laws.</p>
<p>2.4 Smallholder plots are located outside of areas classified as national parks or protected areas, as defined by national, regional or local law or as specified in National Interpretations.</p>	<p>2.4 E Smallholder plots are located outside areas classified as national parks or protected areas as defined by national, regional or local law or as specified in National Interpretations (Ref 1.1.E, Annex 2).</p>	<p>auditor to verify through onsite visit if there is areas classified in the indicators.</p>
<p>4.2 Where the existing smallholder plot has been planted and cleared after November 2005 or is on an area identified as HCS forests after November 2019 up to the eligibility period, a remediation and compensation process appropriate for smallholders based on Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) will be applicable (Reference preamble).</p>	<p>4.2 MS A Group members develop a plan to identify the maximum area for on-site remediation of HCVs lost since 2005 and HCS forests lost since November 2019, through a participatory process. and the plan is submitted to the RSPO.</p>	<p>1. Have the group members identified areas for remediation ? If yes, has the plans for remediation been submitted to RSPO.</p> <p>Note: Auditor to verify if plans have been submitted to RSPO.</p>
	<p>4.2 MS B An RSPO-approved plan to remediate for HCVs lost since 2005 and HCS forests lost since November 2019 is implemented.</p>	<p>2. Can the group member demonstrate evidence of implementation of the RSPO approved plan ?</p> <p>Note: Auditor to verify on site.</p>



“

RSPO GIS Unit
maps@rspo.org

”

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

RSPO New Planting Procedure:
Auditing RSPO NPP Requirements

Zaidee Tahir
Manager, Integrity



www.rspo.org

RSPO CB Interpretation Forum

New Planting Procedure (NPP) 2021

Bogota, Colombia
May 2023



AGENDA

New Planting Procedure 2021 Socialisation



**NPP 2021:
Overview**



**NPP COMPLETENESS
CHECKLIST** by RSPO



**INTERPRETATION OF
INDICATOR 7.12.2
& ANNEX 5 P&C 2018**



**SCENARIOS &
EXERCISES**

How well do you know about NPP?

Let's test your
knowledge about NPP.

Scan this QR code or
go to menti.com, key
in code **1207 424**
and answer 5 simple
questions.



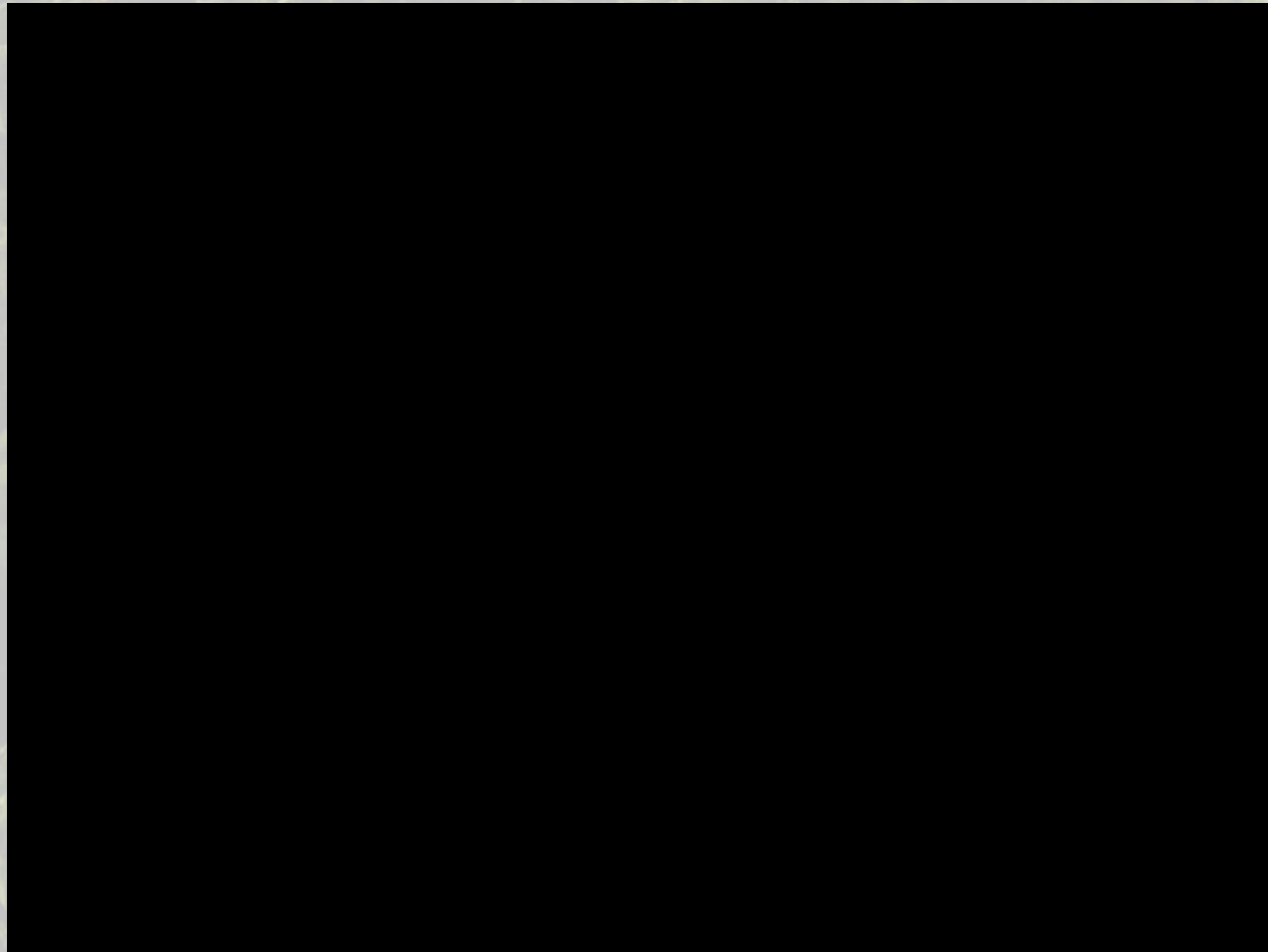


NPP 2021

Overview

Video Presentation

Overview of New Planting Procedure 2021



Facts of NPP

(as of May 2023)



200

Total Approved
NPP



1,632,586
ha

Total NPP Area



334,213
ha

Total HCV Area

Average Days
Taken For NPP
Completion

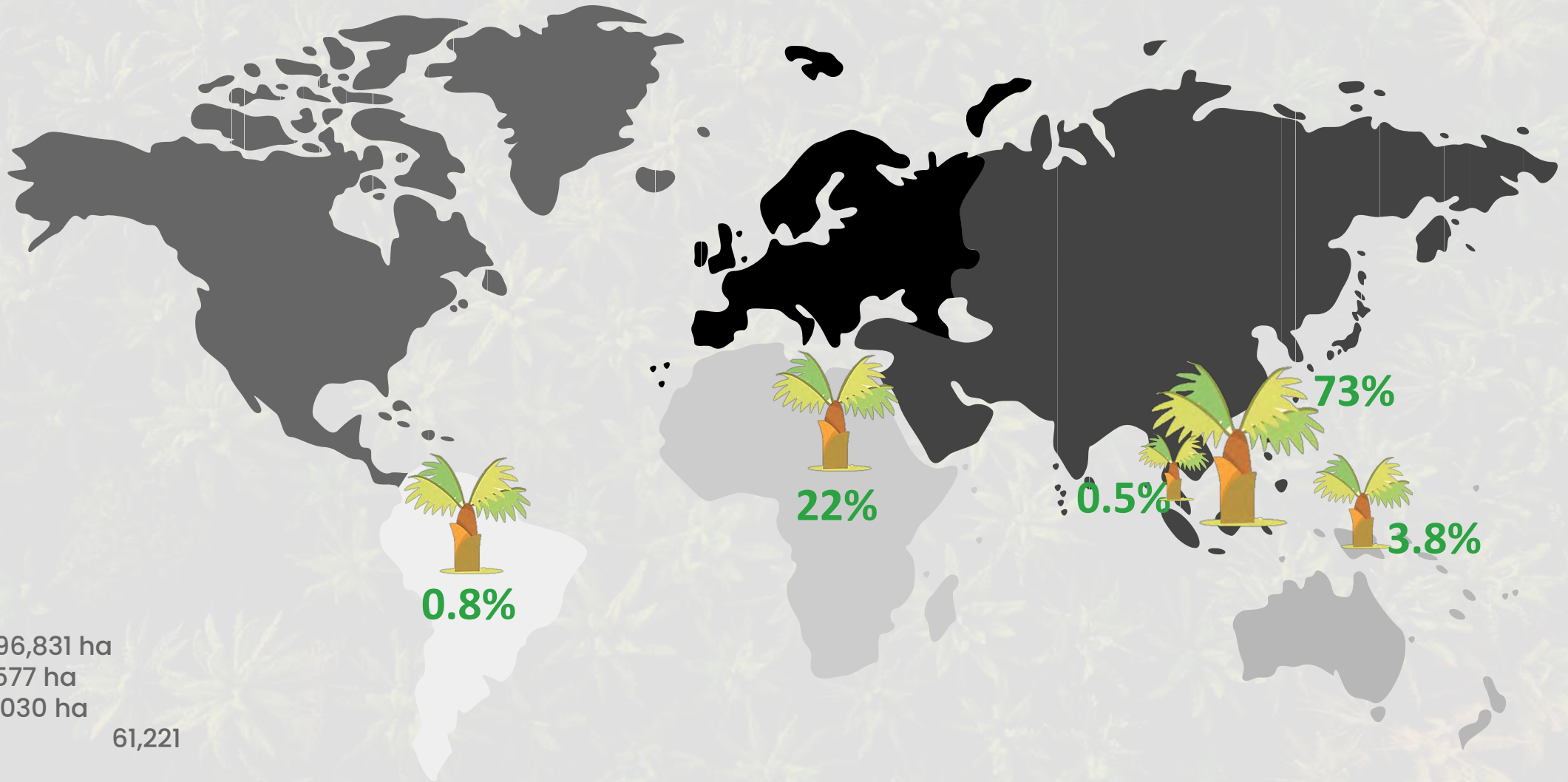
111

65

2015

2021

NPP Area by Region



Indonesia	1,196,831 ha
Malaysia	8,577 ha
LATAM	13,030 ha
RoW	61,221 ha
Africa	352,927 ha

Overview of NPP 2021

New Planting Procedure consists of a set of processes that involve *assessments* to be conducted by growers followed by a *verification* by certification bodies (CB) prior to any new oil palm development, from 1 January 2010.

(EXCEPT Independent Smallholders pursuing RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard)

NPP Area:

Must be calculated based on the development permit or land deed. The area (ha) of a permit or land deed **cannot be separated** into several different NPP reports.

Commence of New Development:

NPP is to be verified by CB and subject to a **30-day public comment** period. New development can **ONLY** commence with approved NPP and subject to applicable legal requirements being met.

Validity:

Approved NPP is deemed valid as long as assessment findings are **still valid**.

Sanction:

Sanctioned areas will not be able to trade FFB produced from the sanctioned areas as Certified FFB for the **first three (3) years of certification**. Sanction will be reported in the relevant Certification Assessment by responsible CB



WHEN DOES THE NPP APPLY?

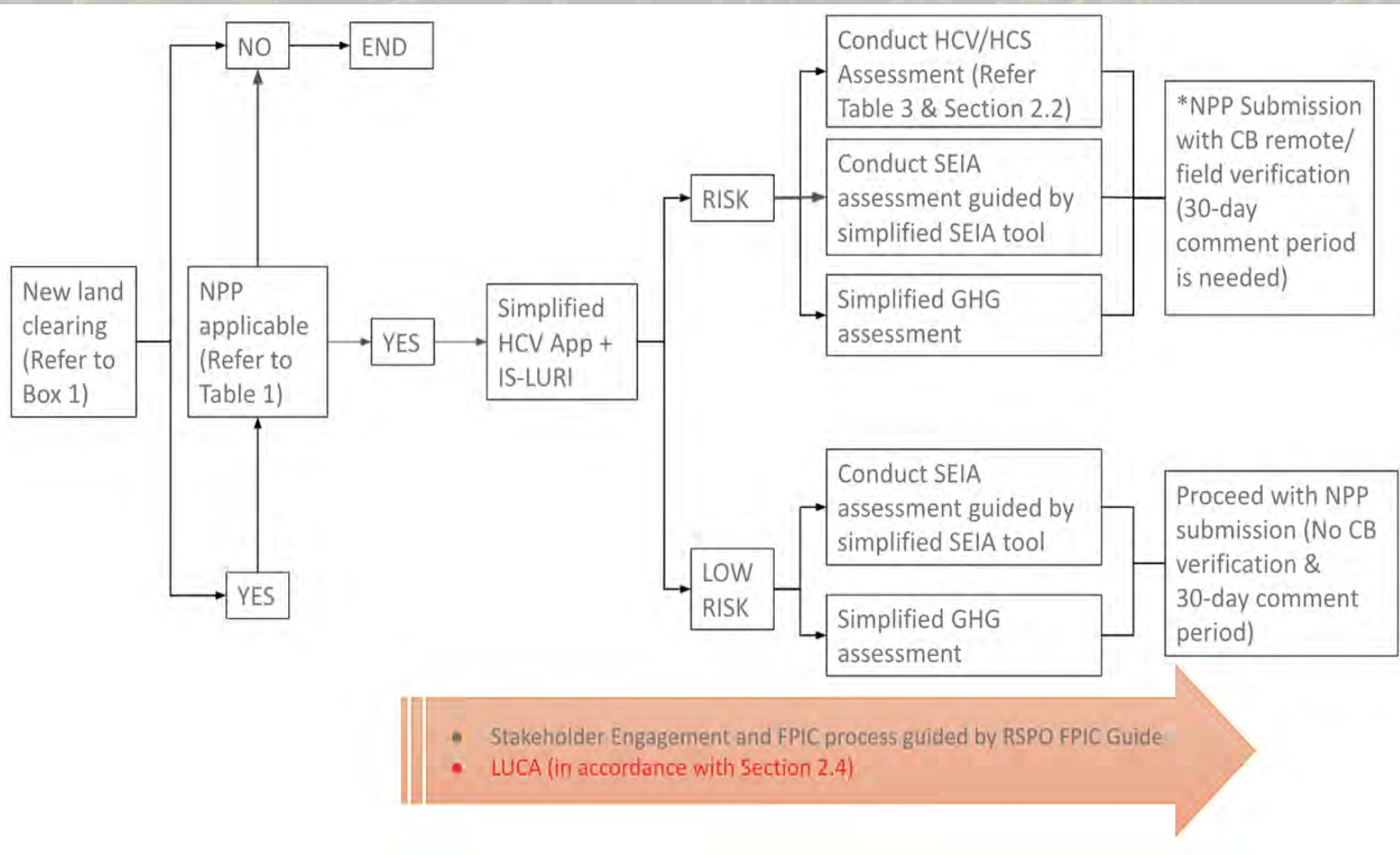
NPP Applies

- RSPO members have a **majority** shareholding in and/or management control (Refer to Certification System).
- It is a **new land acquisition** by RSPO members.
- The area falls **outside** of RSPO certified areas.
- New development planned on **abandoned** Land Re-clearing (>3 years)
- It is a new area of smallholder(s), either through existing group member(s) or new recruitment:
 - managed by own appointed **Group Manager**; OR
 - certified or supported by company under **company's supply base**

NPP **Does Not** Apply

- New development by **non-RSPO member**.
- New development that took place **before 1 January 2010**.
- The area falls within an RSPO **certified management unit**.
- New development planned on Land Re-clearing of **actively managed** areas.
- New development with completed and **approved NPP** by the company and/or previous owner.
- **Replanting**: replacing oil palm with a subsequent oil palm crop.

NPP for Smallholders



Smallholders pursuing P&C:

Smallholders certified through company supply base/ group certification



Type of Assessments

SEIA

- Internal assessment ≤ 500 ha
- Independent assessment > 500 ha
- Assessment can be older than 3 years

1. Accordance with National regulations.
2. P&C 2018 Annex 2 for Criteria 3.4 (*National Interpretation)

FPIC

FPIC is a process and to be guided by RSPO FPIC Guide 2022

Soil & Topography

- Internal assessment is allowed
- Assessment can be older than 3 years

Areas to be identified: marginal & fragile soils, steep terrains, riparian buffers and peatlands (*National Interpretation)

GHG

- Internal assessment is allowed
- Assessment older than 3 years are to be updated

Accordance with RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Development, Version 4.



Type of Assessments

LUCA

- Internal assessment is allowed
- Assessment has to be current (less than 2 year old)

1. Accordance with Annex 3: LUCA Guidance of RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedure.

HCV & HCS

- HCVN ALS Licensed Assessor
- Refer to Section 1.3 of the HCVNs "HCV-HCSA Assessment Manual" for requirements of the HCV-HCSA assessment team competencies.
- Standalone HCSA assessment: HCSA registered practitioners affiliated with HCSA registered organisations (refer to HCSA website for latest list of qualified practitioners).
- Guided by RSPO Interpretation of Indicator 7.12.2 and Annex 5 of P&C 2018.
- HCV-HCSA assessment obtained a 'satisfactory' status by a HCVN Quality Panel remains valid regardless of the year of the assessment.
- Standalone HCSA Assessment: Assessment must undergo the HCSA peer review process AND the final version of the HCSA assessment summary available at the HCSA website.
- The newest HCV-HCSA assessment findings (if any) overrides the previous report and will be used.



Reporting & Verification

Who to verify

- P&C qualified lead auditor (by RSPO CB)
- No conflict of interest
- As required RSPO Certification System for P&C and RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (2020)

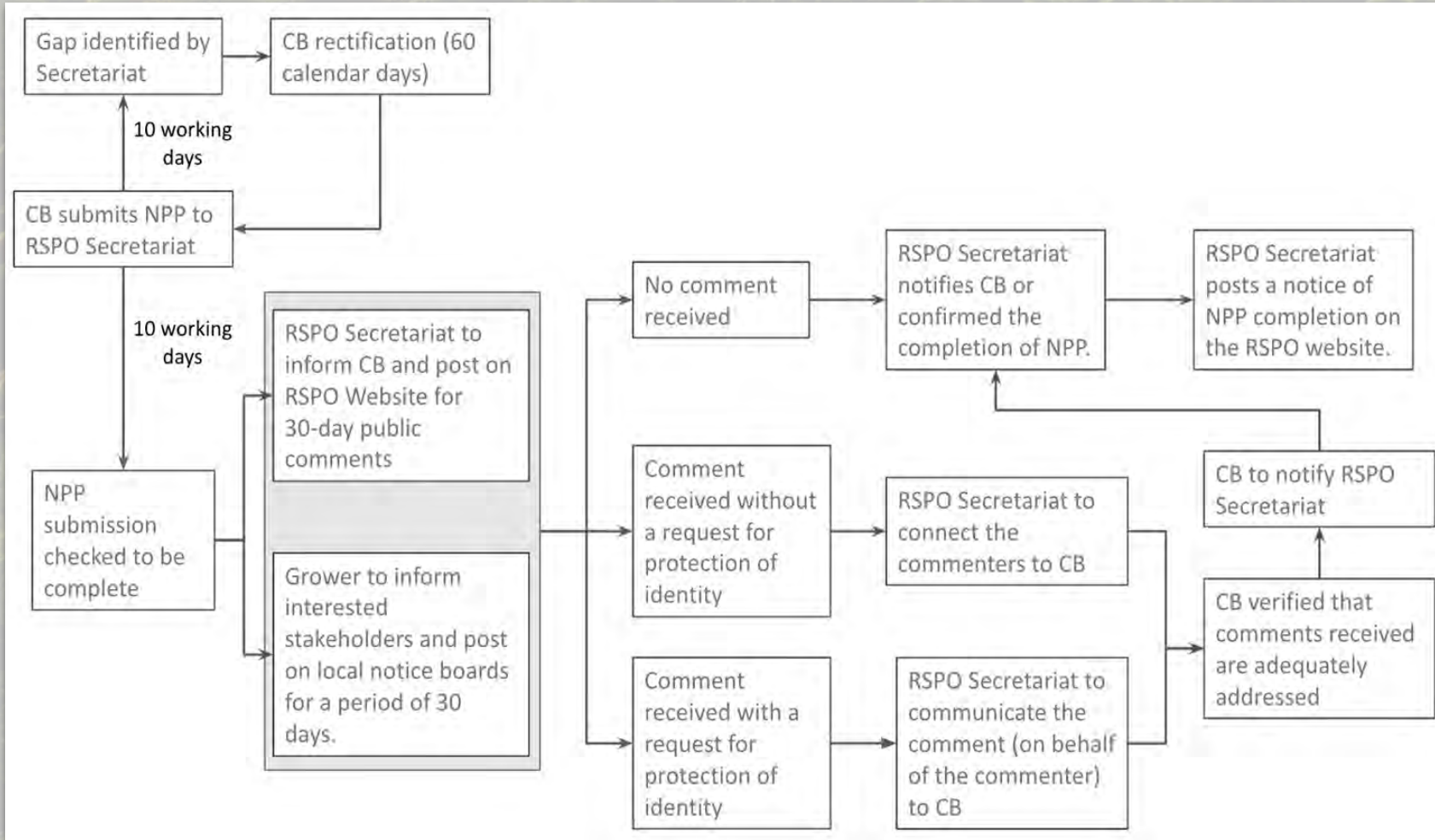
What to verify

- Compliance to assessment requirements
- Passed assessment quality check (i.e. HCV/HCS)
- No inconsistency across assessment and management regime

Field Verification

- Mandatory if it is within risk area (i.e. near HCV)
- Verification elements outlined
- Local expert can be appointed based on lead auditor discretion

NPP SUBMISSIONS: 30-DAY PUBLIC COMMENT



- The final NPP report shall contain:
- NPP notification statement
 - Summary of assessment reports
 - Summary of integrated management plans
 - Relevant digital map (shapefiles)

Respect any request (from commenter(s)) for protection of identity



NPP 2021

Completeness Checklist

NPP: Reminder



1

Your verification should be:

- Comprehensive
- Professional quality
- In compliance with relevant P&C

2

Not just fulfilling the audit checklist and desktop verification

3

Be alert if the company have **complaints** against them or not

4

Notification Statement

Summary of Assessment

Integrated Management Plan

5

SHAPEFILES!

NPP: Notification Statement



ITEMS
RSPO Membership Number refer to https://rspo.org/members/all
Name of Subsidiary
Name of Management Unit
Name(s) of Estate(s) covered under this management plan
Location of NPP area (Country, State, District)
Address of NPP area
Business/operation Permit Reference Number and Issuing Authority:
Size information (ha) - Total area as per permit:
Size information (ha) - Area for new planting:
Size information (ha) - HCV area
Size information (ha) - HCS Forest
Size information (ha) - peatland area
Size information (ha) - Steep Terrain
Size information (ha) - Riparian Buffer
Size information (ha) - Marginal and Fragile Soil
Projected GHG emissions (in tonne CO ₂ e, tCO ₂ e/tFFB, or tCO ₂ e/tCPO)
Geospatial Coordinates (Degree Minutes and Seconds)
Boundary Maps - Include clear relevant legends, title, scale
Areas and proposed time for new planting
Summary of the NPP Verification by CB
Acknowledgement by RSPO Member
Confirmation by Certification Body
Signatures

→ Can be left blank if no subsidiary involved in the NPP

→ Land permit covers the whole planting period

→ Add new row as Other Areas eg. non-HCS conservation area

→ Indicate which version of NPP GHG calculator was used

→ Ensure correct date under signature

NPP: Summary of Assessment



ITEMS

Reference Number

Country

RSPO Membership Number refer to <https://rspo.org/members/all>

Section 1: General Information

Does it have information on types of assessment conducted?

Does it have information on the location?

Does it have information on permits?

Does it have information on the rights to use the land?

Does it include land clearing plans? (land use & time plan for new planting)

Section 2: Maps

Boundary Maps owned by the company

Proposed NPP area Maps

Proposed NPP area Maps overlay with HCV and HCS areas

Does the concession area size match with HCVN public summary?

Are all the maps clearly made and readable?

Does the maps include legends suitable to describe the area?

→ minimum 300 dpi resolution

NPP: Summary of Assessment



ITEMS

Section 3: SEIA

Does it describe the methodology used? (following national regulation? NI?)

Does it describe the people involved in the process?

Is there a date on when the assessment was conducted? period from when to when

Does it describe the findings?

Date of assessment

Name of assessor

Assessor Designation and Company

Is the assessment was done internally or using external? (if more than 500 ha. = external)

Section 4: HCV-HCSA Assessment; OR ALS HCV and Standalone HCSA assessment

Does it give reference to the full report?

Does it describe the methodology used? (which toolkit used)

Does it describe the people involved in the process? (consultation/assessor)

Is there a date on when the assessment was conducted? (period from when to when)

Does it describe the findings? (including total conservation area)

ALS Satisfactory Date Obtained (ALS HCV & HCV-HCSA assessment)

Name of Assessor

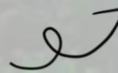
ALS Number

HCSA peer review completion date and link to HCSA summary report (HCSA website)

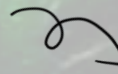
Was the assessment done internally or using external assessor?



- o Assessment older than 3 years must be reviewed
- o Social, Health & Environment Impact



Competent internal assessor; at least 3 assessments, expert in remote sensing, mapping and social aspects.



- o New land clearing after 15 November 2018 must be preceded by HCV-HCSA Assessment.
- o As per HCVN QP feedback
- o Include activities related to FPIC (land tenure, land use and social baseline studies)

NPP: Summary of Assessment



ITEMS

Section 5: FPIC

Does it describe about stakeholder mapping? (participatory?)

Does it describe the methodology used?

Does it describe the people involved in the process?

Is there a date on when the FPIC process begins? (period from when to when)

Does it describe the findings?

Was the assessment done internally or using external assessor?

Has the plan has been accepted by the affected right holders?

Section 6: Soil & Topography

Has identification of soil been made?

Does it describe about sampling points?

Does it describe about steep terrain? (if any)

Does it describe the methodology used?

Does it describe the people involved in the process?

Is there a date on when the survey was conducted? period from when to when

Date of assessment

Name of assessor

Assessor Designation and Company

Was the assessment done internally or using external assessor?

o Ensure development plan accepted by land owners.

o Evidence of communication and consent.

o Survey report can be older than 3 years.

o Describe marginal, fragile soils, riparian buffer, steep terrain and peatlands

NPP: Summary of Assessment



ITEMS

Section 7: Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

Does it describe the use of GHG Calculator for new development?

Does it identify significant sources and types of emissions?

Does it describe the methodology used?

Does it describe the people involved in the process?

Date of assessment

Name of assessor

Assessor Designation and Company

Was the assessment done internally or using external assessor?

Section 8: Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA)

Is there a map for the range of Nov 2005 – Nov 2007

Is there a map for the range of Dec 2007 – Dec 2009

Is there a map for the range of 1 Jan 2010 – 9 May 2014

Is there a map for the range of 9 May 2014 – 15 Nov 2018

Is there a map for the range of 15 Nov 2018 – Current (not more than two years)

Does it describe the methodology used? image processing information (geometric and radiometric correction) and image classification type (supervised, unsupervised, object-based)

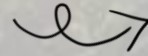
Does it describe the people involved in the process?

Date of assessment

Name of assessor

Assessor Designation and Company

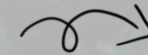
Was the assessment done internally or using external assessor?



- o Carbon stock for proposed development and to minimised.
- o Assessment not more than 3 years



If maps not clear, choose next best date between date range.

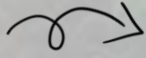


Not more than 2 years of NPP submission

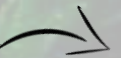
NPP: Integrated Management Plan



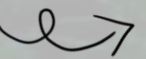
Reference Number
Country
RSPO Membership Number refer to https://rspo.org/members/all
Does the company make reference to the management plan?
Name(s) of estate(s) covered under this management plan
Key findings of the various assessments (e.g., potential minor environment and/or social risk requiring mitigation actions; total conservation areas).
Key mitigation and monitoring regime, covering both the environmental and social aspects
Evidence of FPIC and key agreements with local communities (if any).
An action plan describing operational actions consequent to the findings of the various assessments, referencing the grower's relevant operational procedures.
Name of Person Responsible
Designation
Signature
Date



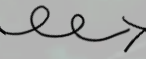
Make reference to the management plan that CB should check in the next audit



Include timeline for the mitigation & monitoring regime



Pictures of stakeholders engagement sessions, signed agreements



Ensure correct date



Best Practices

- o Keep growers in the loop to ensure **transparency**.
- o Manage **record keeping** properly (version, filename and etc).
- o **DOUBLE TRIPLE** check before submitting (typo, foreign language and etc.).



NPP 2021

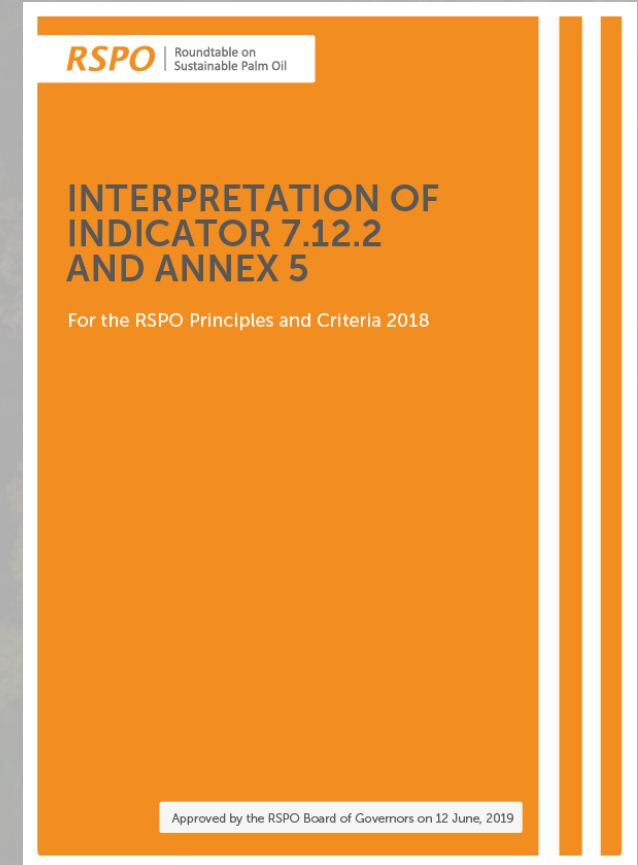
**INTERPRETATION OF INDICATOR 7.12.2
AND ANNEX 5 P&C 2018**

Background



As part of RSPO commitment to halt deforestation, any new land clearing after **15 November 2018** must be preceded by an HCV–HCSA assessment, and Annex 5: Transition from **HCV to HCV–HCSA Assessment**.

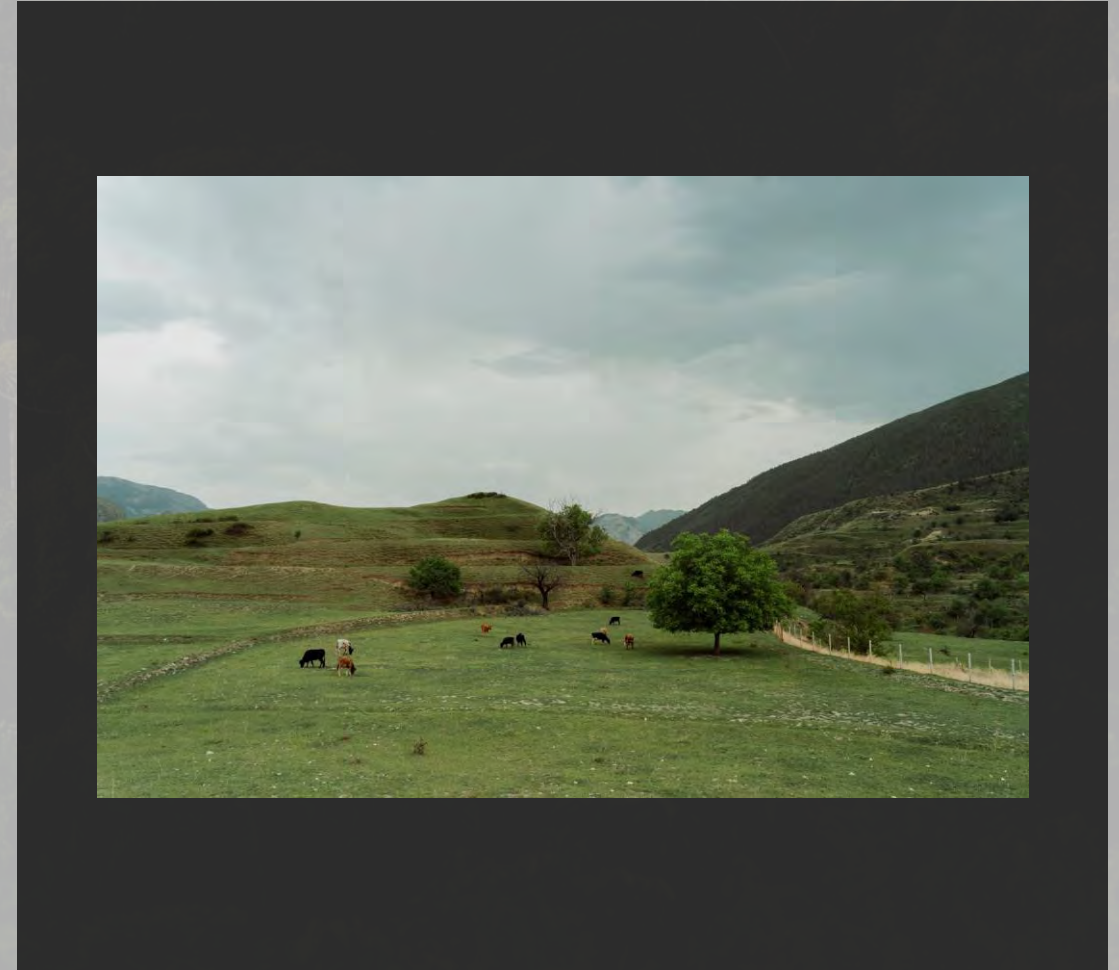
This document shows how the new requirements apply in the **different scenarios** of existing and new certification, considering scenarios with and without new land clearing.



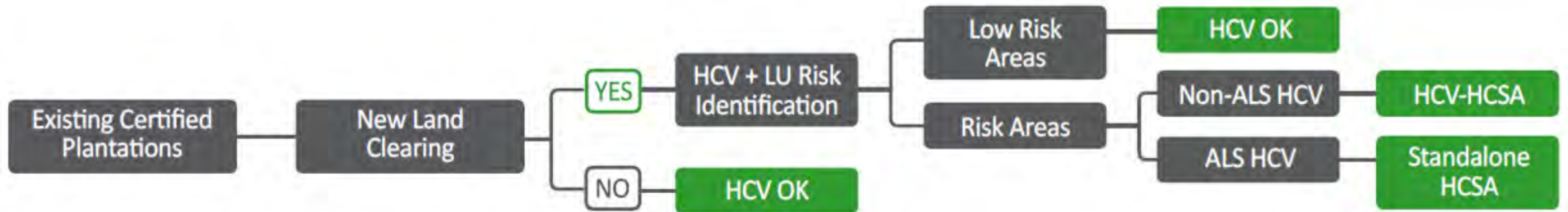
Definition: Actively Managed Area

Any activities within three (3) years in areas that have diversified farming and forestry practices. The area has created accessibility, vegetation structure, and/or functional activities, such as grazing, mining, timber harvest, fire protection, crop production, conservation, and social functions.

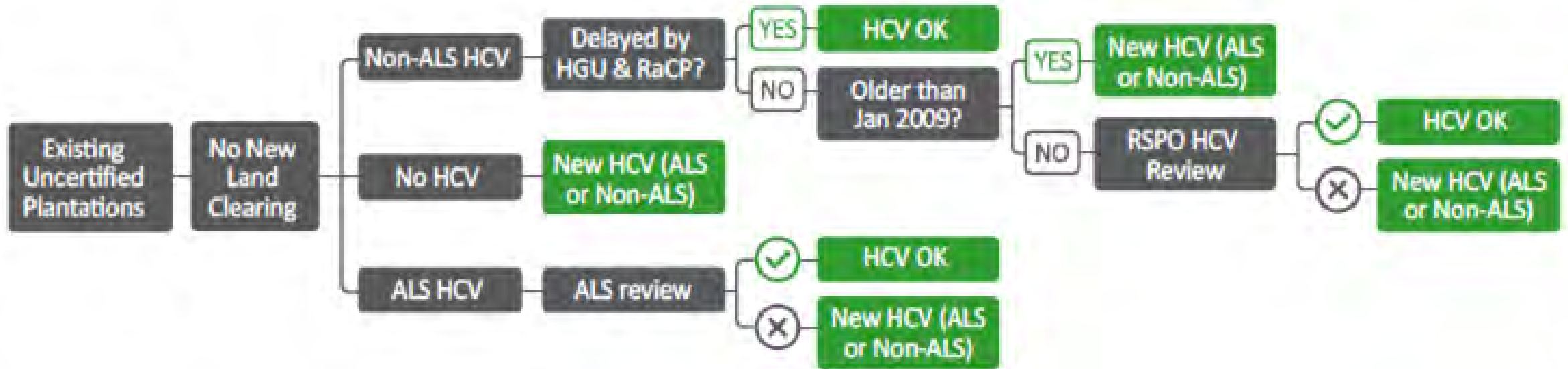
This includes to support horticulture, improve habitat for important plant and animal resources, and procure wood resources. The areas can be either managed or owned by RSPO members or non-RSPO members. This includes the areas owned by local communities.



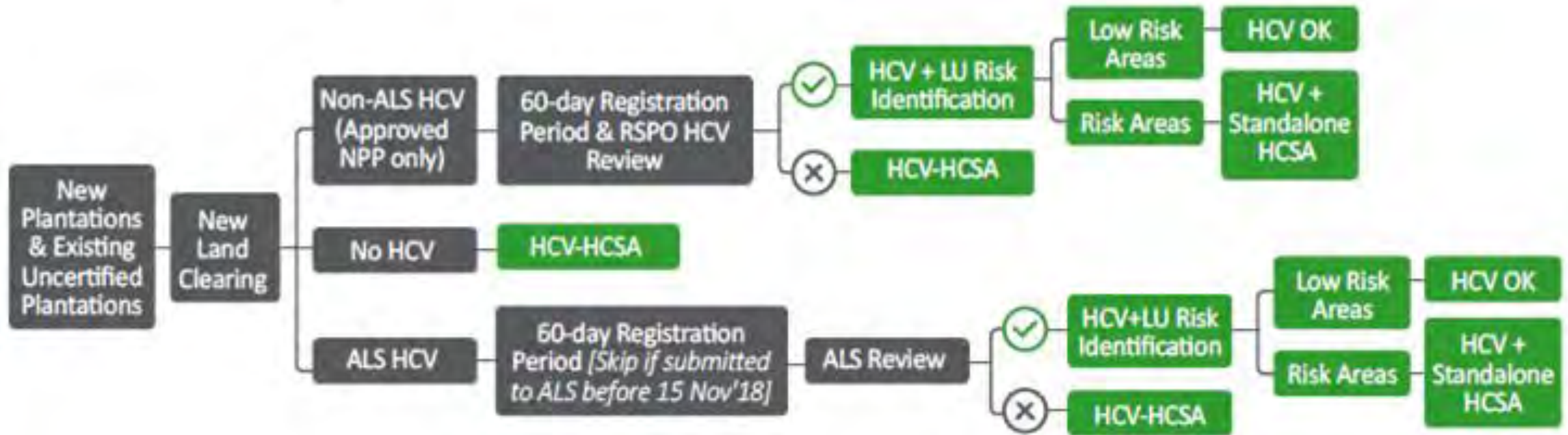
Existing Certified Plantations



New Plantations & Existing Uncertified Plantations (No New Land Clearing)



New Plantations & Existing Uncertified Plantations (New Land Clearing)





NPP 2021

Scenarios

Scenario 1



ABC Corporation is planning to conduct new land clearing within its certified UoC. Before proceeding with the expansion, they already has a High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment for the proposed new area and received a 'satisfactory' result by the HCVN Quality Panel. However, they are not sure whether New Planting Procedure (NPP) is required and what is the process involved?

ABC Corporation planea llevar a cabo un nuevo desbroce de tierras dentro de su UoC certificado. Antes de continuar con la expansión, ya cuenta con una evaluación de Alto Valor de Conservación (HCV) para la nueva área propuesta y recibió un resultado 'satisfactorio' por parte del Panel de Calidad de HCVN. Sin embargo, no están seguros de si se requiere el Procedimiento de Nueva Plantación (NPP) y cuál es el proceso involucrado.



Scenario 2



XYZ Corporation is planning to develop a new oil palm plantation by converting an existing pasture land used for livestock activities. A HCV assessment was conducted by an RSPO-approved assessor in 2008. The company needs to determine whether NPP is required and what is the process before plantation can be developed on this land?

La Corporación XYZ está planeando desarrollar una nueva plantación de palma aceitera mediante la conversión de un pastizal existente utilizado para actividades ganaderas. Un evaluador aprobado por la RSPO realizó una evaluación de AVC en 2008. La empresa necesita determinar si se requiere NPP y cuál es el proceso antes de que se pueda desarrollar la plantación en esta tierra.



Scenario 3



In 2018, DEF Corporation acquired an oil palm plantation from a non-RSPO member company that had been abandoned since 2008 due to significant drops in palm oil prices and inability to sustain the operation. The newly acquired company conducted an integrated High Conservation Value-High Carbon Stock (HCV-HCS) assessment to determine the environmental and social risks associated with the plantation, but the results are still pending 'Satisfactory' approval from the HCVN Quality Panel. Is the company required to submit NPP? And if YES or NO, what are the processes involved?

En 2018, DEF Corporation adquirió una plantación de palma aceitera de una empresa no miembro de la RSPO que había estado abandonada desde 2008 debido a caídas significativas en los precios del aceite de palma y la incapacidad de sostener la operación. La empresa recién adquirida llevó a cabo una evaluación integrada de Alto Valor de Conservación-Altas Reservas de Carbono (HCV-HCS) para determinar los riesgos ambientales y sociales asociados con la plantación, pero los resultados aún están pendientes de la aprobación 'Satisfactoria' del Panel de Calidad de HCVN. ¿La empresa está obligada a presentar NPP? Y en caso afirmativo o no, ¿cuáles son los procesos involucrados?



Scenario 4



WTZ Corporation is an RSPO member that plans to establish a new oil palm plantation. The proposed site is currently covered in secondary forest, scrub and was previously used for subsistence agriculture. Is the company required to submit NPP?

WTZ Corporation es un miembro de la RSPO que planea establecer una nueva plantación de palma aceitera. El sitio propuesto actualmente está cubierto de bosque secundario, matorral y anteriormente se usaba para la agricultura de subsistencia. ¿La empresa está obligada a presentar NPP?



Scenario 5



QPR Corporation is planning to develop a new area for oil palm production. A non-ALS HCV assessment has been conducted in 2013. They plan to submit the HCV assessment report as part of their NPP submission. Can this be accepted and why?

QPR Corporation planea desarrollar una nueva área para la producción de palma aceitera. En 2013 se realizó una evaluación de AVC sin ALS. Planean presentar el informe de evaluación de AVC como parte de su presentación de NPP. ¿Se puede aceptar esto y por qué?



THANK YOU



Find out more at www.rspo.org

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

23 - 25 May 2023

We will be back in

15:00



www.rspo.org



RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedure
(RaCP)

Wan Muqtadir
Head, Integrity



www.rspo.org

RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP)

Bogota, Colombia
24 May 2023





“

What is RaCP?

”

What is RaCP and why it is important



WM

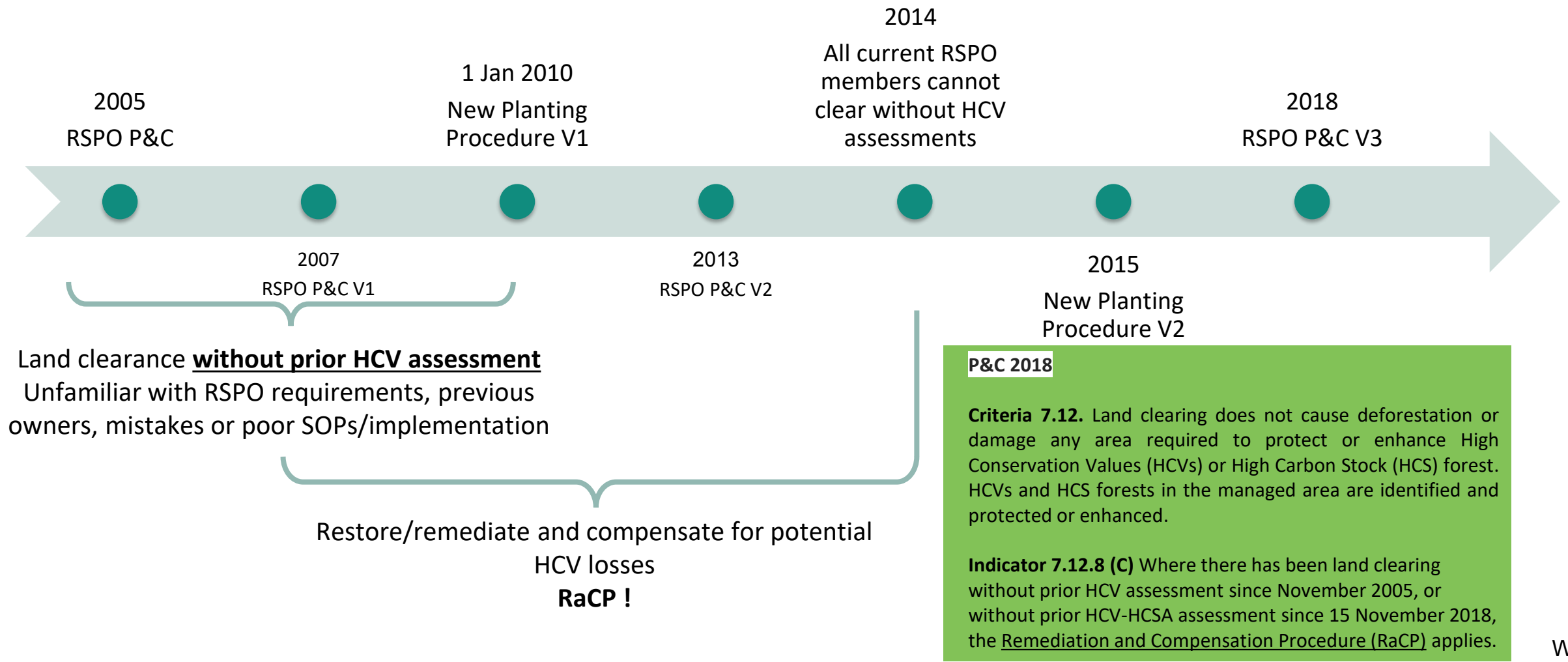
Remediation and compensation is required for any clearance since 2005 without prior HCV assessment

RaCP ensures that there is a process to remediate and compensate for social and/or environmental damage to the area

RaCP is primarily intended to:

- Encourage preservation of biodiversity, environmental, and socio-cultural HCVs,
- Safeguard the areas necessary to maintain them in the context of oil palm expansion

Historical Timeline



Cases Relevant to RaCP

- The RaCP was developed to address the specific problem of the failure to conduct HCV assessments prior to land clearance since November 2005.
- Only cases where no HCV assessment was conducted prior to land clearance since November 2005 will be accepted as potential Compensation Cases under this procedure

The following cases may lead to complaints and not automatically be treated as Compensation Cases

- Cases where HCV assessments were conducted prior to land clearance since November 2005 and where known and identified HCVs and/or HCVAs were subsequently damaged
- Cases where there is doubt over the adequacy or quality of an HCV assessment conducted prior to land being cleared since November 2005 and where subsequently there may have been damage of HCVs and/or HCVAs.

Applicability



RSPO grower members, as well as growers applying for RSPO membership

Partial application to smallholders:
Disclosure
LUCA

Announcement on Resolution GA18-2d to Review and Amend the Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP) for Scheme Smallholders

- Resolution GA18-2d, which calls for a review and amendment of the Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP) process as applied to scheme smallholders” was formally adopted at the 18th RSPO General Assembly (GA), which was held virtually on 2 December 2021.
- Following the adoption of the Resolution, the Biodiversity and High Conservation Values Working Group (BHCVWG) will be initiating a rapid study to define the conditions and a clear mechanism to implement the reprieve for the various affected parties, i.e., new and existing members, smallholders, the RSPO Secretariat and Certification Bodies.
- Any delays in the time bound plan for certification due to this reprieve should not be considered as a failure to deliver on the time bound plan requirements.

RaCP Key Steps

Disclosure

- (1) Disclosure of non-compliant land clearing after November 2005 without prior HCV assessment

Relevant documents:
Annex 2
Supporting documents

Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA)

- (1) Identification of areas requiring environmental remediation
- (2) Calculation of final conservation liability (FCL)

LUCA package

Concept note

- (1) Development of compensation concept note
- (2) Concept note review and endorsement

Annex 7 - Concept note

Compensation Plan

- (1) Development of compensation plan
- (2) Compensation plan evaluation

Annex 8 - Remediation and Compensation Report

----- Certification approved -----

Implementation of remediation and compensation plan

Annex 9 - Annual Monitoring

Disclosure(s)



Existing RSPO members

Should already disclosed all non-compliant land clearance on land under their control (owned, managed, leased, or acquired)

If reported to the RSPO by anyone other than the company, the case will be treated as a complaint.



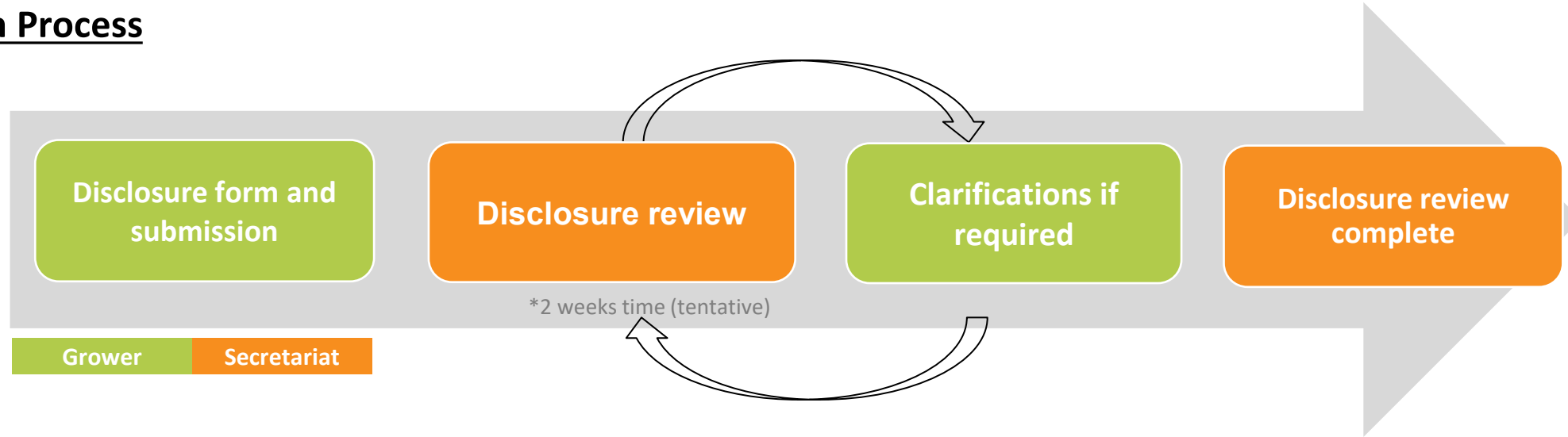
Applicants for RSPO membership

Disclose to RSPO Secretariat any non-compliant land clearance or state in writing that no-compliant land clearing exists

Membership application will be approved once the Land-Use Change Analysis (LUCA) is passed.

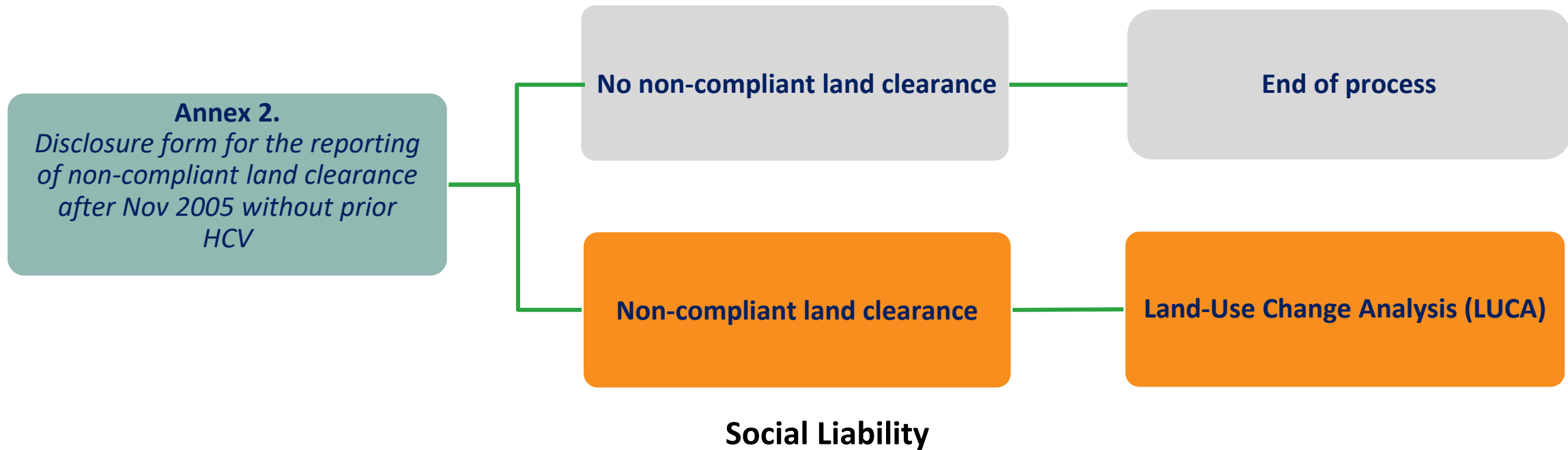
Disclosure Steps

Submission Process



Relevant documents:

- Annex 2 - Reporting Template for Disclosure of Areas Cleared without Prior HCV Assessment since
- Shapefiles
- HCV report
- Social liability document as mentioned in Box 3.2: ESIA, FPIC, Land-use maps based on participatory exercise, Documentation of land acquisition process, Absence of unresolved land dispute, CSR activities that demonstrably maintain, enhance, remediate for social HCV, Consultation with communities demonstrate no social liability

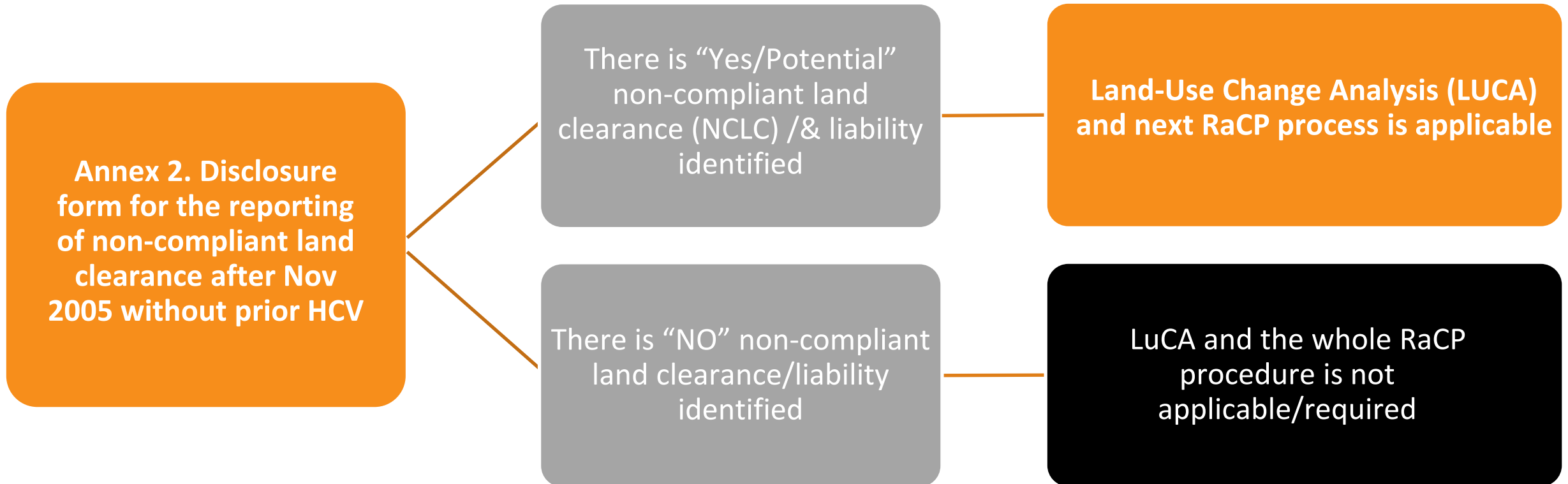


Growers who have non-compliant land clearance need to demonstrate they have not overlooked their obligation to **maintain or enhance social HCVs where their licensed areas were or are owned, used, or occupied by indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Growers should provide evidence to demonstrate that they do not have outstanding social liability. In cases where social liability exists, the growers are required to provide remediation for HCVs 4, 5 and 6.

Disclosure → LUCA/RaCP

Findings from Disclosure Review





Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA)

Rationale



Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) is primarily intended to support RacP and NPP procedure to:

Encourage preservation of biodiversity, environmental, and socio-cultural HCVs

Safeguard the areas necessary to maintain them in the context of oil palm expansion

Protection for endangered animals, specific vegetation, prevent erosion, protecting riparian buffer



Who is required to do the LUCA?

LUCA is required for all management units with non-compliant land clearance

Land cover in November 2005 is used as baseline for the potential HCVs that may have been lost.

The LUCA helps to determine remediation needs and compensation liabilities by identifying:

- Areas with potential loss of environmental HCVs (HCV 1-4).
- Areas where clearing vegetation and planting of oil palm is prohibited by the P&C
- Areas with potential loss of HCV 4-6 for affected communities [rarely and very limited in spatial analysis]

1. When did the clearance occur?
2. Membership status of the land owner
3. Corporate / non-corporate

- Who owned/managed the area at the time of clearance? Was the clearance corporate or non-corporate?

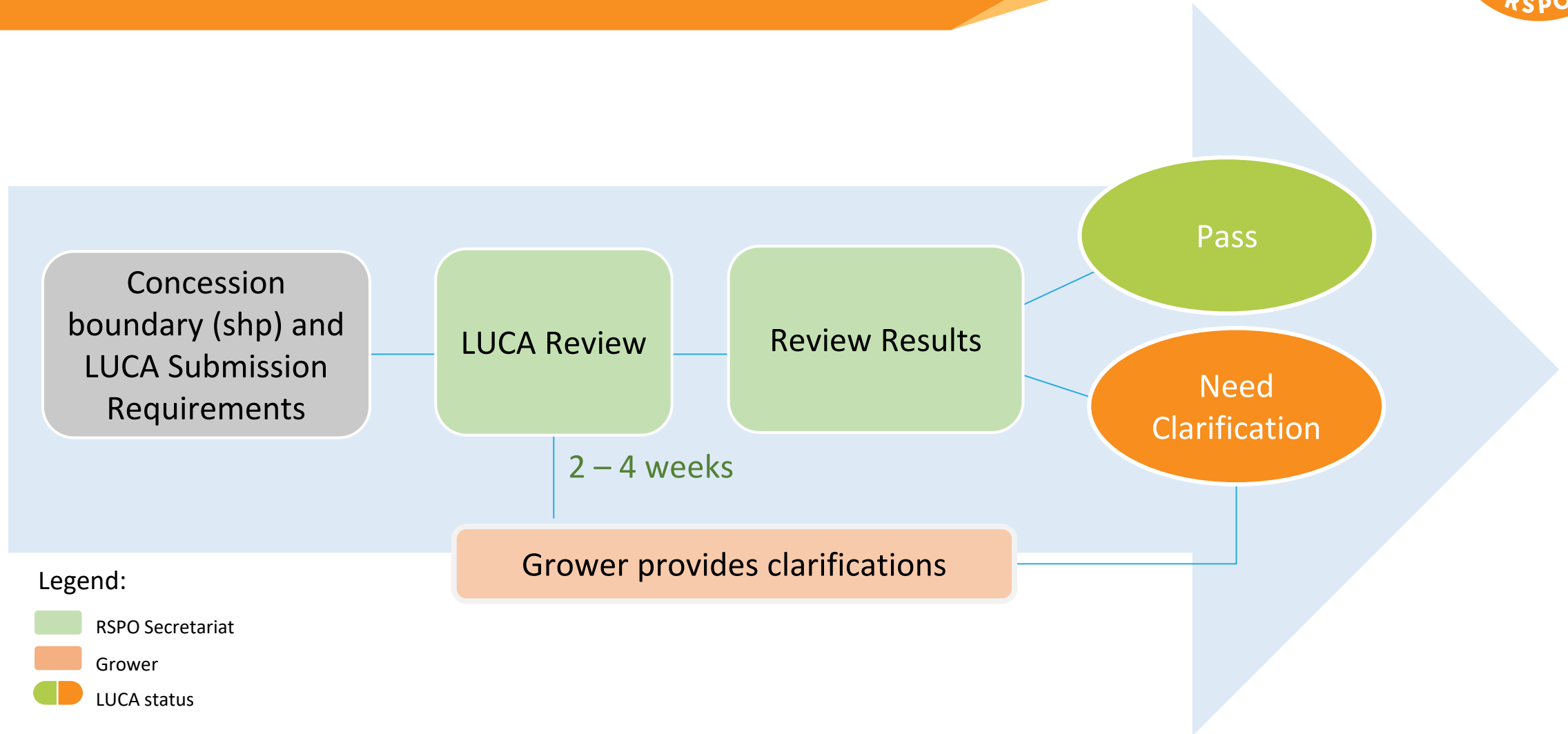
1	2	2
	Land controlled by a non-member at time of clearance	Land controlled by a RSPO member at the time of clearance <i>Including land acquired from other RSPO members</i>
Land clearance after 9 May 2014	Twice the sum of all corporate clearance ⁹ without prior HCV assessment multiplied by their vegetation coefficient(s) in Nov. 2005	Expulsion from RSPO* If the areas are later acquired by another RSPO member and only if the seller was a member of RSPO before 9 May 2014, liability is as per "non-member"
Land cleared from 1 January 2010 to 9 May 2014	The sum of all corporate clearance without prior HCV assessment multiplied by their vegetation coefficient(s) in Nov. 2005	Twice the sum of all corporate clearance without prior HCV assessment multiplied by their vegetation coefficient(s) in Nov. 2005.
Land cleared from December 2007 to 31 December 2009	Half the sum of all corporate clearance without prior HCV assessment multiplied by their vegetation coefficient(s) in Nov. 2005	The sum of all corporate clearance without prior HCV assessment multiplied by their vegetation coefficient(s) in Nov. 2005
Land cleared from November 2005 to November 2007 ¹⁰	No additional conservation liability	No additional conservation liability

*The RSPO may review cases of non-corporate clearance on land without prior HCV assessment by parties other than the company.




3

4

LUCA Submission Process Flow



Legend:

-  RSPO Secretariat
-  Grower
-  LUCA status

LUCA Submission Requirements

Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP) - Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

<https://rspo.org/certification/remediation-and-compensation>

RaCP Key documents

- PDF RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedures
- PDF Annex 1 History and Rationale of the RaCP
- XLS Annex 2 Disclosure of non-compliant land clearing**
- XLS Disclosure Template for Areas Cleared without Prior HCV Assessment since November 2005 ISH Feb 2017
- PDF Final Guidance on Social HCVs Identification
- PDF Annex 3 LUCA guidance document
- DOC Annex 3a LUCA Reporting Template**
- DOC Annex 4 LUCA Reporting Checklist Table**
- XLS Annex 5 Reporting Template for LUCC**
- PDF Annex 6 Project Criteria
- DOC Annex 7 Compensation Concept Note Format
- DOC Annex 8 Compensation Plan Template
- PDF Minimum requirements for using High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest areas for compensation purposes

1

3

2

4

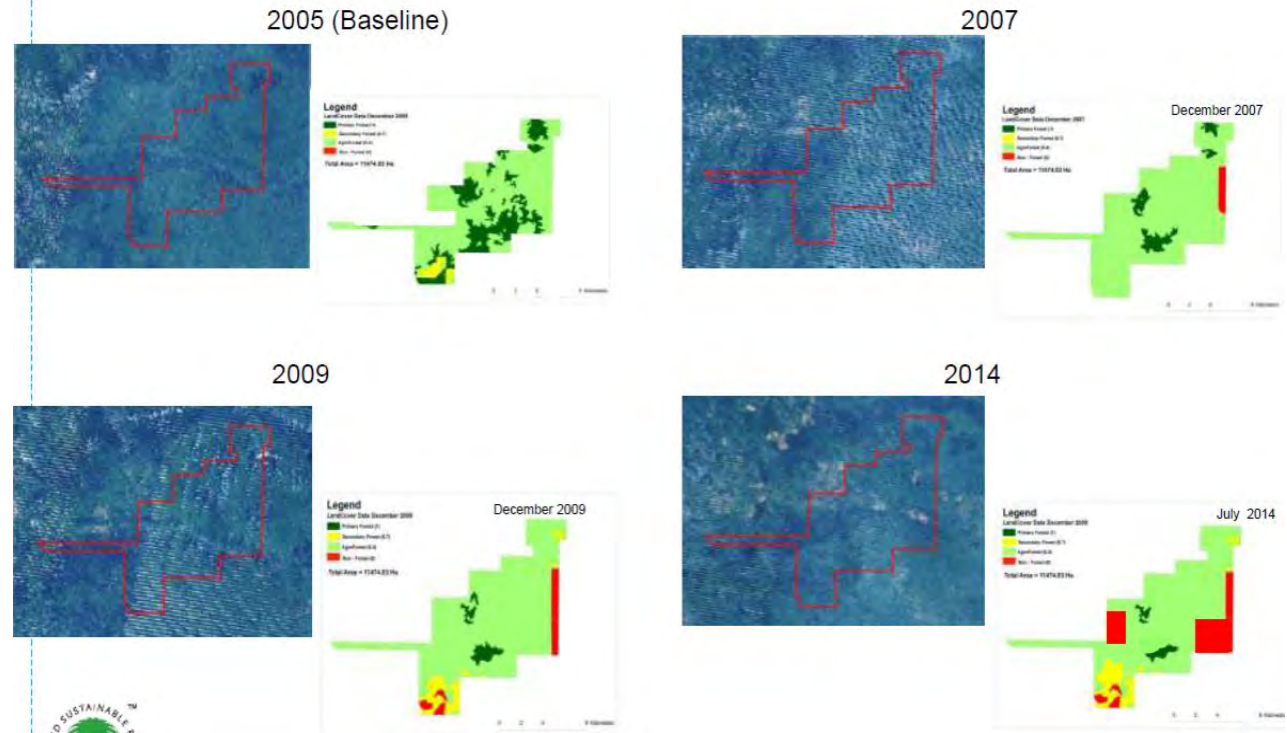
LUCA report and associated files need to be submitted to the RSPO

Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) RaCP

LUCA enables growers to maximise positive environmental impact on-site.
The disclosed liability will be assessed and quantified in this process.

LUCA will analyse the whole area owned by the grower where the land opening did not comply to RSPO rule. i.e where

- the existing plot planted / cleared after November 2005, or
- the existing plot planted / cleared on an area identified as HCS forest after November 2019



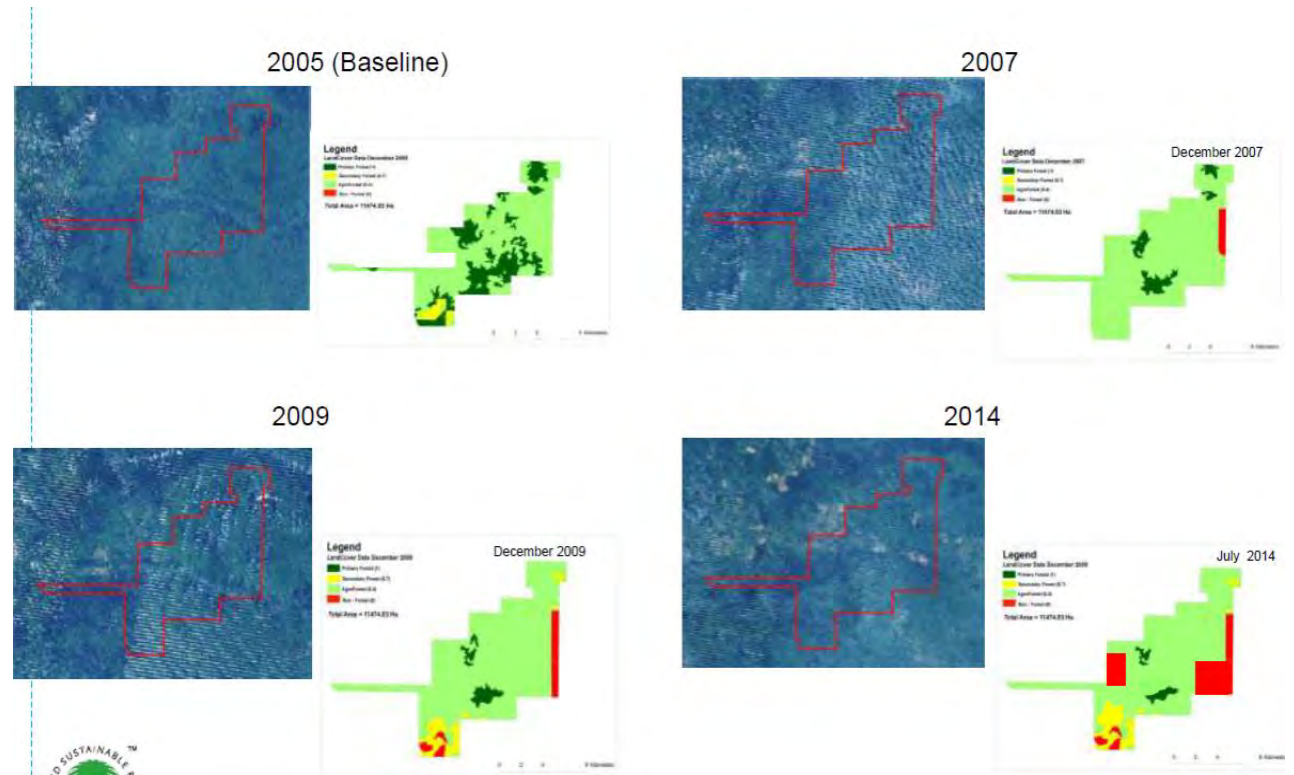
Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) RaCP



LUCA enables growers to maximise positive environmental impact on-site.
The disclosed liability will be assessed and quantified in this process.

LUCA will determine

- The area for remediation
- Final Conservation Liability (FCL) , also known as conservation responsibilities



LUCA - Vegetation Coefficient

Vegetation coefficients category representing Land cover

Land clearance without prior HCV is classified in 4 categories representing forest/habitat type and other land covers that can be identified using satellite imagery. .



Coefficient 1.0
*Structurally complex forest
with uneven or multi
layered canopy*



Coefficient 0.4
Multi-species agroforestry



Coefficient 0.7
*Structurally simplified or
degraded forest with even
or single layered canopy*



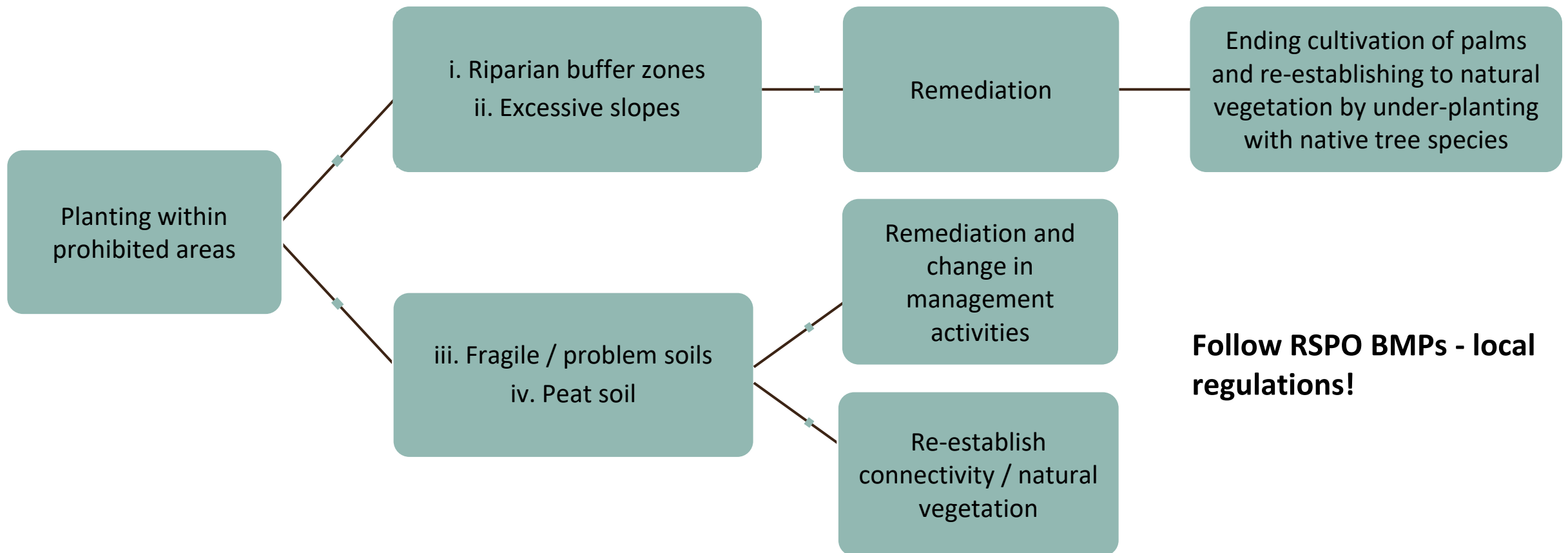
Coefficient 0.0
*Highly modified and/or
degraded areas retaining
little to no natural,
structurally intact
vegetation*

Final Conservation Liability

The results obtained from the Land Use Change Analysis is used to calculate the Final Conservation Liability (ha).

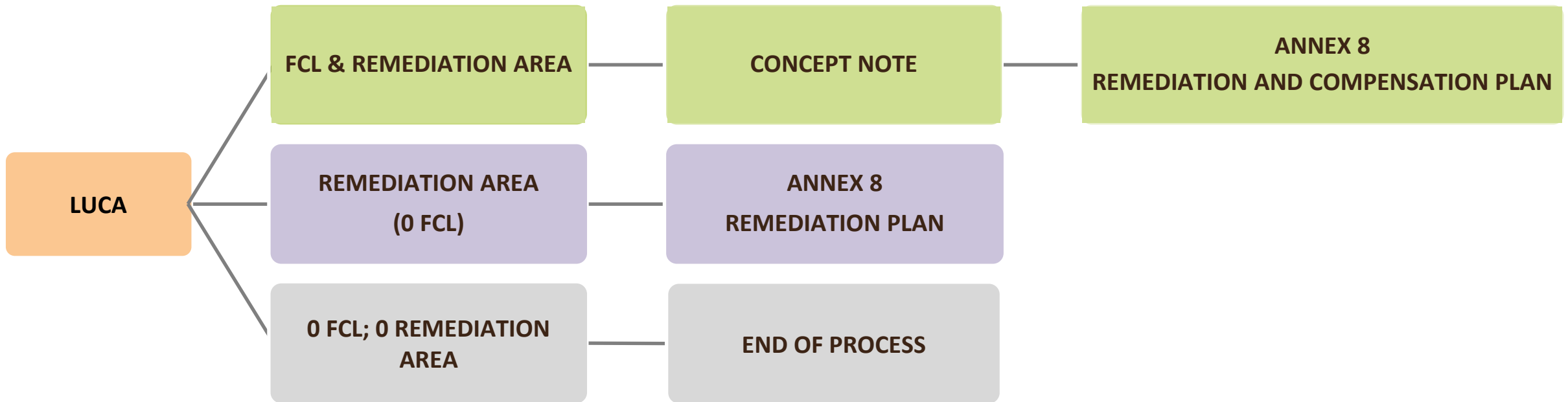
The Final Conservation Liability determines the scale of the conservation project which must be undertaken for the grower to meet their compensation liability and proceed with RSPO certification.

Land Use Change Analysis



Follow RSPO BMPs - local regulations!

Land Use Change Analysis Results





Compensation

Compensation Projects

Option 1: Hectare to Hectare

An area of land equal to the final conservation liability is managed primarily to conserve biodiversity by the company and/or by a third party within or outside areas managed by the company.

Option 2: Monetary Compensation (USD2,500 per ha)

The company provides funding to a third party for projects of programs contributing to achieving conservation objectives outside the areas managed by the company.

Designing conservation projects

Off-site avoided deforestation and/or avoided degradation of high quality habitats

Off-site restoration of degraded forest on land with clear ownership and legal status to high quality habitats

Off-site species-based conservation measures

On-site forest/high quality habitat re-establishment

within the same geographic region

Designing Conservation Projects

Additional

Adding to conservation efforts already planned and funded or executed by the company or other parties and to any measures required anyway by legislation or provisions in the RSPO standard.

Long lasting

Projects should be designed to deliver specified outcomes that last at least 25 years.

Project Criteria

Equitable

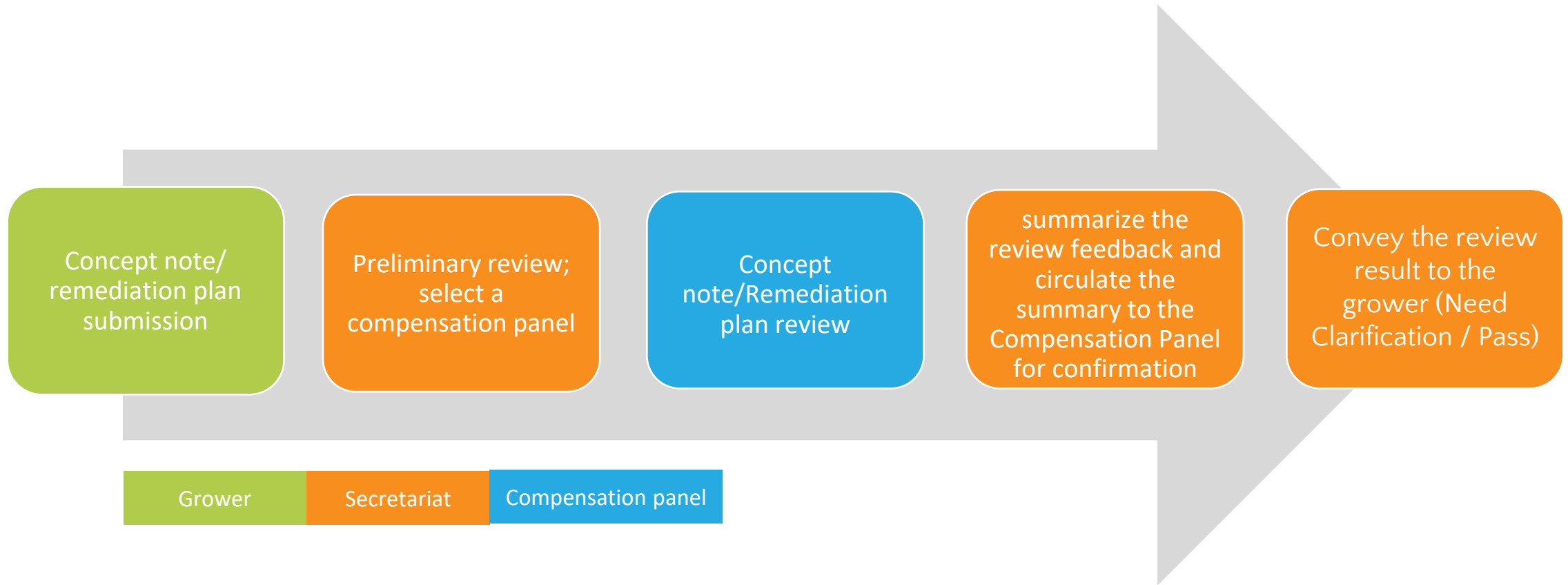
Through engaging and involving affected stakeholders in project planning, decision making, and implementation, fair and balanced sharing of responsibilities and rewards and through respect for legal and customary arrangements.

Knowledge-based

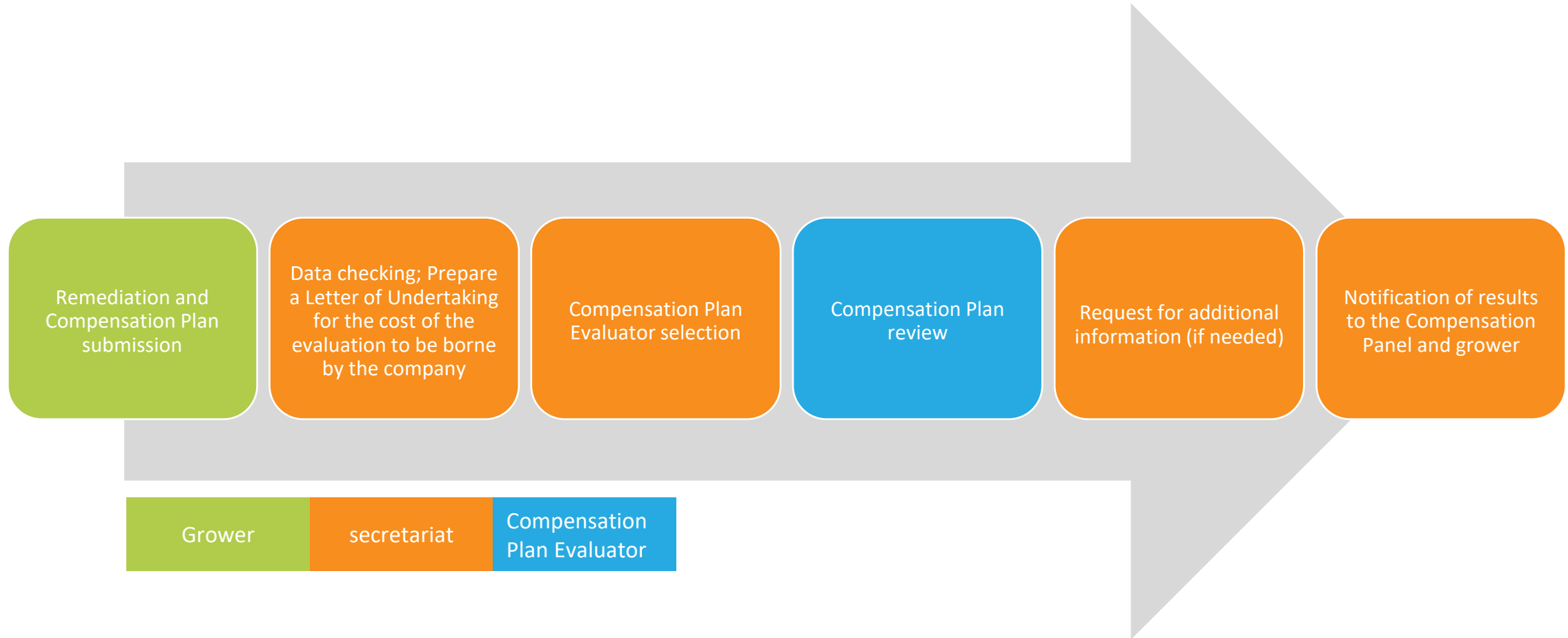
Based on sound scientific and/or traditional knowledge with results widely disseminated and communicated to stakeholders and partners in a transparent and timely manner.



Concept Note/Remediation Plan Submission



Remediation and Compensation Plan submission



Implementation and Monitoring



- Growers implementing the Compensation Plans shall provide an annual progress report following a reporting template
- Failure to implement the approved compensation plan will be considered as a complaint and reported to the Complaints Panel.

Scenarios for monitoring:



Monitoring on annual basis by either the company or by a third party implementing the Compensation Plan

Remediation and Compensation Plan submission



Certified Units



Annual reporting will be done via the annual audits by a Certification Body (CB)



Non-certified Units

















Independent evaluators will be used for year one of the implementation and every five years subsequent to this until the end of the implementation period.

RaCP related documents: guidance & template



<https://www.rspo.org/resources/remediation-and-compensation/remediation-compensation-procedure>

Title ▾	File(s)	Language	Modified* ▾
 RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedure			27 Nov 2018
 Annex 1 History and Rationale of the RaCP		ENG	27 Nov 2018
 Annex 2 Disclosure of non-compliant land clearing		ENG	27 Nov 2018
 Disclosure Template for Areas Cleared without Prior HCV Assessment since November 2005			29 Nov 2021
 Final Guidance on Social HCVs Identification		ENG	27 Nov 2018
 Annex 3 LUCA Guidance Document		ENG	27 Nov 2018
 Annex 3a LUCA Reporting Template		ENG	28 Nov 2018
 Annex 4 LUCA Reporting Checklist Table		ENG	28 Nov 2018
 Annex 5 Reporting Template for LUCC		ENG	27 Nov 2018
 Annex 6 Project Criteria		ENG	27 Nov 2018
 Annex 7 Compensation Concept Note Format		ENG	28 Nov 2018
 Annex 8 Remediation and Compensation Plan Template		ENG	27 Nov 2018



- a. Is there land cleared since November 2005 without prior HCV assessment?
- a. Is there land cleared since 15 November 2018 without prior HCV-HCSA assessment?
- a. If (a) or (b) above applies, has the unit of certification undergone the RaCP process?
- a. If (c) applies, is there evidence that compensation plan for the affected area has been approved by the RSPO?

Note to auditor: Certificate shall not be issued until the Compensation Plan is approved.



Find out more at
www.rsपो.org

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

NC Analysis Discussion with Auditors

Wan Muqtadir
Head, Integrity

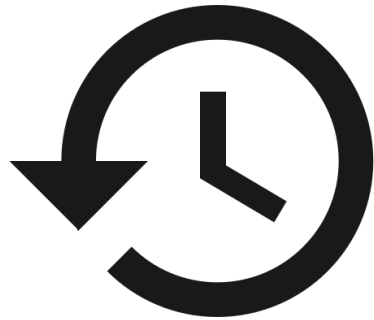


www.rspo.org

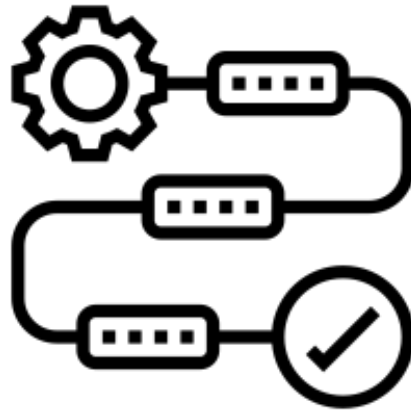
Compliance Analysis and What's Next?

RSPO Integrity Unit





History
(15 mins)

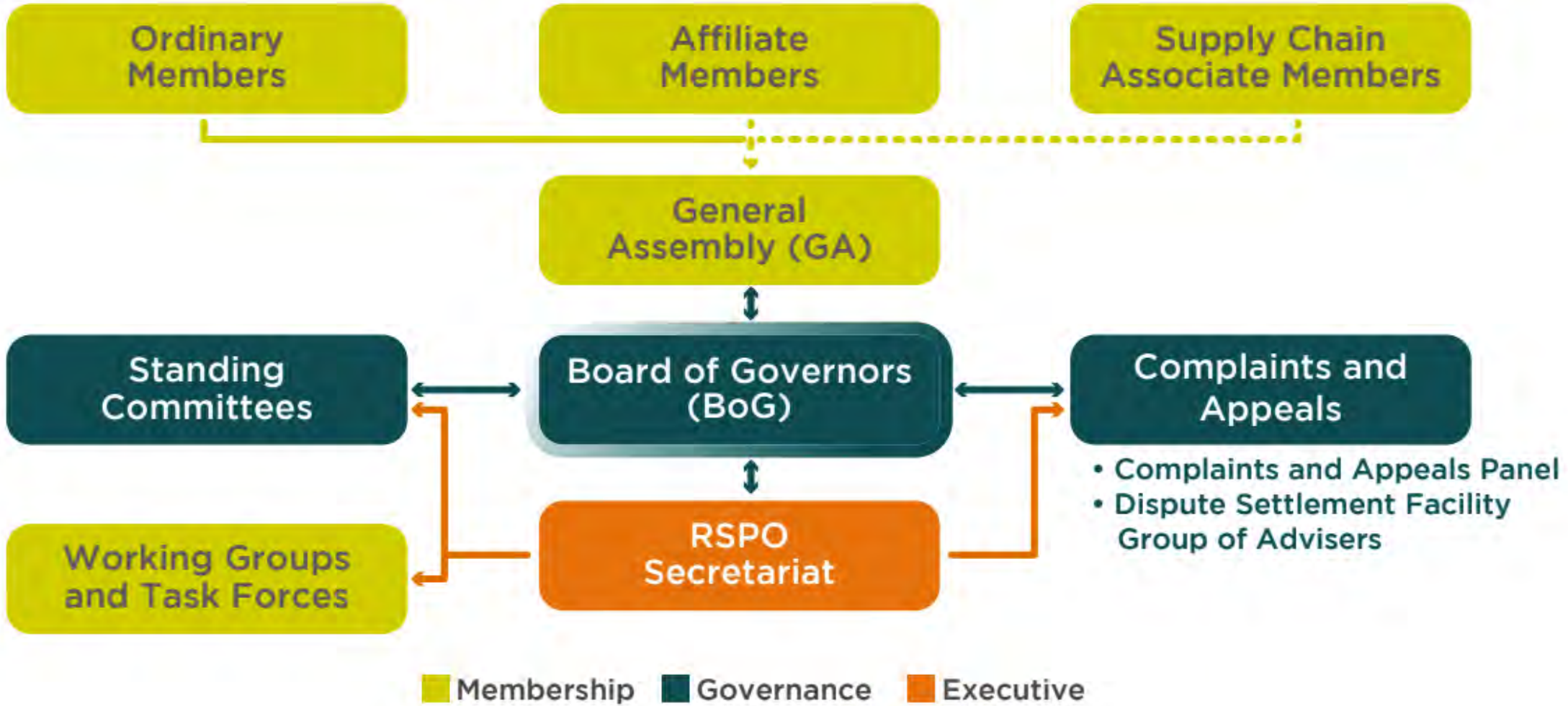


Methodology
and Findings
(35 mins)



Ideas for
improvement
(30 mins)

Governance Structure





Resolution 6h



THIS RESOLUTION PROPOSES:

To mandate the Secretariat, acting in coordination with members and in accordance with ISEAL procedures, to:

1. Develop clear, mandatory guidelines on the minimum acceptable quality of HCV assessments;
1. Develop clear, mandatory guidelines on assessments of FPIC in the New Planting Procedure;
1. Develop and institute a transparent and robust system for monitoring the quality of assessments;
1. Monitor the quality and performance of Auditors and **pursue suspensions or sanctions against underperforming or persistent offenders;**
1. **Monitor RSPO members' adherence to required procedures** and report all members that omit submitting NPP notifications before clearing lands to the Complaints Panel.

Resolution 6h

Proposed Resolution to be adopted at the 12th General Assembly of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

19th of November 2015

TITLE: ENSURING QUALITY, OVERSIGHT AND CREDIBILITY OF RSPO ASSESSMENTS

Submitted By: Forest Peoples Programme

Co-signed By: Sumatran Orangutan Society, Aidenvironment

Governance Review



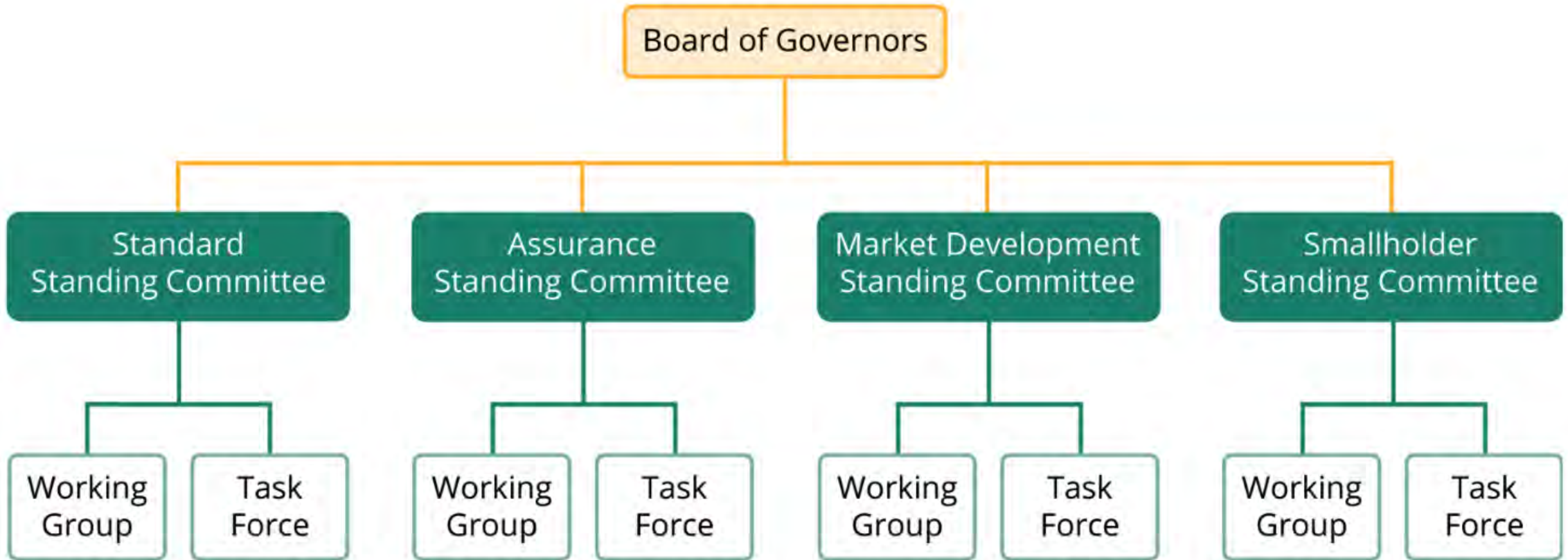
Assurance Standing Committee is established to replace the previous function of Assurance Task Force

Standing Committees are established on a permanent basis to analyse issues within their areas of jurisdiction and make recommendations to the BoG

In March 2019, the RSPO BoG endorsed the RSPO Governance Review for 'Reorganisation of Standing Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups'.

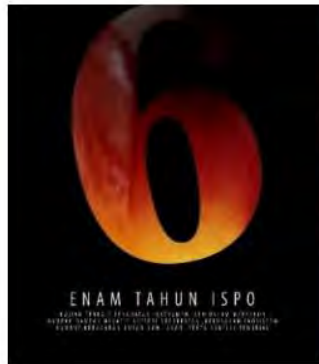


RSPO Standing Committees





Criticism



THE GREAT PALM OIL SCANDAL

LABOUR ABUSED BEHIND BIG BRAND NAMES - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Voices of the Ind Merauk



Palming Off Responsibility

Labour rights violations in the Indonesian palm oil sector



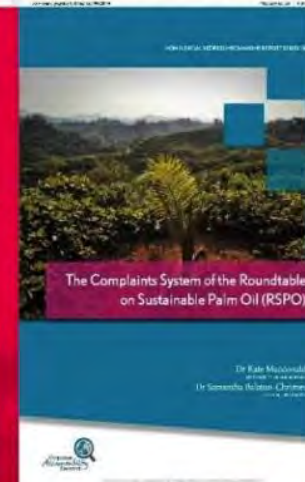
THE HUMAN COST OF CONFLICT PALM OIL REVISITED

How PepsiCo, Banks, and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil Perpetrate Indonesian Worker Exploitation

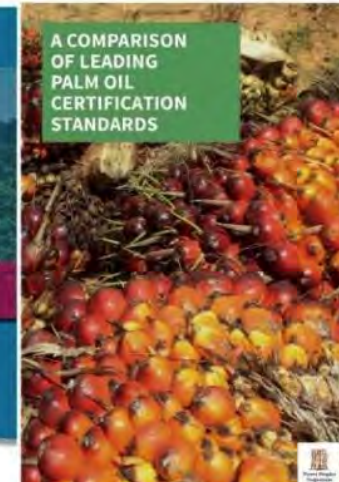
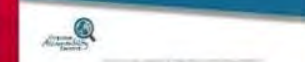


WHO WATCHES THE WATCHMEN?

Auditors and the breakdown of oversight in the RSPO



The Complaints System of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)



A COMPARISON OF LEADING PALM OIL CERTIFICATION STANDARDS



Forest Watch Indonesia



PT Mustika Sembuluh and the Dayak Temuan of Central Kalimantan



WORLD RAINFOREST MOVEMENT



NGOs Call For Systemic Reforms To RSPO Certification Scheme Beyond Standards Review



Sustainable palm oil as a public responsibility? On the governance capacity of Indonesian Standard for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)



eia still watching the RSPO's palm oil audit

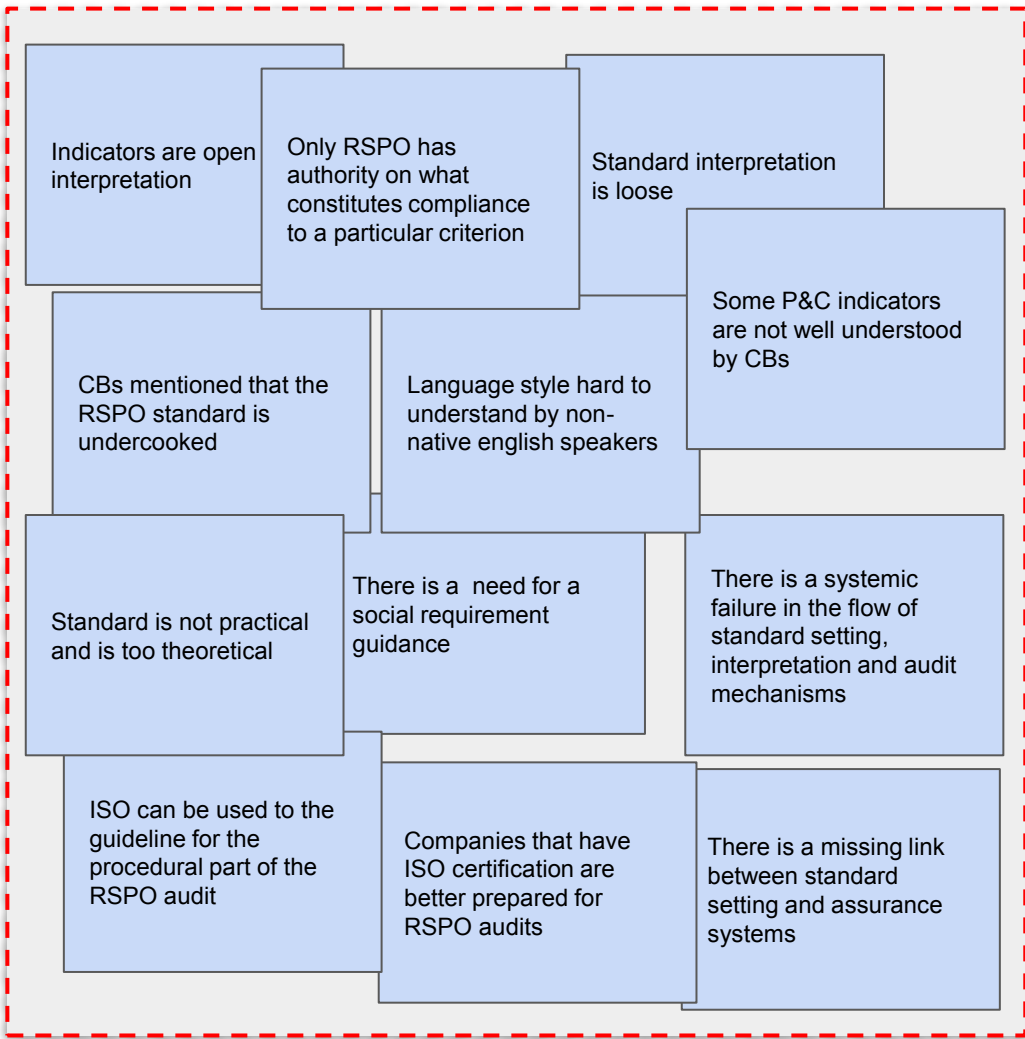




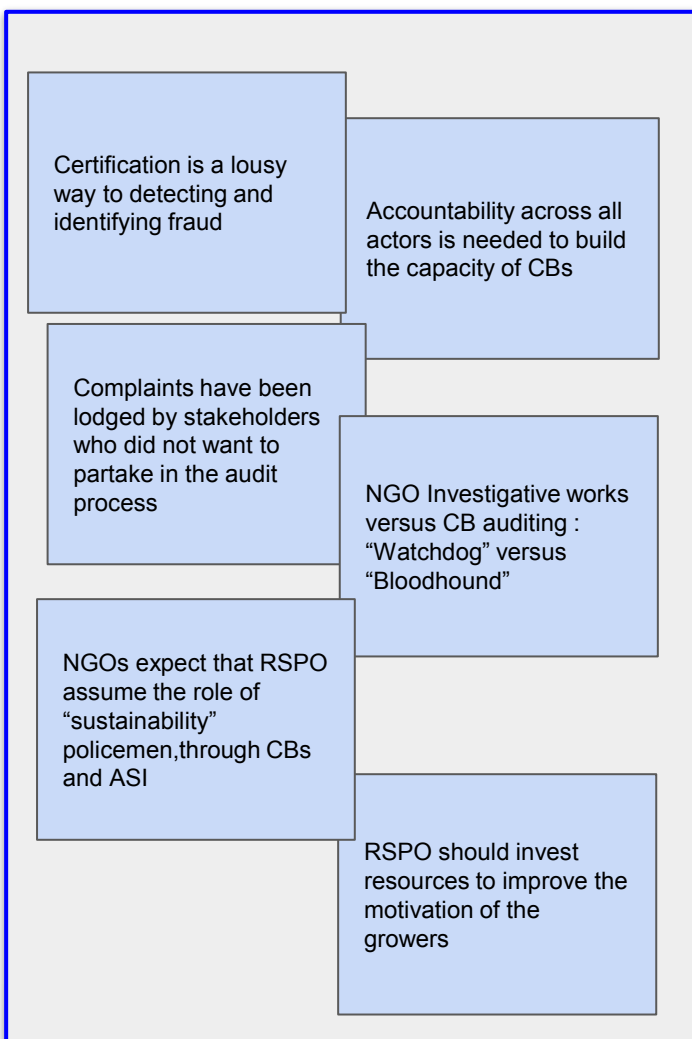
What We Uncovered



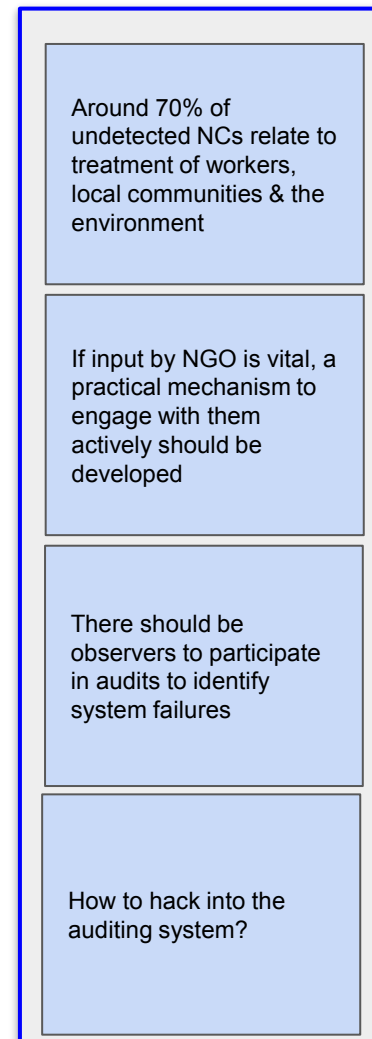
Standard Setting & Interpretation



Certification



Compliance



Setting the base



RSPO Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
Assurance Gap Analysis 2021

GAP ANALYSIS OF THE RSPO ASSURANCE SYSTEM:
Key Issues, Root Causes and Proposed Actions

Photo credit: RSPO and Jonathan Peruga

53 detailed activities

- Completed: 23
- On-going: 22
- To begin as planned: 8

"The RSPO Rules on Market Communications and Claims 2022 document was approved by the RSPO Board of Governors on 3 October 2022 and two socialisation webinars was held on 16 and 17 November 2022."

10 detailed activities

- Completed: 2
- On-going: 5
- To begin as planned: 2
- Not started: 1

"Labour Auditing Guidance was published to improve the auditability of the labour requirements of the RSPO P&C and provide CBs with a clear methodology that ensures a consistent system and execute RSPO P&C audits."

20 detailed activities

- Completed: 8
- On-going: 9
- To begin as planned: 3

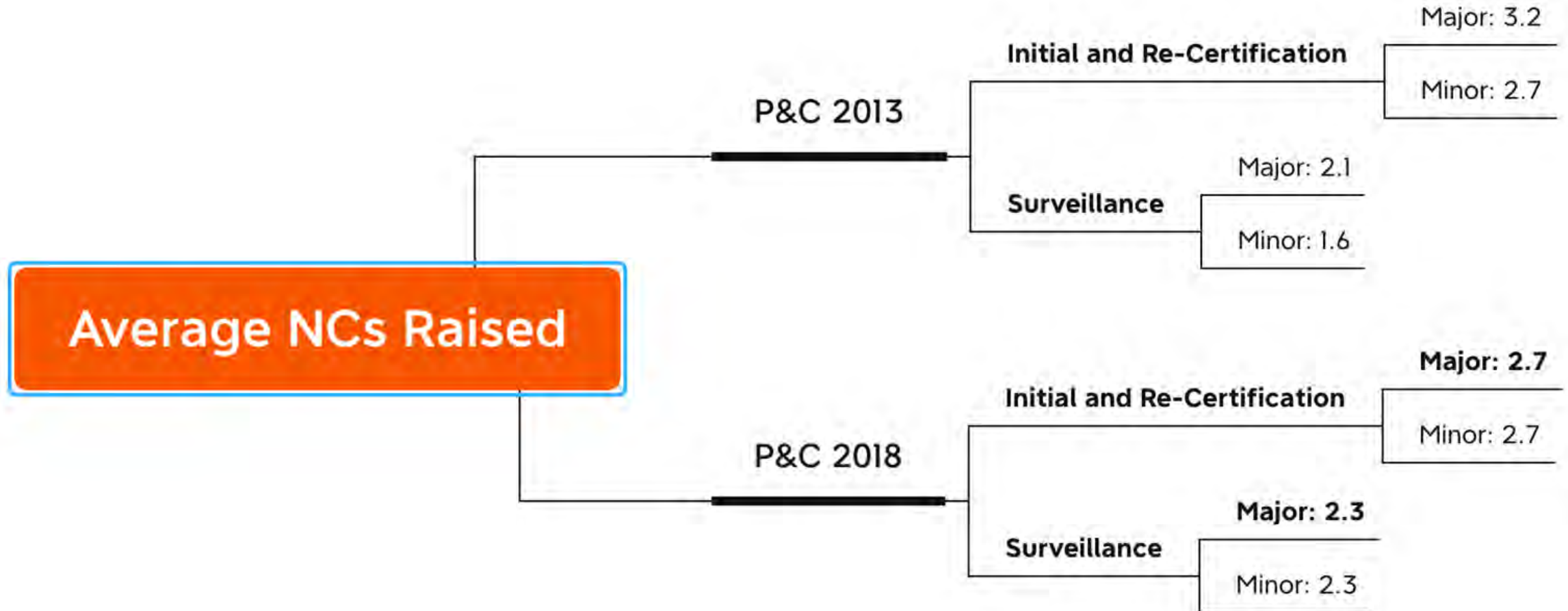
"Total of 180 participants attended For ISH Group Manager Training for RaCP & LUCA in Surat Thani, Thailand."



Looking Deeper



To understand this, we decided to look at the public summary report that was uploaded in RSPO Website





Our Analysis



- **RSPO members are better prepared for audits**
- **Continuous audits makes UoC prepared**
- **Repeating NCs at indicator level are reduced with 2018, but other NCs in the same principle/criteria**
- **There are still issues on how far the indicators can be interpreted**



What else?



The 10 most prevalent identified NCs from the P&C 2018

Rank	Number	Indicator Text	Total count of NCs	% of total count of NCs
1	6.7.3	(C) Workers use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), which is provided free of charge to all workers at the place of work to cover all potentially hazardous operations, such as pesticide application, machine operations, land preparation, and harvesting. Sanitation facilities for those applying pesticides are available, so that workers can change out of PPE, wash and put on their personal clothing.	104	3.85%
2	2.2.2	All contracts, including those for FFB supply, contain specific clauses on meeting applicable legal requirements, and this can be demonstrated by the third party.	100	3.70%
3	3.6.1	(C) All operations are risk assessed to identify H&S issues. Mitigation plans and procedures are documented and implemented.	93	3.44%
4	7.3.2	Proper disposal of waste material, according to procedures that are fully understood by workers and managers, is demonstrated.	91	3.37%
5	6.7.2	Accident and emergency procedures are in place and instructions are clearly understood by all workers. Accident procedures are available in the appropriate language of the workforce. Assigned operatives trained in first aid are present in both field and other operations, and first aid equipment is available at worksites. Records of all accidents are kept and periodically reviewed.	87	3.22%
6	2.1.1	(C) The unit of certification complies with applicable legal requirements.	86	3.18%
7	2.2.3	All contracts, including those for FFB supply, contain clauses disallowing child, forced and trafficked labour. Where young workers are employed, the contracts include a clause for their protection.	75	2.77%
8	3.3.2	A mechanism to check consistent implementation of procedures is in place.	69	2.55%
9	3.4.3	(C) The social and environmental management and monitoring plan is implemented, reviewed and updated regularly in a participatory way.	69	2.55%
10	7.3.1	A waste management plan which includes reduction, recycling, reusing, and disposal based on toxicity and hazardous characteristics, is documented and implemented.	64	2.37%

Source: ASI Blog



Surely there's good news...



18 Indicators with no NCs being raised

No.	Indicator Text
3.8.11	The mill shall inform its CB in advance prior to conduct of its next audit of the names and contact details of any new contractor used for the physical handling of RSPO certified oil palm products.
3.8.14	Extraction rates shall be updated periodically to ensure accuracy against actual performance or industry average if appropriate.
4.5.5	Evidence is available that the affected communities and rights holders have had the option to access to information and advice, that is independent of the project proponent, concerning the legal, economic, environmental and social implications of the proposed operations on their lands.
4.5.6	Evidence is available that the communities (or their representatives) gave consent to the initial planning phases of the operations prior to the issuance of a new concession or land title to the operator.
4.5.7	New lands will not be acquired for plantations and mills after 15 November 2018 as a result of recent (2005 or later) expropriations in the national interest without consent (eminent domain), except in cases of smallholders benefitting from agrarian reform or anti-drug programmes.
4.5.8	(C) New lands are not acquired in areas inhabited by communities in voluntary isolation.
6.4.3	(C) Young persons may be employed only for non-hazardous work, with protective restrictions in place for that work.
7.1.3	There is no use of fire for pest control unless in exceptional circumstances, i.e. where no other effective methods exist, and with ap prior approval of government authorities. [For NI to define process]
7.11.1	(C) Land for new planting or replanting is not prepared by burning.
7.12.3	(C) In High Forest Cover Landscapes (HFCLs) within HFCCs, a specific procedure will apply for legacy cases and development by indigenous peoples and local communities with legal or customary rights, taking into consideration regional and national multi-stakeholder processes. Until this procedure is developed and endorsed, 7.12.2 applies.
7.4.4	Records of fertiliser inputs are maintained.
7.5.2	There is no extensive replanting of oil palm on steep terrain.
7.5.3	There is no new planting of oil palm on steep terrain.
7.6.2	Extensive planting on marginal and fragile soils, is avoided, or, if necessary, done in accordance with the soil management plan for best practices.
7.7.1	(C) There is no new planting on peat regardless of depth after 15 November 2018 in existing and new development areas.
7.7.7	(C) All areas of unplanted and set-aside peatlands in the managed area (regardless of depth) are protected as "peatland conservation areas"; new drainage, road building and power lines by the unit of certification on peat soils is prohibited; peatlands are managed in accordance with the 'RSPO BMPs for Management and Rehabilitation of Natural Vegetation Associated with Oil Palm Cultivation on Peat', version 2 (2018) and associated audit guidance.
7.8.1a	The unit of certification does not restrict access to clean water or contribute to pollution of water used by communities.
7.8.1b	Workers have adequate access to clean water.

Source: ASI Blog



No NCs? Any Reason?



- **An indicator may have been set at a level which every operation easily achieves (one could consider removing it)**
- **An indicator may also overlap with another like-minded indicator, or it could relate to aspects of P&C management which actually occur prior to certification and thus are not of relevance within the actual certification cycle**
- **An indicator could relate to matters which auditors are challenged to detect, raise or do not have an understanding of the evaluated concept**

What do you think?



Let's go deeper!



Seriously after 15 years the CBs still not align! (sigh)

Why the CBs is inconsistent?

What is RSPO doing? They keep getting bombarded



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran

The problem faced

- Arises varying difference in reporting depending on CBs
- Quality of reports may vary depending on CBs and Auditors
- Potential difficulty in identifying discrepancies
- General Checklist provided by RSPO for Audit reporting, however, not compulsory for CBs to follow
- Lack of predetermined template provides freedom for CBs to report



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran

Criteria	Indicator	ToC Outcome
<p>4.3 The unit of certification contributes to local sustainable development as agreed by local communities.</p> 	<p>4.3.1 Contributions to community development that are based on the results of consultation with local communities are demonstrated.</p> <p>Checklist</p> <p>a. Have the local development needs been identified in consultation with local communities?</p> <hr/> <p>b. Are there any contributions made to the local development? If yes, are they in accordance with what have been agreed during the consultation?</p>	<p>Human rights upheld</p>



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

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RSPO Public Summary Report (Control Union, 2022)

4.3.1	<p>The contribution to community development was made by the mill with the consultation either through stakeholders' consultation and request.</p> <p>The consultation with local community has been conducted through the stakeholder consultation that was conducted on 18th Oct 2021. As sighted in the minute of meeting, no request made by the local communities during the meeting.</p> <p>Only sighted the request from internal workers as sample below: Application to stay at Workers' housing Requested by: Worker 1</p>	Yes
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RSPO Public Summary Report (Control Union, 2022)



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

RSPO Public Summary Report

Checklist

- a. Have the local development needs been identified in consultation with local communities?

- b. Are there any contributions made to the local development? If yes, are they in accordance with what has been agreed during the consultation?

(Control Union, 2022)

4.3 The unit of certification contributes to local sustainable development as agreed by local communities.

The consultation with local communities has been conducted through the consultation mechanism that was implemented by RSPO CBs. As agreed in the results of meeting, the report states that the local communities' contributions are:

Only 100% of the respondents reported that they had participated in the consultation process. The consultation process was conducted through the consultation mechanism that was implemented by RSPO CBs. As agreed in the results of meeting, the report states that the local communities' contributions are:

1. The unit of certification contributes to local sustainable development as agreed by local communities. The consultation with local communities has been conducted through the consultation mechanism that was implemented by RSPO CBs. As agreed in the results of meeting, the report states that the local communities' contributions are:

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10. The unit of certification contributes to local sustainable development as agreed by local communities. The consultation with local communities has been conducted through the consultation mechanism that was implemented by RSPO CBs. As agreed in the results of meeting, the report states that the local communities' contributions are:

<p>4.3 The unit of certification contributes to local sustainable development as agreed by local communities.</p>	<p>4.3.1 Contributions to community development that are based on the results of consultation with local communities are demonstrated.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Contributions were evident.</p>
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How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran

Methodology

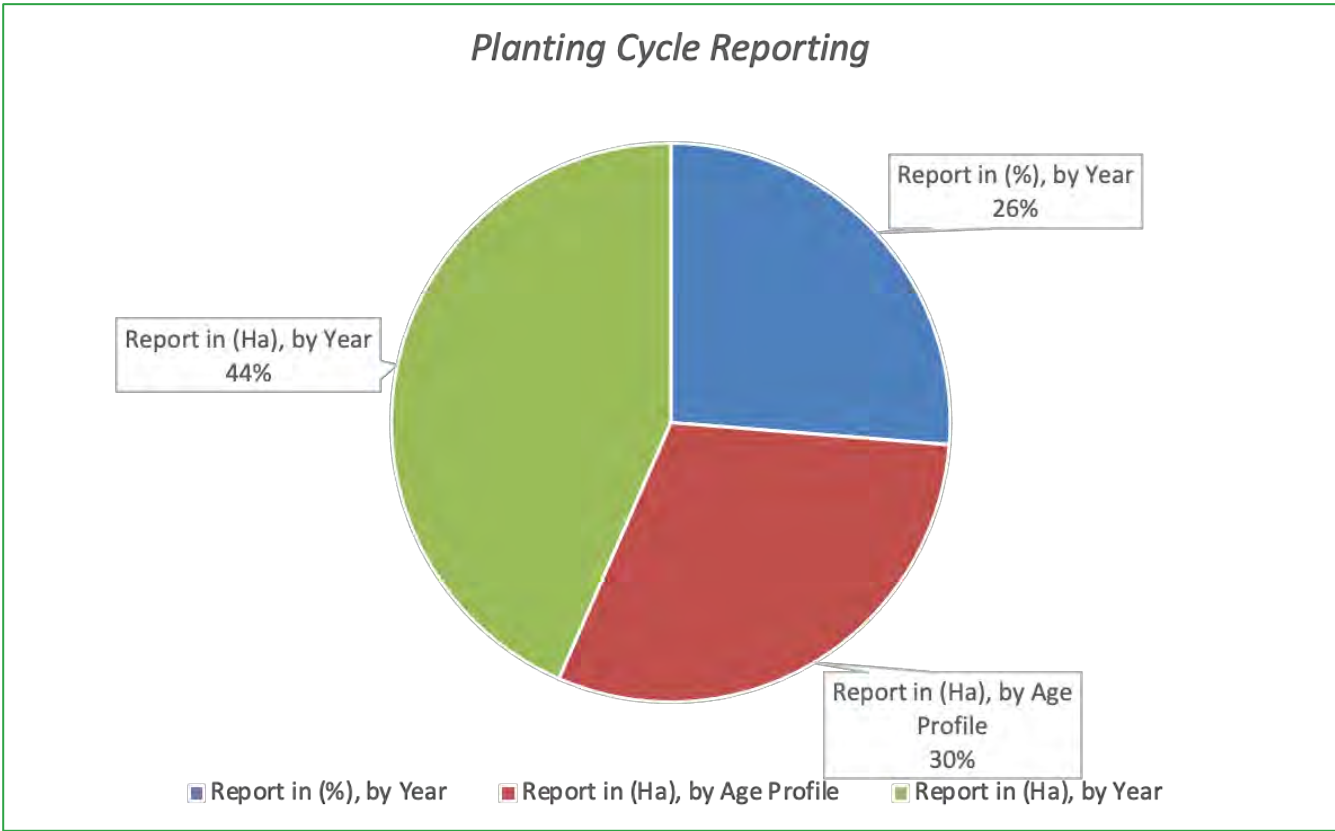
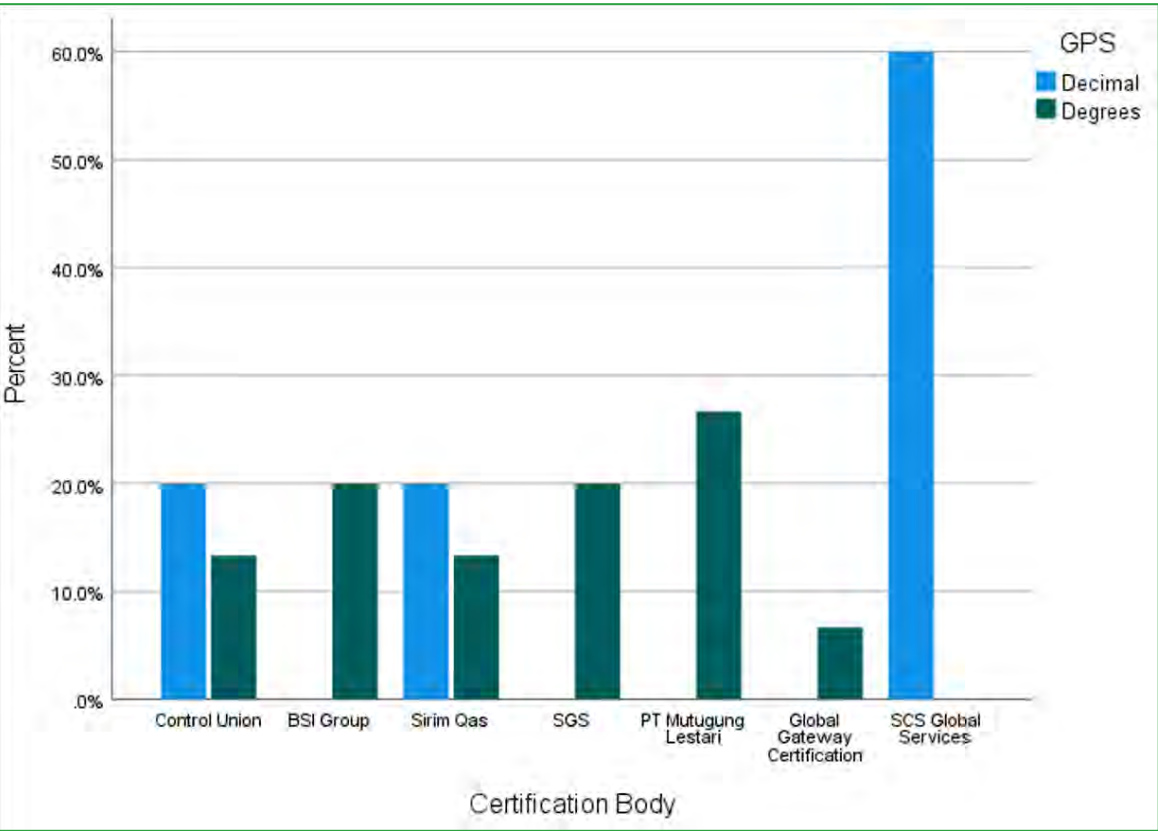
- Audit reports extracted are for P&C Certification from RSPO website available to access by public
- As control, only Audit reports from Sime Darby are sampled - expected to have similar policies across units; thus, expected to have similar reporting across CBs
- Sime Darby one of the few members utilizing the greatest number of different CBs (~7)
- 3 - 4 Audit reports randomly sampled from each CBs, totals to 20 reports
- Only currently active status were selected

Location	Total
Malaysia	8
Indonesia	8
Papua New Guinea	3
Solomon Islands	1
Total	20



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran

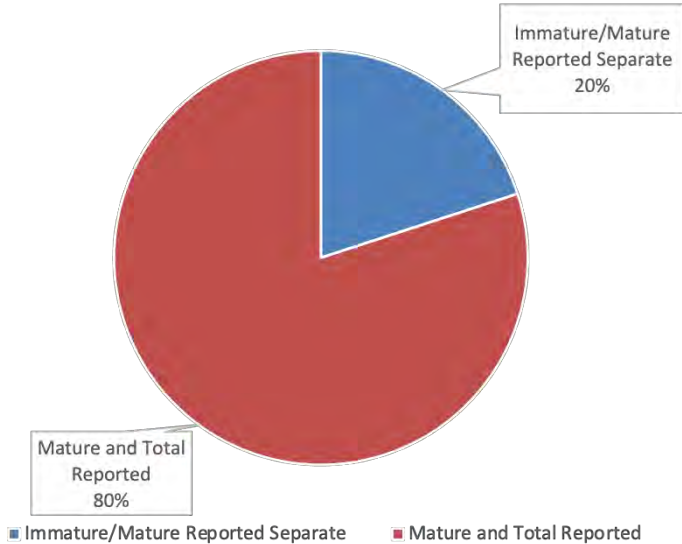




How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran

Planting Area Reporting



RSPO Public Summary Report (BSI, 2022)

6. Plantings & Cycle							
Estate / Smallholders	Age (Years)					Mature	Immature
	0 - 3	4 - 10	11 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30		
Kulai Estate	300.58	1056.84	937.49	73.18	284.37	2,351.79	300.58
Layang Estate	68.24	542.14	2091.27	118.07	0	2,751.48	68.24
Seri Pulai Estate	293.43	668.59	377.19	571.90	69.65	1,687.33	293.43
CEP Rengam Estate	428.82	585.98	965.21	704.86	184.45	2,533.75	335.57
Total (ha)	1,091.07	2,853.55	4,371.16	1,468.01	538.47	9,324.35	997.82

RSPO Public Summary Report (Control Union, 2022)

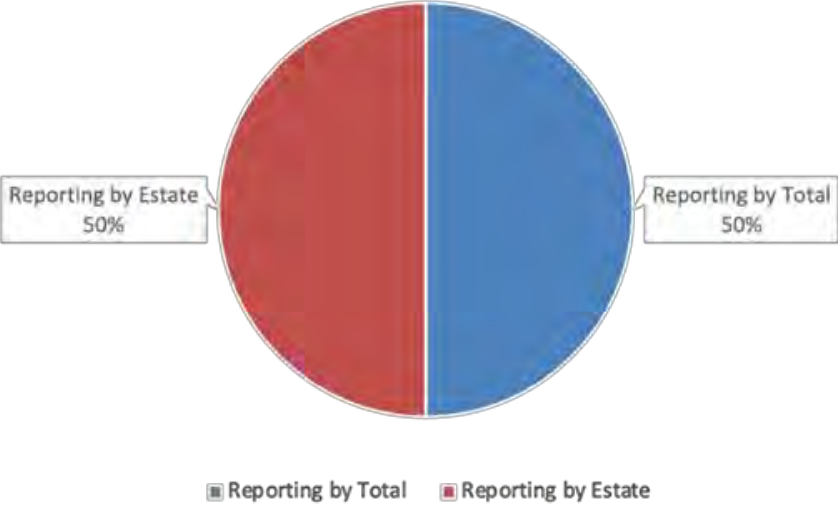
1.7.1 Location of the Supply Base							
OPP	Oil Palm Plantation	Location	GPS reference		Area Summary (Ha)		
	Name	Address	Longitude (E/S)	Latitude (N/S)	Mature	Planted	Total
POM 1: KKS SUA BETONG MILL							
OPP 1	Ldg PD Lukut	Ldg PD Lukut, Bt.2½, Jln Pantai, 71000 PD, NS	E 101° 50' 17"	N 2° 31' 42"	1288.47	1288.47	1523.79
OPP 2	Ldg Salak	Ldg Salak, 71100 Siliau, NS	E 101° 53' 38"	N 2° 30' 59"	2949.95	2949.95	3868.86



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

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HCV Reporting



Different Reporting of HCV/Conservation Area for Certification Body

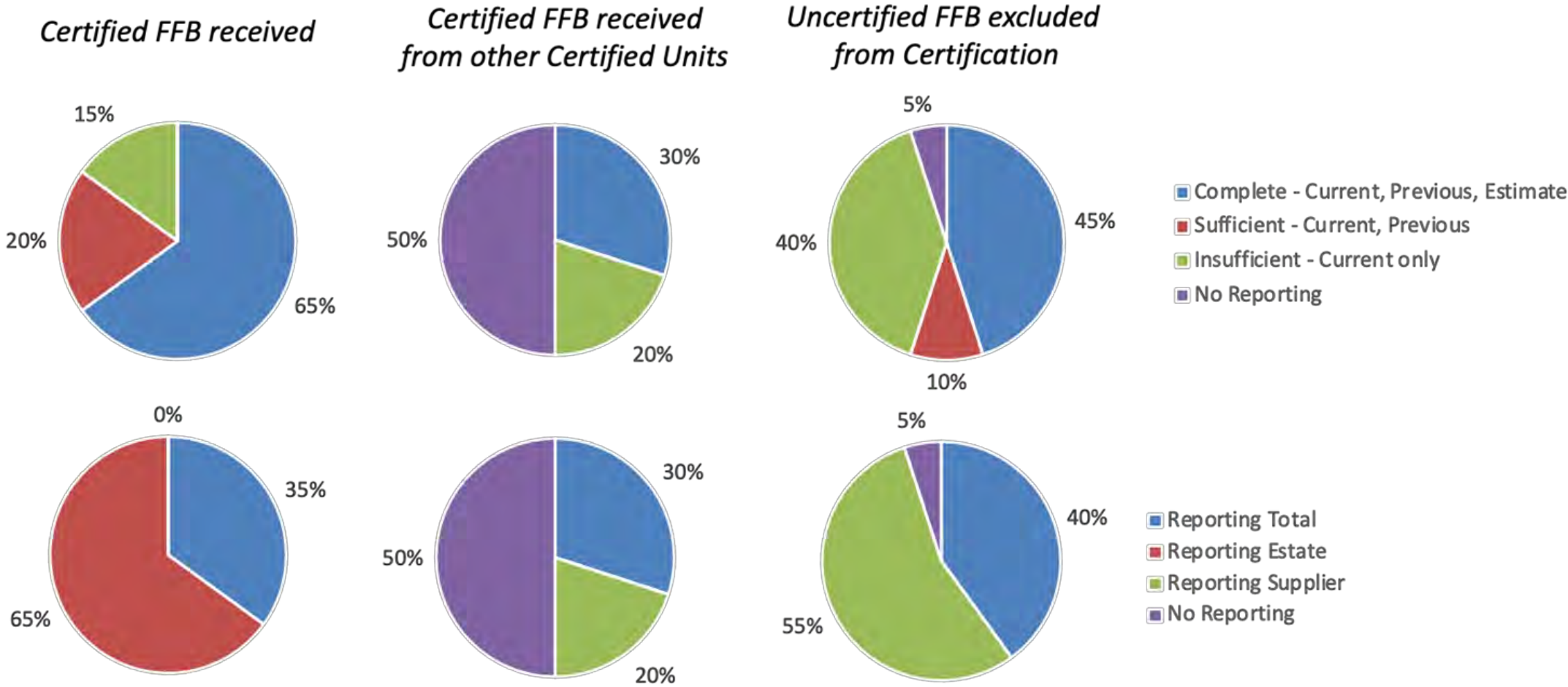
Certification Body		No Reporting	HCV & Conservation Separate	HCV & Conservation Combine	HCV Only
		Control Union	Not Reported	Reported	Not Reported
SGS		Not Reported	Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Global Gateway Certification		Not Reported	Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Sirim Qas		Not Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Not Reported
SCS Global Services		Not Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Not Reported
BSI Group		Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Reported
PT Mutugung Lestari		Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported





How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran





How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran

RSPO Public Summary Report (SCS, 2022)

C. Projected summary of fruit supply base								
Name of Plantation	Location District	Size (ha)	Planted Area (ha)	HVC Area (ha)	Latitude (decimal) e.g. 14.7103889	Longitude (decimal) e.g. -90.291125	FFB Production ² (MT)	Status (Certified or Non-certified)
Giligili Estate	Giligili, Alotau, Milne Bay Province 211, Papua New Guinea	1,095.47	618.58	-	S 10°18'0.5"	E 150°21'30.1"	19,131	Certified

RSPO Public Summary Report (Sirim Qas, 2022)

Supply Based	FFB Production (Oct. 2019 to Sep. 2020)		FFB Production (Oct. 2020 to Oct. 2021)		Certifying CB
	Total Mt	Percentage (%)	Total Mt	Percentage (%)	
Rajawali Estate	40,872.51	28.13	37,686.58	26.02	SIRIM
Semarak Estate	29,580.89	20.35	31,908.75	22.03	SIRIM
Samudera Estate	35,347.53	24.32	35,336.42	24.40	SIRIM
Bayu Estate	33,994.07	23.40	36,904.01	25.47	SIRIM

RSPO Public Summary Report (Control Union, 2022)

Projected Production from the last 12 Months (MT)			Actual Production for this Audit Year 2020/2021 (MT)			Projected 12 Months (MT) Forecast Volume in this Report		
FFB	CPO	PK	FFB	CPO	PK	FFB	CPO	PK
POM 1: KKS SUA BETONG MILL								
325,914.80	71,701.25	17,925.31	220,985.95	47,632.02	11,389.81	257,985.95	54,177.05	13,486.06

1.7.3 Statistics of the Supply Base and Estimated Tonnes of FFB produced per year				
OPP	Oil Palm Plantation	Projected FFB/Year (MT)	Planting Years	Cycle (Years)
POM 1: Sua Betong POM				
OPP 1	BRADWALL	34,284.88	2000-2016	2
OPP 2	SALAK ESTATE	35,010.00	1997 - 2018	2
OPP 3	PD LUKUT	20,771.00	1999-2018	2
OPP 4	SG BAHRU	24,470.00	2003-2018	2
OPP 5	SUA BETONG	60,592.00	1999-2018	2
OPP 6	TAMPIN LINGGI	15,534.36	1994-2020	2
OPP 7	SENGKANG	67,323.71	1999-2015	2
TOTAL		257,985.95		



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

The study was carried out by Fathan Anandadzikra Muharraran

Multiple Management Unit												
Certification Body	Parent organisation an RSPO Membership	Company management structure	Time-Bound Plan available for Certifying all units	All Estates/Mills certified within 5 years	New Acquisitions certified within 3 years	Progress of Time-Bound Plan	Revisions of Time-Bound Plan	Isolated Lapses in Implementation of Time-Bound Plan	Fundamental Failures in Implementation of Time-Bound Plan	Stakeholder Consultation during Time-Bound Plan	Schemeholder and Outgrower in Supply Base	
Control Union	Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
BSI Group	Not Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
Sirim Qas	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
SGS	Not Reported	Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
PT Mutugung Lestari	Not Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
Global Gateway Certification	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
SCS Global Services	Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	

■ - Reported
■ - Not Reported

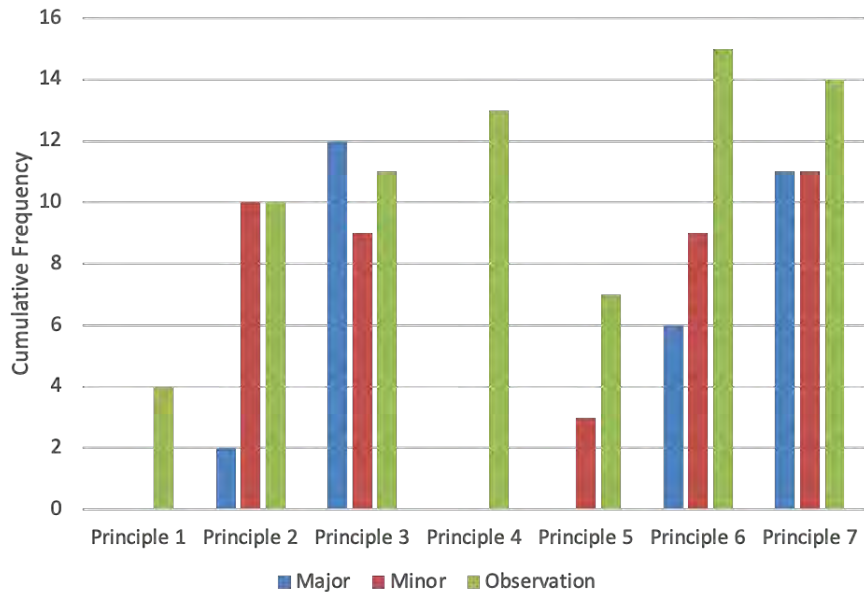
Uncertified Management Unit											
Certification Body	No Replacement of Primary Forest/HCV	No Land Conflicts	No Labour Disputes	No Legal Non-Compliance	No Critical Non-Compliance of specific criteria	Positive Assurances	Stakeholder Consultation	Desktop Study	Conducted Internal Audit	No New Planting Since Jan 1st 2010	
Control Union	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Not Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
BSI Group	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
Sirim Qas	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
SGS	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
PT Mutugung Lestari	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
Global Gateway Certification	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	
SCS Global Services	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	



How different are P&C reporting between CBs

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Audit Report Non-compliance





Some of the weakest link in RSPO assurance

Open to interpretation by auditors creates difference in method of audit reporting

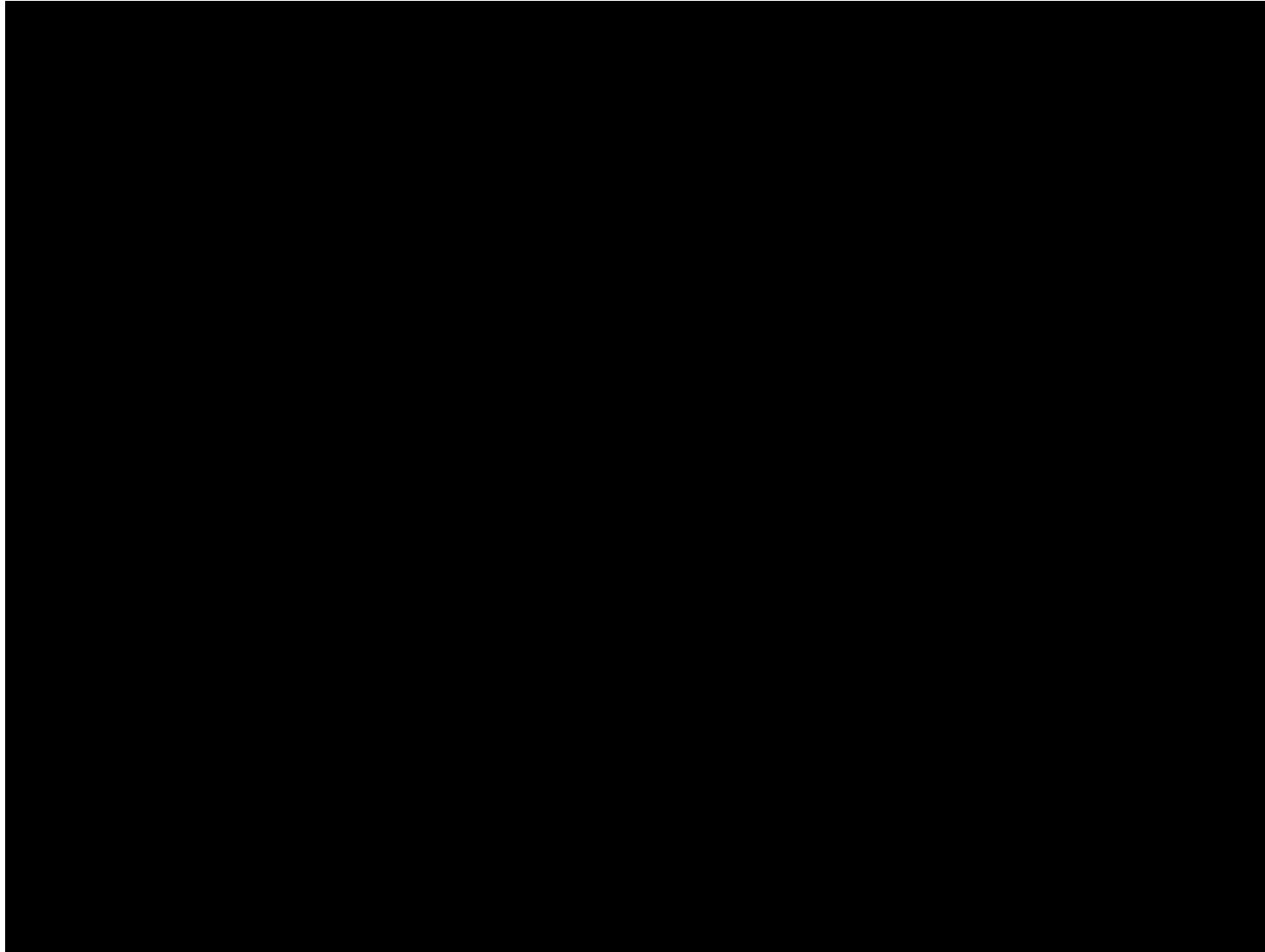
Difficulty in identifying potential risks immediately e.g. if no reporting, unknown if nil, or not reported



Assumptions to be made could have different interpretation

Extensive knowledge required to understand audit reporting

A good presentation needs a video



This presentation is intended for Members interpretation forum any interpretation is based on own judgement and data at the present time. Viewers discretion is advised



RSPO Digital Framework & Digitisation



RSPO Current

Certification

- **Non-unified**
(e.g. each CB uses individual and independent audit report formats)
- **Minimal digital elements**
Creating challenges for aggregation of data and gaps in analysis
- **Disparate and Manual**
Developed in silos, with non-integrated procedures requiring manual processes

Trading & Traceability

- **Manual references**
(e.g. P&C certification status through manual lookup on RSPO website)
- **Missing data elements**
(e.g. Supply base data only available in non-digital format in audit reports without unique identification)
- **Traceability by Supply Chain Model**
IP, SG, MB, RSPO Credits
- **Limited traceability**
Mill and first buyer (refinery) only



RSPO Digital Framework

Certification

- **Unified**
Single digital platform used by CBs and members, overseen by RSPO
- **Digitised and digitalised**
Coherent data/system architecture for analysis and monitoring of integrity issues
- **Integrated**
Single digital platform for all existing pre-certification and certification requirements (e.g. RaCP, PalmGHG, Peatland Inventory)

Trading & Traceability

- **Digital references**
P&C certification status digitised for automated lookup and check
- **Due Diligence assessment**
Verified through geospatial analysis tools, digitally attached to P&C certificate
- **Data Robustness**
Missing data populated with available standard data structures and identifiers
- **Digital traceability to Plantation and Mill**
First & last mile traceability (by source); traceability by trade in consideration



Digital Framework Concept – Certification



Concept:

A single, unified digital platform for RSPO incorporating all pre-Certification and Certification procedures and requirements, to be used by all parties (Members, CBs & Auditors, Accreditation Bodies [ASI], RSPO), and serves as a one-stop-shop and one-single-data-source for P&C, ISH and SCC certification activities

Divided into two (2) phases

Phase 1

Consolidation – unifying critical elements necessary for P&C, ISH and SCC reporting of audits and certification; providing access and understanding for members and CBs

Replication – reproducing the current critical functions necessary for P&C, ISH and SCC certification



Phase 2

Integration – expanding the scope and systems of the digital platform to include other pre-Certification and Certification requirements, e.g. Disclosure/RaCP, PalmGHG, NPP, Peatland Inventory, Drainability Assessment, etc.



Digital Framework Concept – Traceability & Trading



Concept:

A unified platform with high integration with the RSPO Certification platform to facilitate seamless trading of RSPO certified palm oil products (physical, RSPO Credits) and provide enhanced traceability by transmission of key due diligence assessments upstream to downstream as an addition to the RSPO standards in order to meet current regulatory requirements and expected new regulations

Divided into three (3) phases

Phase 1

Traceability to Mill (TTM)

Replication – reproduce the current critical trading (reporting of mill to first buyer, RSPO Credits trading platform) functions necessary for traceability

Stitching – connect certified RSPO members in the downstream supply chain to create a supply chain map linked back to mill level



Phase 2

Traceability to Plantation (TTP)

Extension – extend the scope of the traceability system upstream to plantation/supply base level, including elements of Due Diligence assessment

Integration – develop traceability mechanism for non-certified RSPO downstream members to complete the supply chain map



Phase 3

TTP by trade/batch

Expansion – expand the scope of the traceability system for downstream members to move from traceability by source/supplier to traceability by individual trade/batch
TBC or Optional

- Digitisation of P&C audit reports started in Feb 2023

- *Initial focus on digitising historical P&C 2018 audit reports*
- *Estimated ~2,000 audit reports to be digitised*
- *2x contract staff responsible, overseen by Assurance and Impacts/MEL*
- *Digitisation also planned for ISH and SCC audits*

- Digitisation results

- *Interim update of results, preliminary analysis expected end- June 2023*
- *Framework and analysis of digitisation to be used as foundation for Digital Framework (Certification), risk assessment matrix, guidance for CBs, etc.*

Example of analysis possible

Non-Conformities - Scale

of NCs by Principle, Criteria and Risk

by location (state, province, domestic region)

by country

by region (ID, MY, Latam, Africa, ROW)

by membership

Non-Conformities - Correlations

of NCs by Principle, Criteria and Risk

by CB

by size of CB team

by # of man days of audit

by scale of assessment (all units or sample audits)

by total area of supply bases

by type of supply bases

by ratio of certified to uncertified supply bases

by size of mill (total production of CSPO)

by level of contracted/outsourced activities

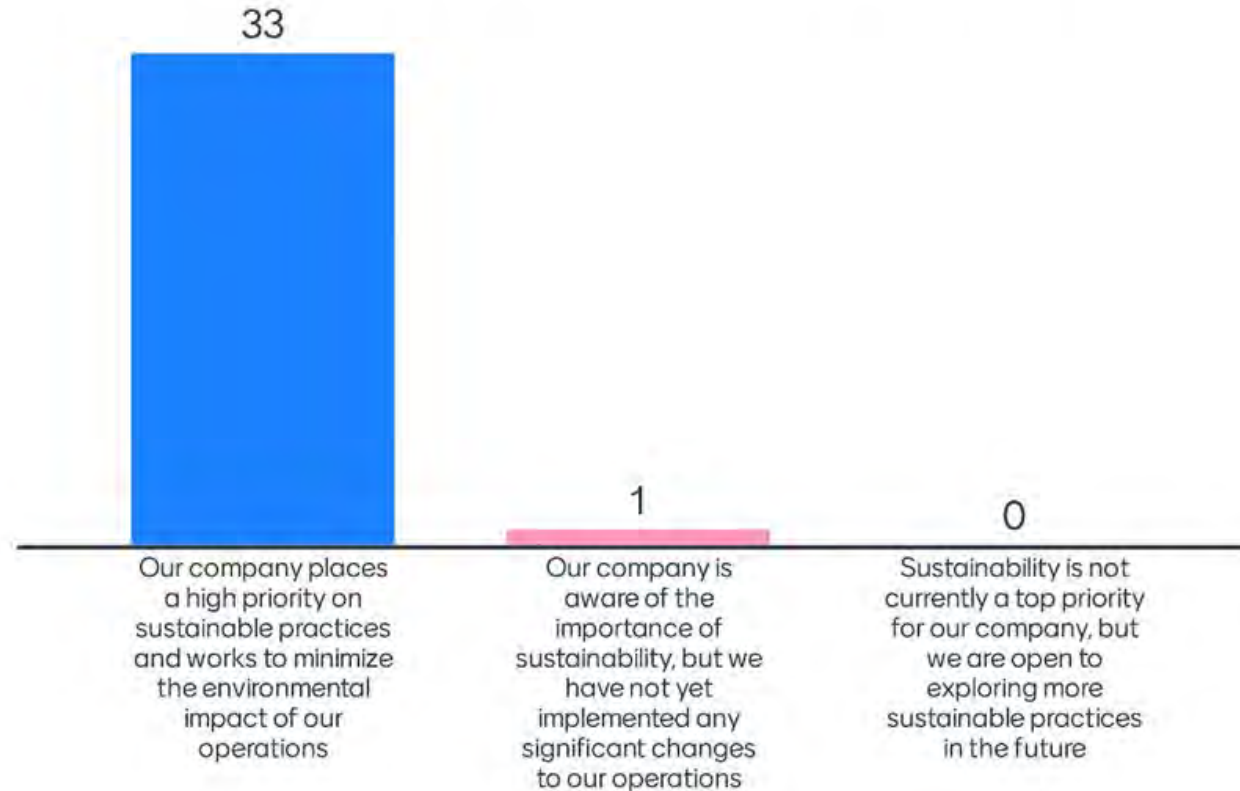
In Conclusion...



<i>Knowns</i>	<i>Known Knowns</i> <i>Things we are aware of and understand.</i>	<i>Known Unknowns</i> <i>Things we are aware of but don't understand.</i>
	<i>Unknown Knowns</i> <i>Things we understand but are not aware of.</i>	<i>Unknown Unknowns</i> <i>Things we are neither aware of nor understand.</i>
	<i>Knowns</i>	<i>Unknowns</i>

You can't build a great building on a weak foundation. You must have a solid foundation if you're going to have a strong superstructure

Which of the following statements best describes your company's current approach to sustainability in relation to oil palm production?



Describe how you see audits in 3 words



Which of the following steps is your company currently taking or considering taking to address these concerns?



In your opinion, what are the potential benefits of adopting and following RSPO standards in the oil palm industry?

27 Answers

Mentimeter

Trust in a global standard for certification

Better governance

Having sustainable industry.

Can meet buyer needs, environmental save.

Premium price

Transparency

Globally accepted standards

Better market access

Recognised and accepted global standard, ease for business development

24



In your opinion, what are the potential benefits of adopting and following RSPO standards in the oil palm industry?

27 Answers

Mentimeter

A credible global standard

Market trend

To address current sustainability issues and concerns

Meet global sustainability expectation

Branding and image

Market realibility, premium price

Enhancing the people, planet and prosperity.

A standard to follow and reference

Demand of rspo volumes with high premium

24



In your opinion, what are the potential benefits of adopting and following RSPO standards in the oil palm industry?

27 Answers

Mentimeter

There is 3rd party who check on the struggle of what a company doing on the sustainability.

Sustainable company

Having green industry

Premier price

,reduced usage of pesticides, compliance with legal, improve production

Sustainability practice become a norm

Recognized standards for good agri practices resulting in more profitability, at the same time protecting environment, n profiting people

Sustainable culture

Reduction of greenhouse gas

What are some specific actions that you could take to improve implementation of RSPO standards?





Thank you

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

23 - 25 May 2023

We will be back in

1:30:00



www.rspo.org



RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

Updates from Assurance Services International
(ASI)

Jan Pierre
RSPO Program Manager, ASI

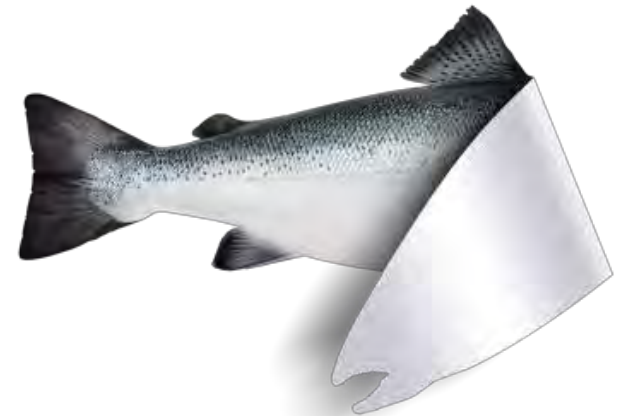


www.rspo.org

asi

RSPO CB
Interpretation Forum
(P&C)

Jan Pierre Jarrin
24 May 2023



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ASI updates

2022 review

- CAB performance review
- Risk patterns and data insights

2023 preview

- ASI focus areas
- Assessment approaches

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ASI updates

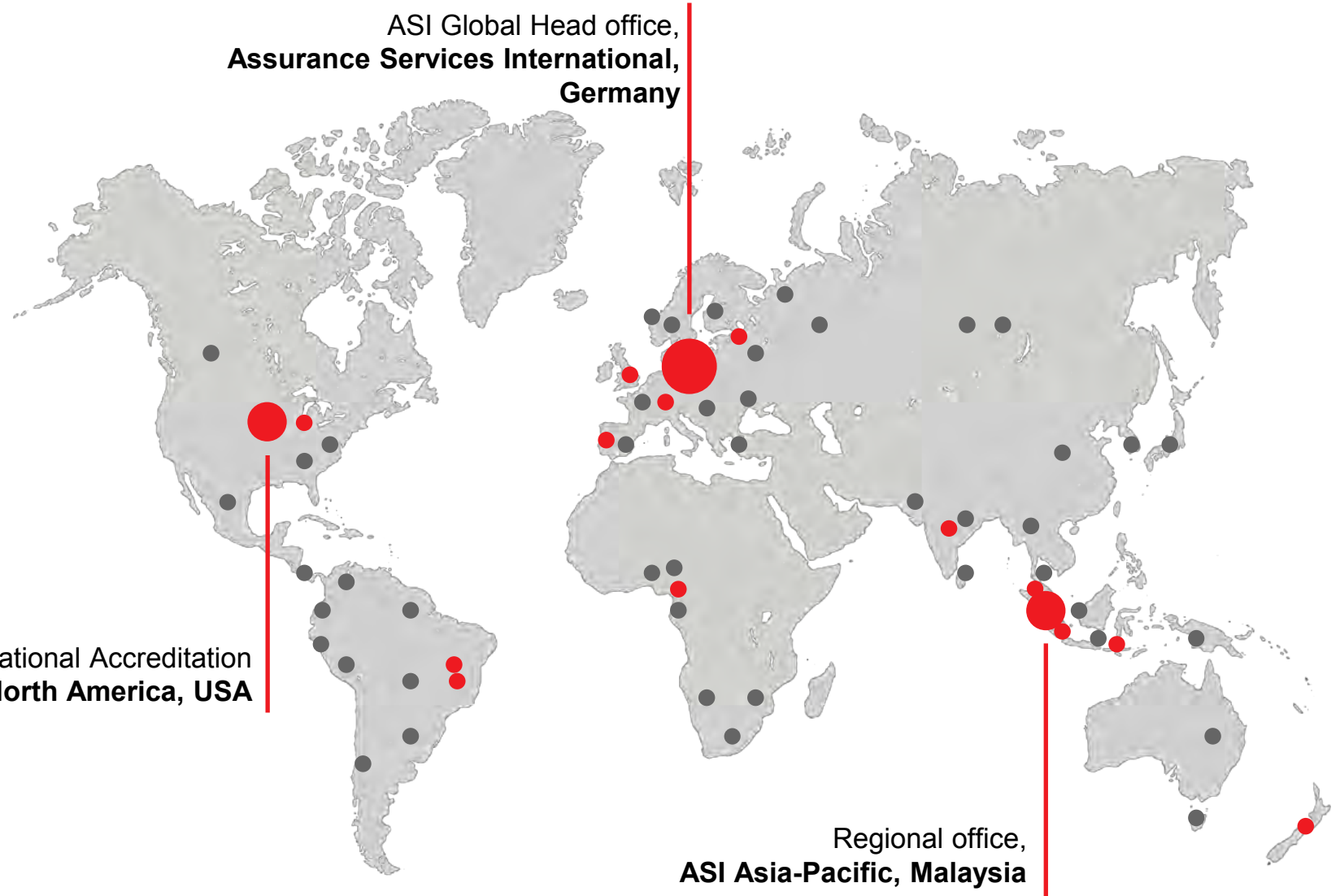
ASI - globally consistent oversight for RSPO

We are globally present through a network of Assessors, Local Experts and Facilitators.

We operate a head office in Bonn, Germany, an Asia-Pacific office in Malaysia and a North America office in the USA.

International Accreditation
ASI North America, USA

- RSPO assessor
- Local Expert or Facilitator



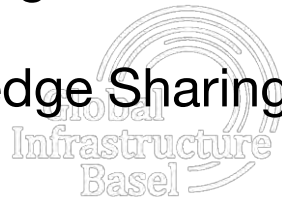
We are the assurance partner for leading sustainability standards & initiatives.

1. Oversight – “Auditing the auditors”

2. Assurance System Development

3. System Integrity and Risk Management

4. Knowledge Sharing & Learning



Aquaculture

Aquaculture Stewardship Council



Fisheries

Marine Stewardship Council



Forestry

Forest Stewardship Council®



Palm Oil

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



Tourism

Global Sustainable Tourism Council



Biomaterials

Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials

Examples of Project clients



How our international oversight program works



Certificate Holder

4 900 000 Certified Ha.
500 Certified POM
3.700 SCC Certificates
5.400 Members



Auditor

170+ working
across the world



Conformity Assessment Body

25 CABs with
certificates in 97
countries, monitored
with central oversight

asi

One international
assurance
provider for
consistent
oversight



Leading certification
systems with global
reach and impact



Scheme Users

- 6.400 Cert.
- Consumers
- Governments
- Businesses
- NGOs and other stakeholders

Data and on-ground
expertise

Trusted insight
Real world experience

Two-Tier Assurance Program (TTAP) to integrate “two worlds”



Certificate Holder

4 900 000 Certified Ha.
500 Certified POM
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Scheme Users

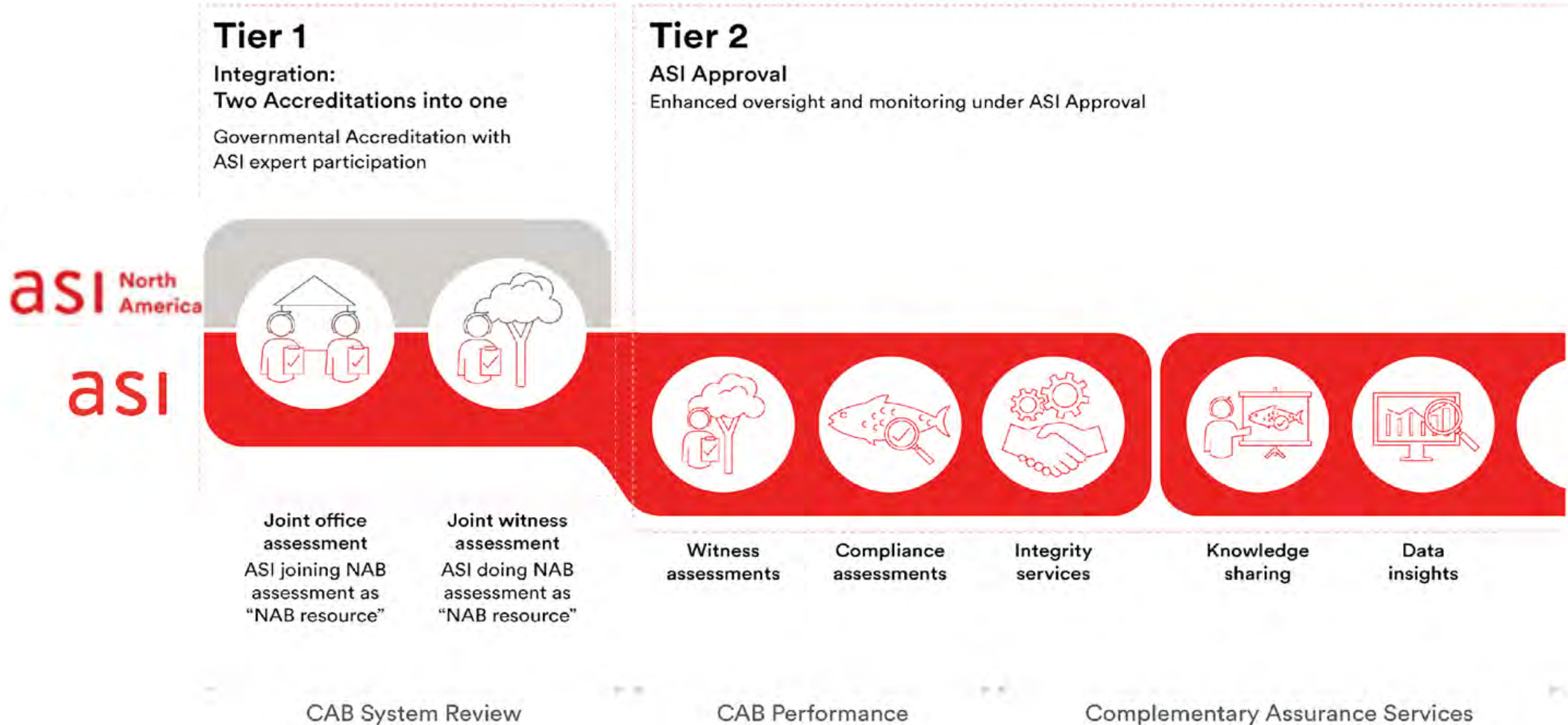
- 6.400 Cert.
- Consumers
- Governments
- Businesses
- NGOs and other stakeholders

Data and on-ground expertise

**Trusted insight
Real world experience**

AS

Accreditation + Impact Driven Assurance



ASI North America transition update

As of mid February 2023, all “global” RSPO CABs have initiated the process. 8 of 15 “global” RSPO CABs had already fully transitioned.

ASI North America QMS and structure is fully operational since end of last year. Hubert de Bonafos is COO, Guntars Laguns is CEO.

For more information, please see ASI North America [FAQs](#) and [Procedures](#).



Contents

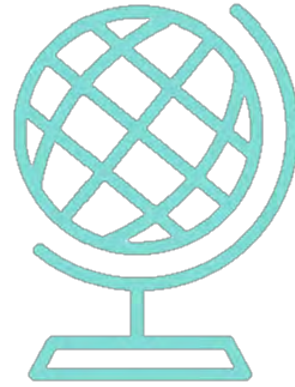
2022 review

- CAB performance review
- Risk patterns and data insights

RSPO P&C accreditation in 2022 at a glance

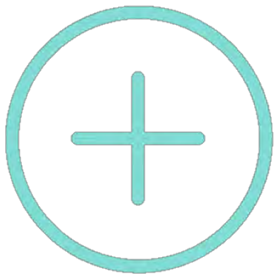
25 

currently accredited CABs.
11 for P&C and, 23 also for SCC



85 assessments in 2022 in
19 countries

2 current applicants for new accreditation,
additional scheme or scope extension



5 new or re-accreditations, scheme
& scope extensions

14 

ASI assessors
around the world



16 Sanctions enforced (2 suspensions, 2
increased surveillance, 12 formal
warnings)

A bird's eye view on CAB performance

CAB	Organisation & Management	Competent resources	Impartiality management	Dispute management	Internal audit	Social findings	Environmental findings	Average
CAB 1								
CAB 2								
CAB 3								
CAB 4								
CAB 5								
CAB 6								
CAB 7								
CAB 8								
CAB 9								
CAB 10								
CAB 11								
CAB 12								
CAB 13								
Average								

see blog [here](#) for more details

=> Overall performance of CABs in relation to system requirements is satisfactory but

- e.g. Dispute Management: systems in place but continued complaints against RSPO CHs or CABs

=> Lower performance when auditing social and environmental requirements

- e.g. recurring issues in the evaluation of land rights, working conditions and workers' rights, as well as indigenous people rights

Incident patterns in 2022

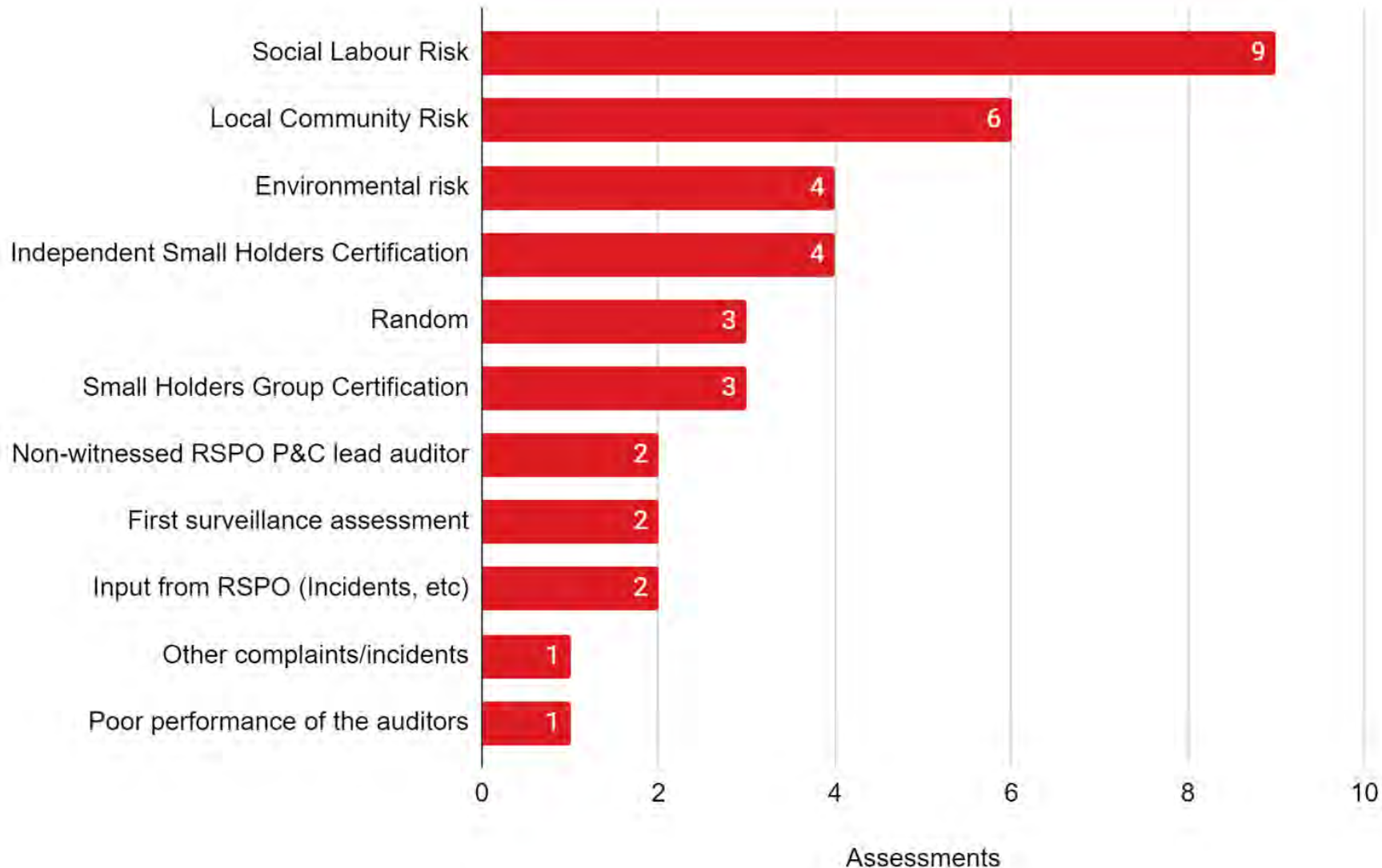


The main source of incidents in Malaysia is labor issues.

In Indonesia it is both labor and environmental/ecosystem impact.

In Latin America, land tenure conflicts are the main incident source.

RSPO P&C - 2022 Assessments focused on key risk areas



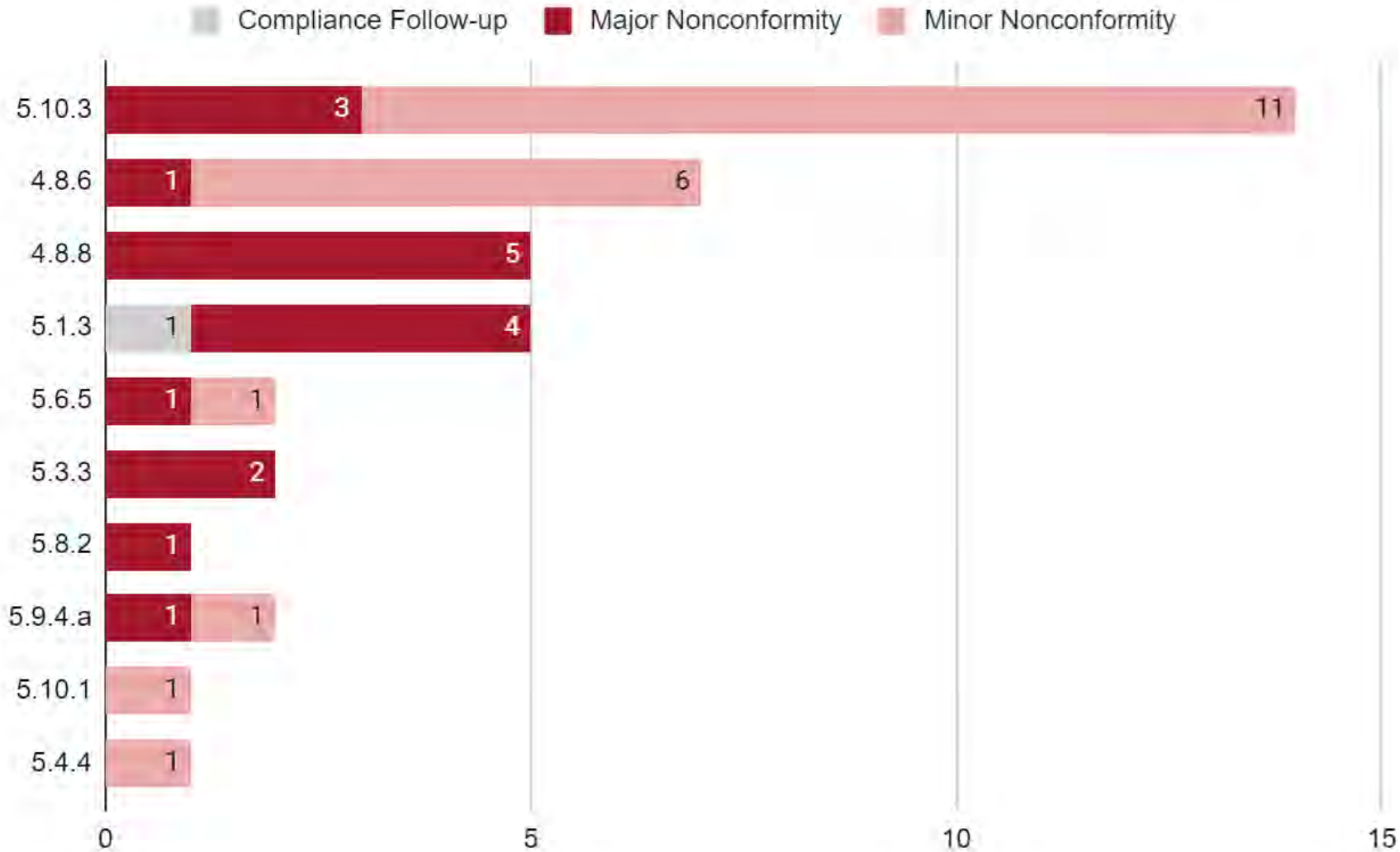
Nearly half (41%) of ASI assessments had “social” topics as the core focus area.

- Labour
- Stakeholder Consultation
- Incidents with community

Other key topics were:

- Environmental risks (11%),
- Smallholder certification (19%)

Average number of ASI findings per P&C Assessment in 2022



Main NC subjects

- Auditor Competence
- Time bound plan
- Stakeholder Consultation
- Sufficient Evaluation
- Grading
- Delivering reports on time

Adjusting our oversight approaches

Latin America

A **compliance assessment** was conducted by ASI in Q4 2022 following inadequate special audit by the CAB.

=> 4 Major NCs and 1 Compliance follow-up were raised: **Certification inconsistencies, poor stakeholder consultation process and poor CH grievance system.**

South-East Asia

A **compliance assessment** was conducted by ASI in Q1 of 2022 looking at social labour risk.

=> 2 Minor NCs were raised: CAB failure to recognize the **presence of smallholders** in the supply chain and to recognize the shortcomings of the **HCV assessment.**



Beyond assessments - creating a new perspective on RSPO certification

ASI has tracked P&C audit report data since 2015, through manual data extraction from PDF files.

At present, the database sums up more than 2,400 RSPO P&C audit reports, which include more than 4,900 major and 3,800 minor Non-Conformities (NCs) raised by CBs.

Previous studies on this dataset that correspond to the P&C 2013 standard can be found on the ASI website from [2017](#), [2018](#) and [2019](#).

Currently we are generating insights to uplift ASI's assurance activities.

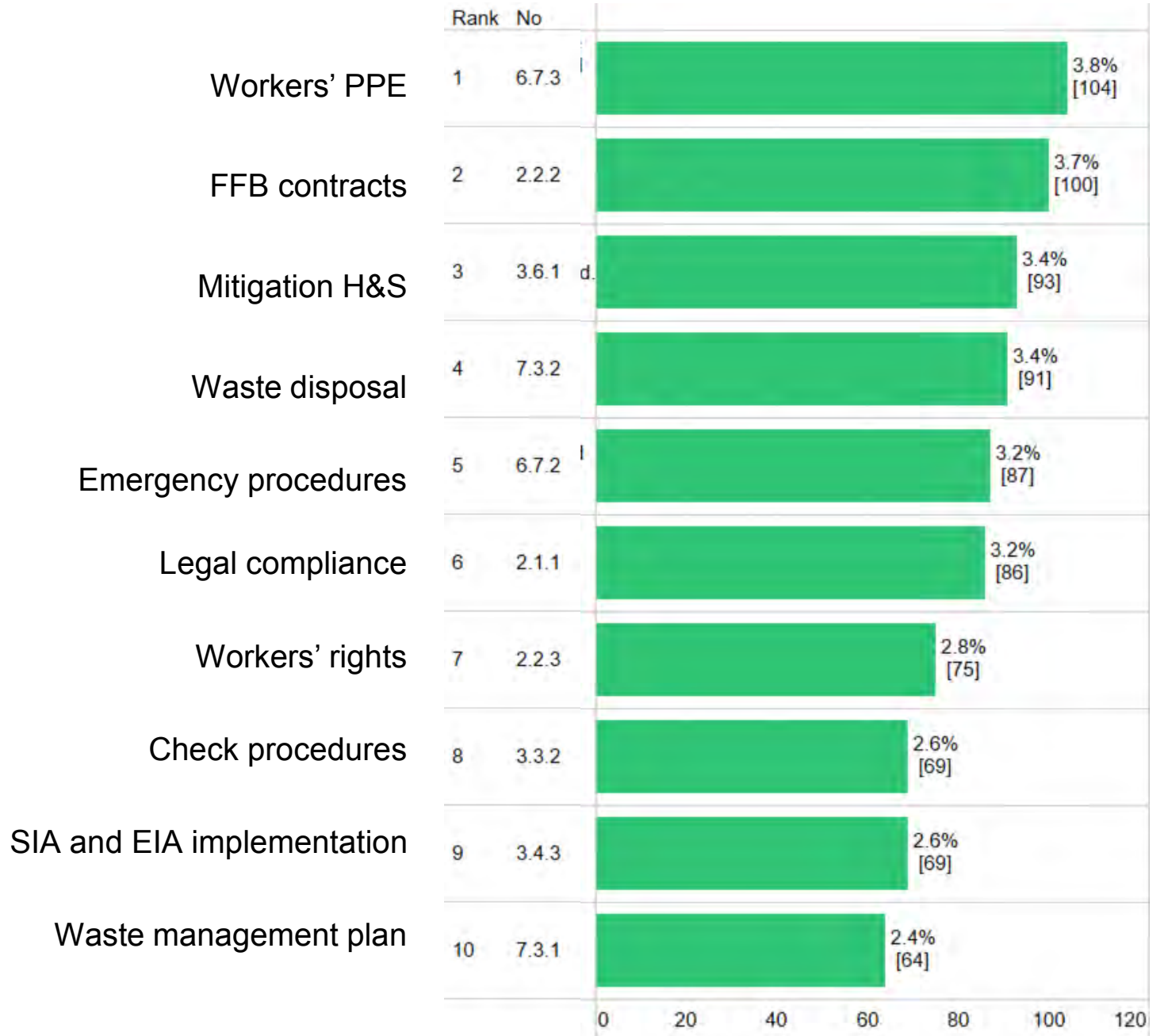
See [blog on ASI website](#).



P&C 2018: 10 most prevalent NCs

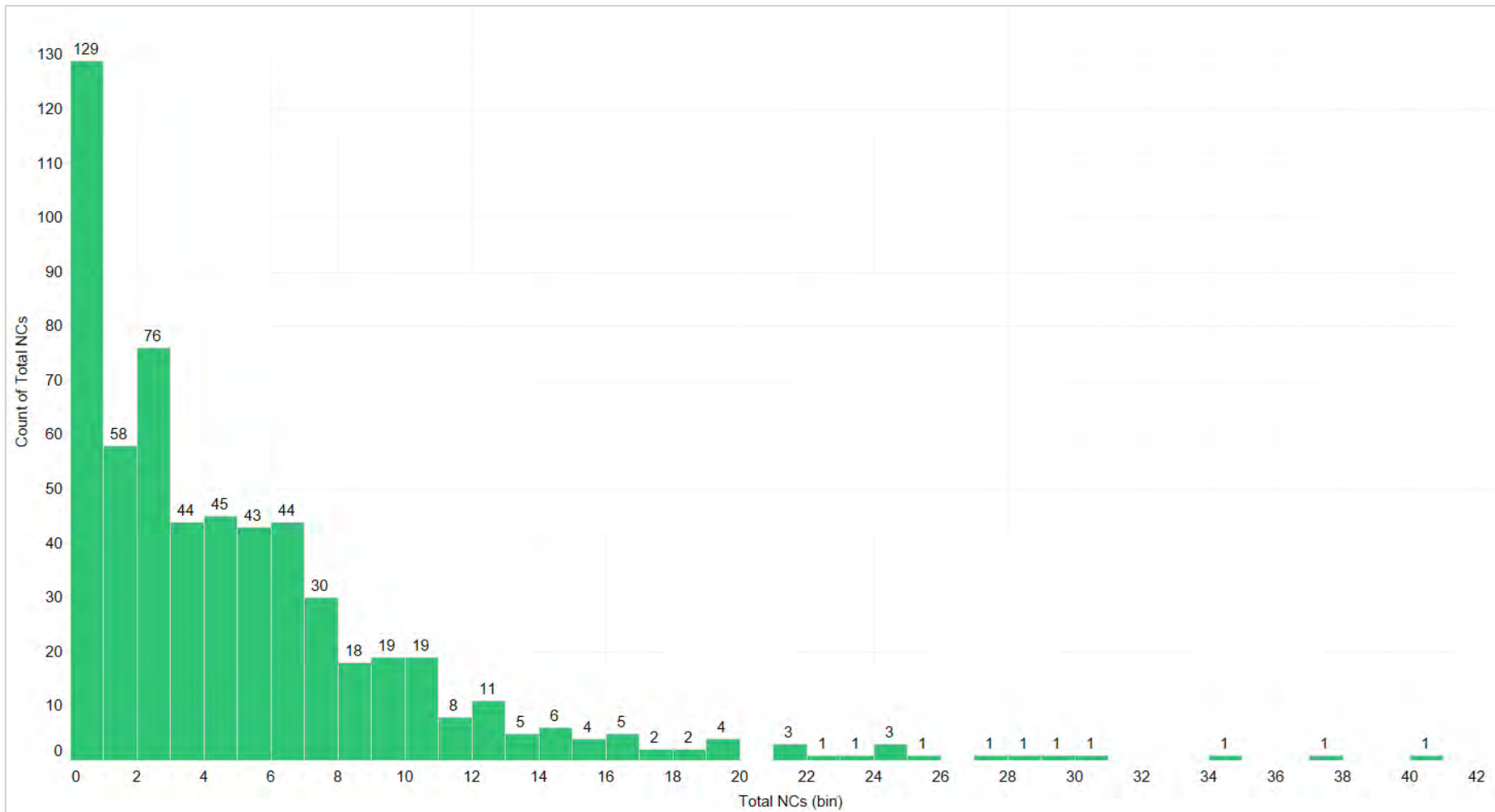
What is the real prevalence of NCs?

We request you to go deeper (ref. “witness effect”)



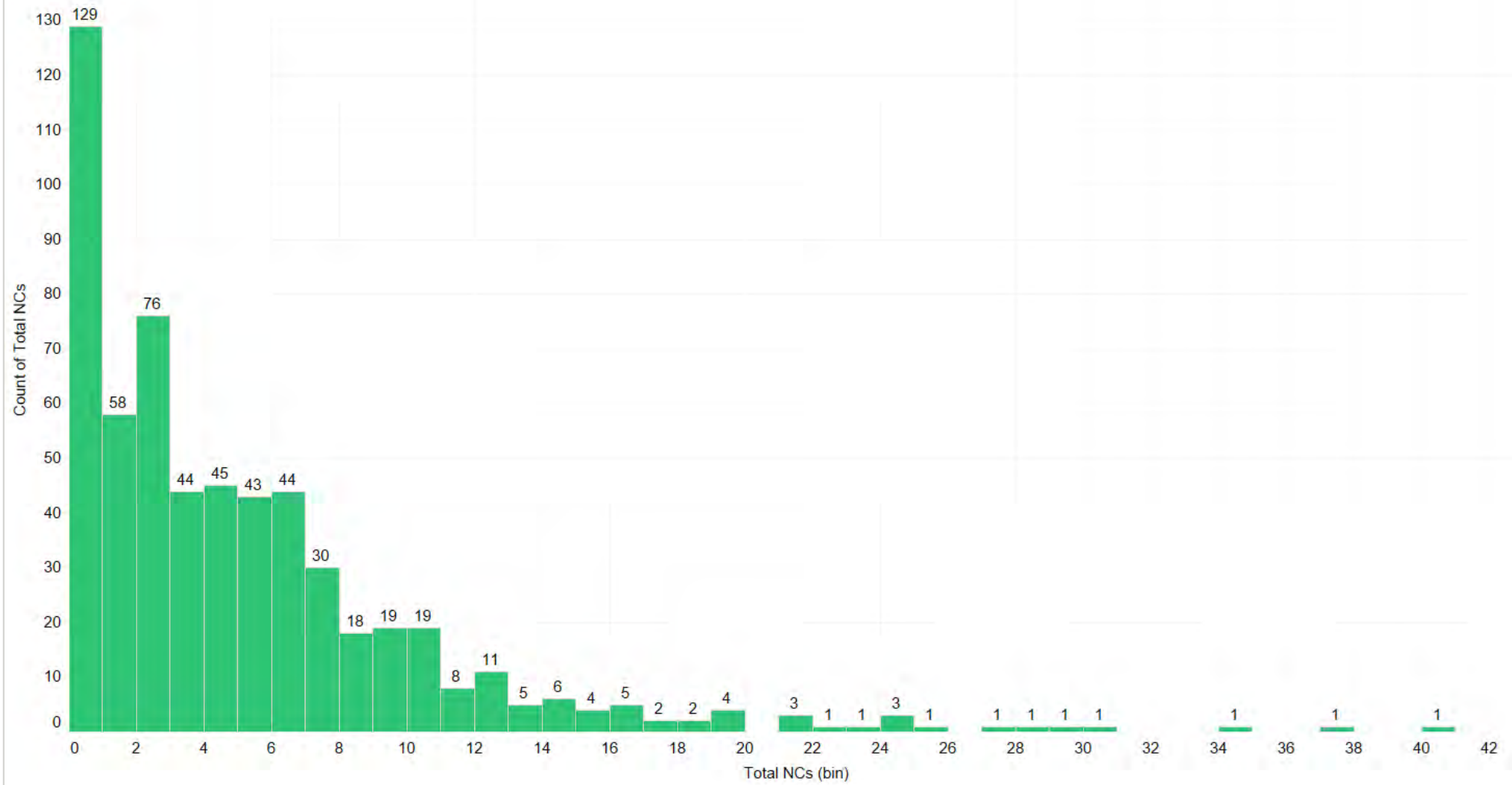
Descriptive Analytics

The histogram shows that 0 NCs is the most frequent outcome of RSPO P&C 2018 assessments.



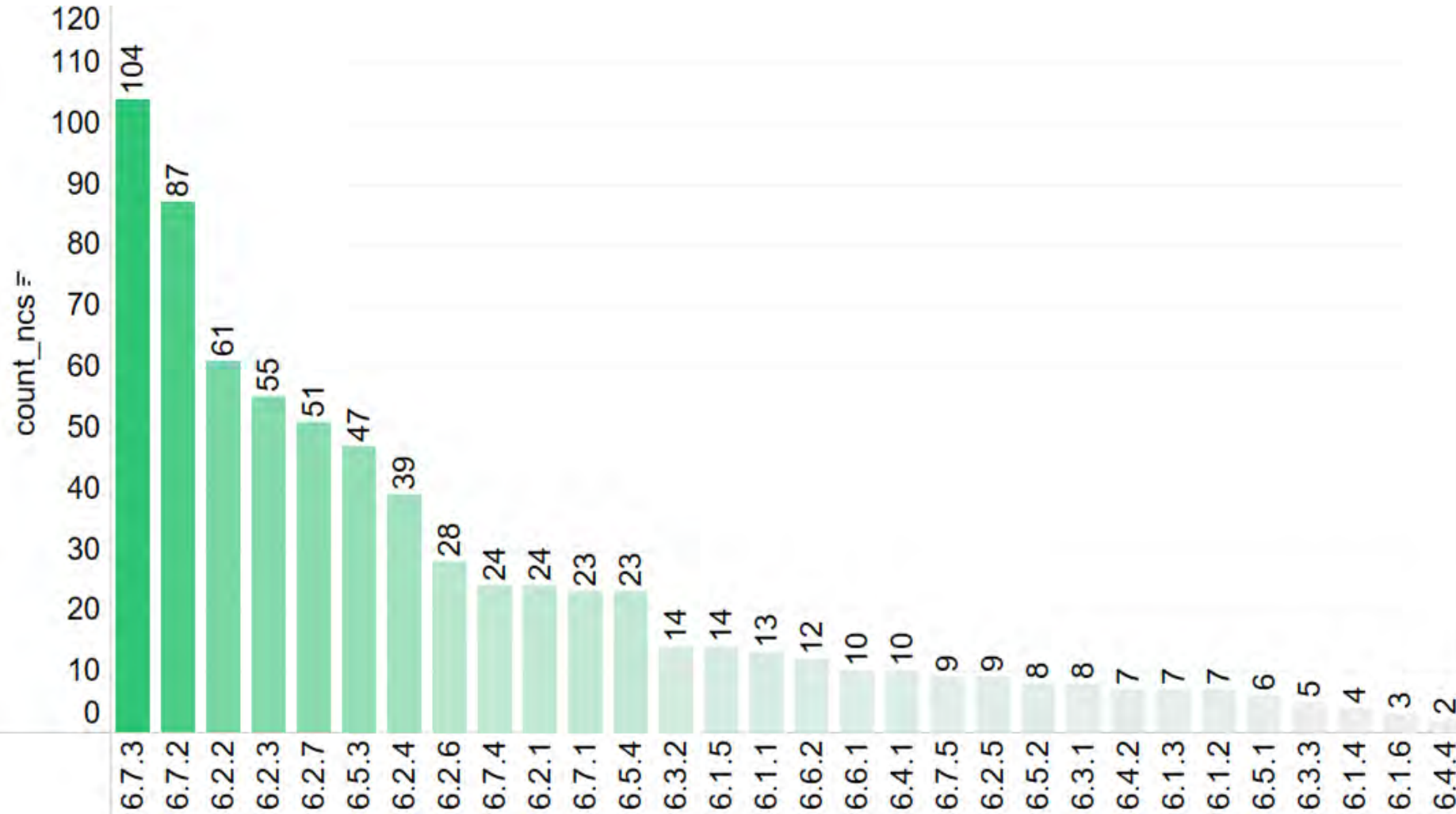
Descriptive Analytics

The histogram shows that 0 NCs is the most frequent outcome of RSPO P&C 2018 assessments.



**Is this good
or bad?**

Descriptive Analytics

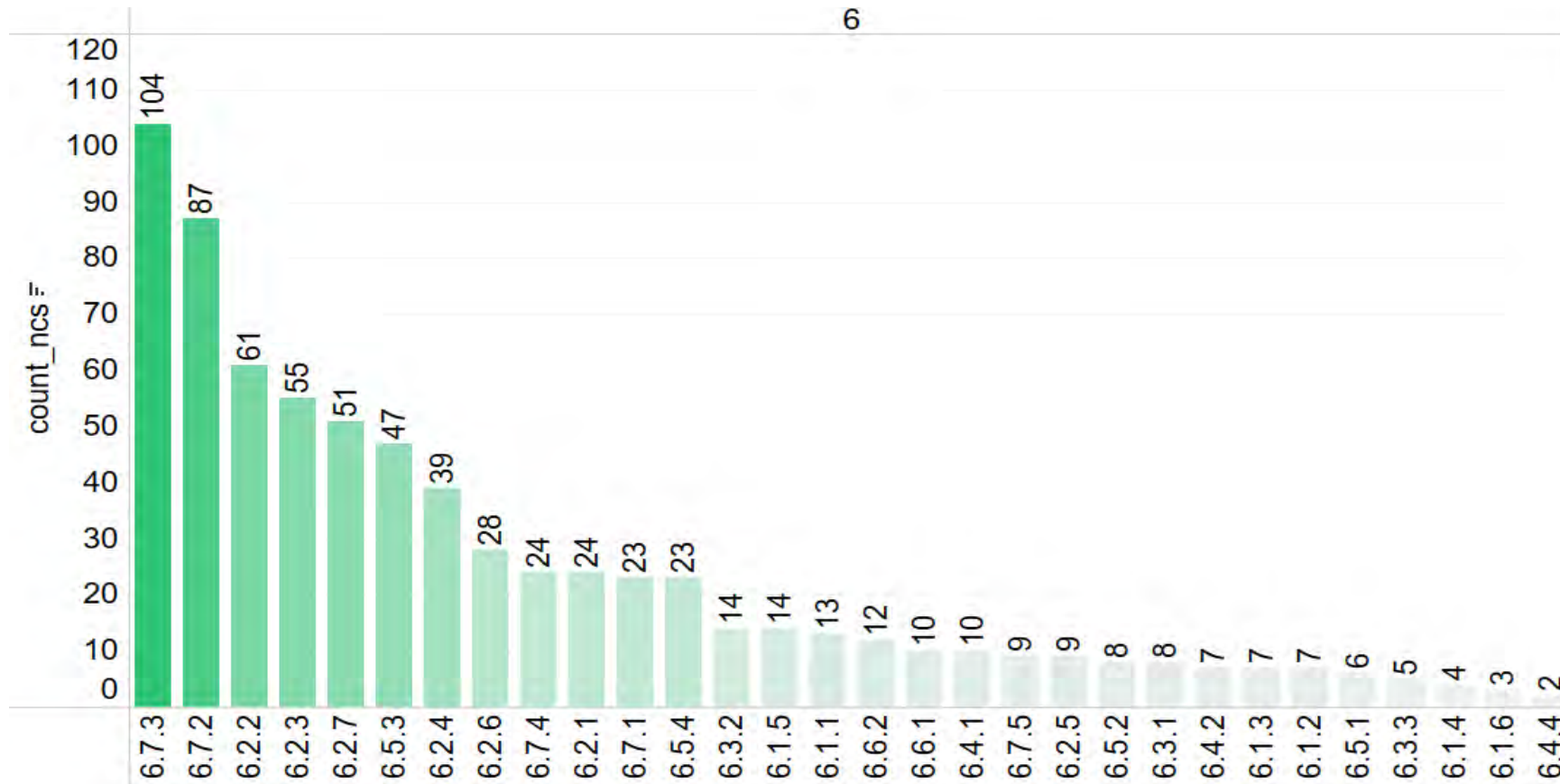


Principle 6: Respect Workers' Rights and Conditions

The histogram shows the distribution of NCs across RSPO P&C 2018 principle 6 indicators.

Descriptive Analytics

The histogram shows the distribution of NCs across RSPO P&C 2018 principle 6 indicators.



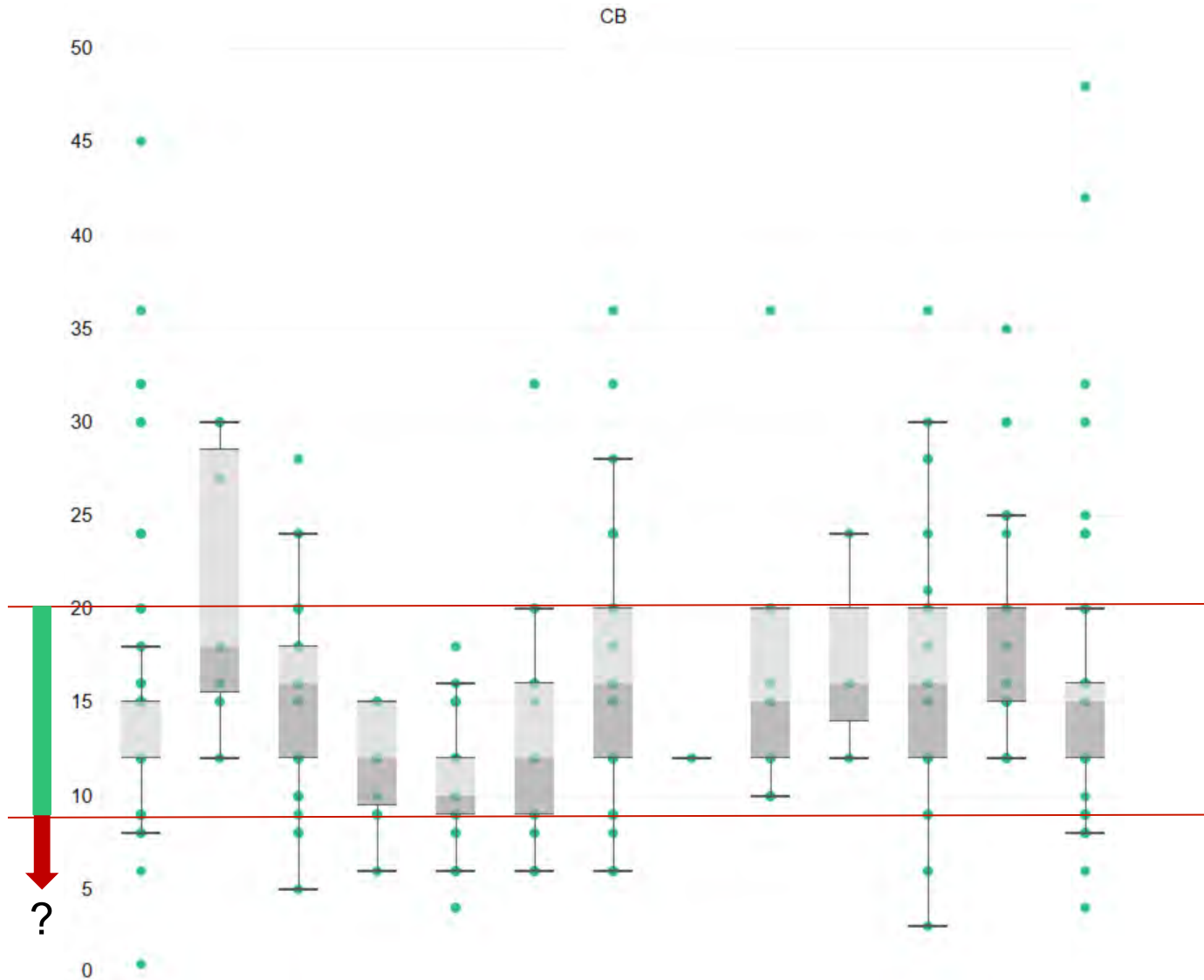
Principle 6: Respect Workers' Rights and Conditions



Is this a surprise?

Is e.g. 6.7.3 not so relevant?

CAB person-days spent per audit



Red lines describe the “normal” range for audit durations.

Below the line (red arrow) shows audits where duration is so little that level of sampling and rigour is at question.

The data analysis shows that CAB efforts are not balanced.

Data also shows CABs that potentially “underaudit” their CH.

CAB avg person-days per audit in different countries



The map shows that CAB level of effort is higher in South-East Asia compared to Latin America and Africa. This is a risk in ASI's view.

What do CABs think about this?

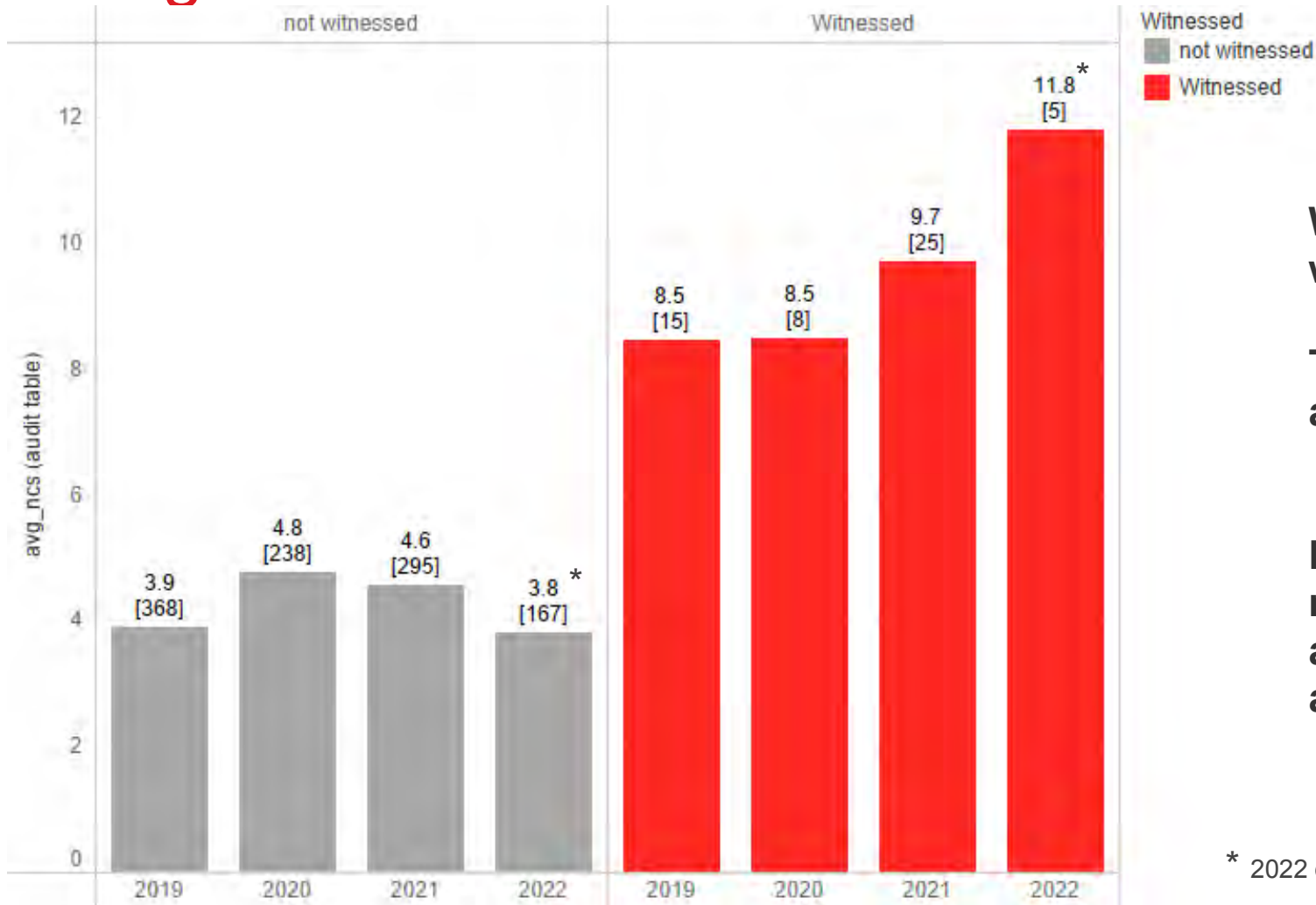
CAB avg number of auditors per audit



The map shows that CAB audit teams are larger in South-East Asia compared to Latin America and Africa. This is a risk in ASI's view.

What do CABs think about this?

The “Witness effect”: RSPO CABs raise much more NCs when being witnessed



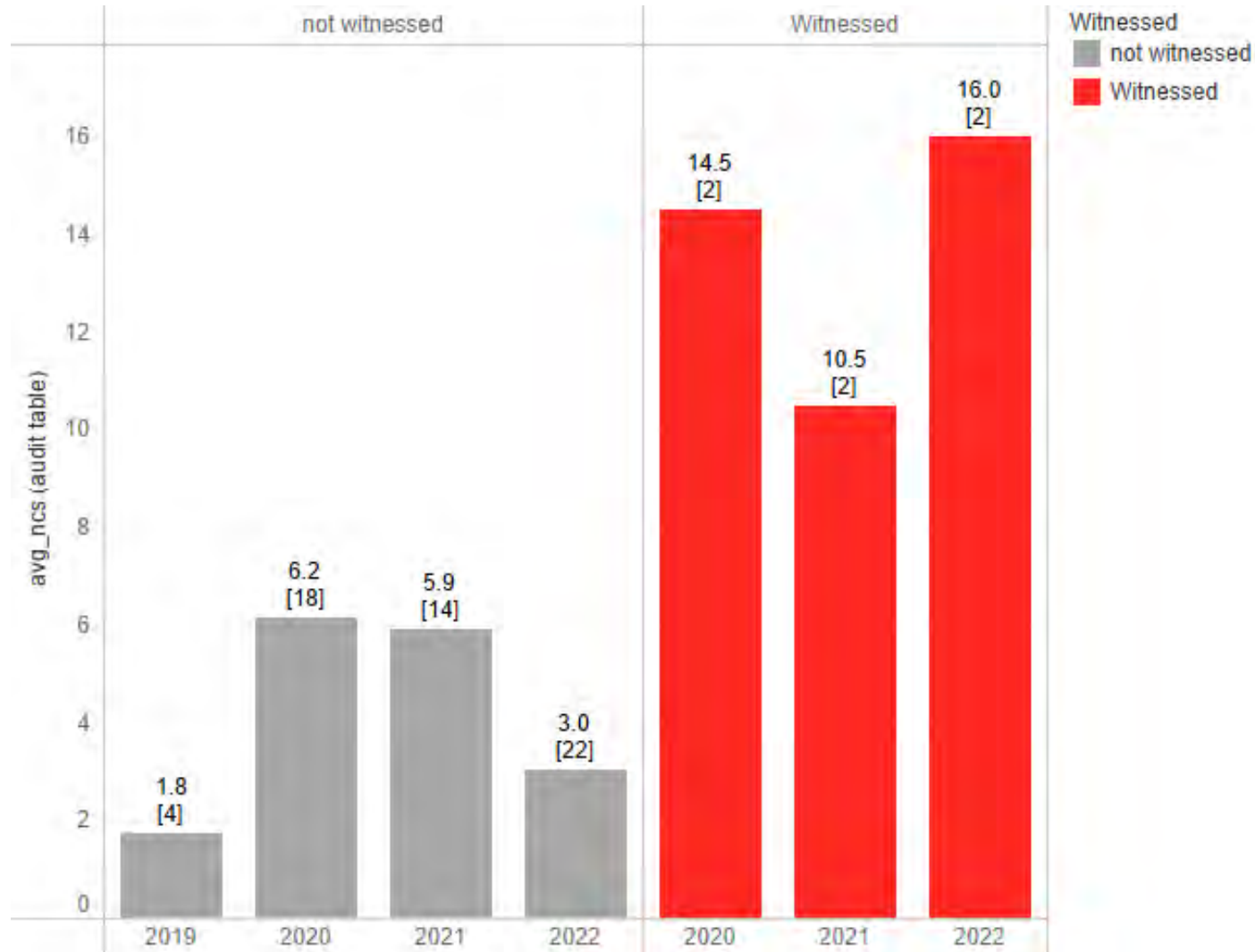
WHY do CABs not raise findings when ASI is not present?

The witness effect and the trend are alarming signals.

Please note: such data insights raise transparency and thus better allow to hold individual CABs and auditors accountable.

* 2022 data gathering still ongoing, data not final

Example: the witness effect for CAB A





CAB raised a total of 343 NCs in 2019-2022 (only P&C 2018) in 54 assessments.

Of these, 82 NCs (24 % of all NCs) were raised in 6 assessments (9% of all assessments) which were witnessed by ASI.

The performance AND the integrity of this CAB and its auditors are at question.

Example: the witness effect for 3 auditors

La Id	Witnessed	count_audits	Total NCs	
LA13	Witnessed	1	20	20.0
	not witnessed	11	39	3.5
LA224	Witnessed	4	43	10.8
	not witnessed	10	32	3.2
LA276	Witnessed	1	19	19.0
	not witnessed	6	26	4.3

Witnessed
 Witnessed
 not witnessed

The witness effect is also clearly visible at the level of individual auditors.

Are CABs happy with “one-day-audit wonders” of their auditors? What will you do about it?

ASI expects improved CAB performance. We will increase our oversight and enforce sanctions where needed. On the contrary, good performing CABs will be rewarded.

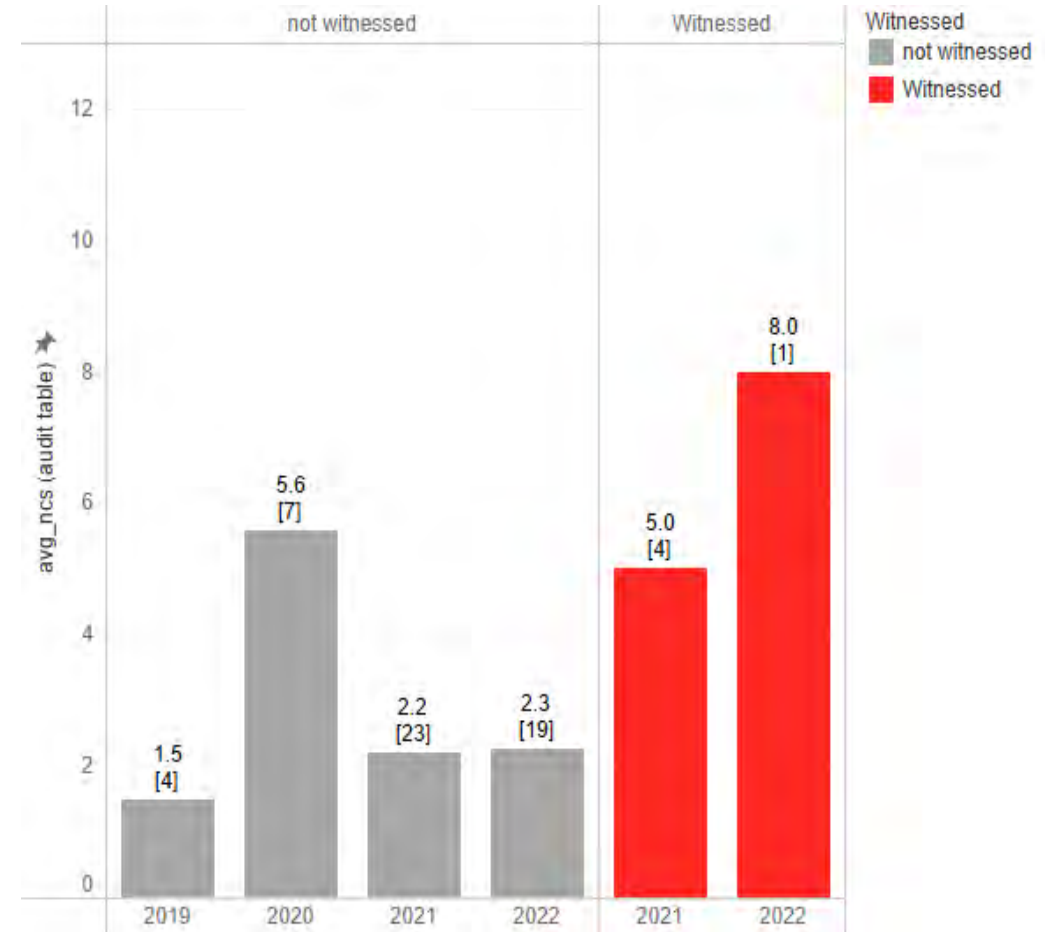
Example 2: CAB B transfer strategy

CAB B has a very low number of initial certifications audits compared to recertification audits (1:6 ratio).

This means they are mainly taking over certificates that were with other CABs before.

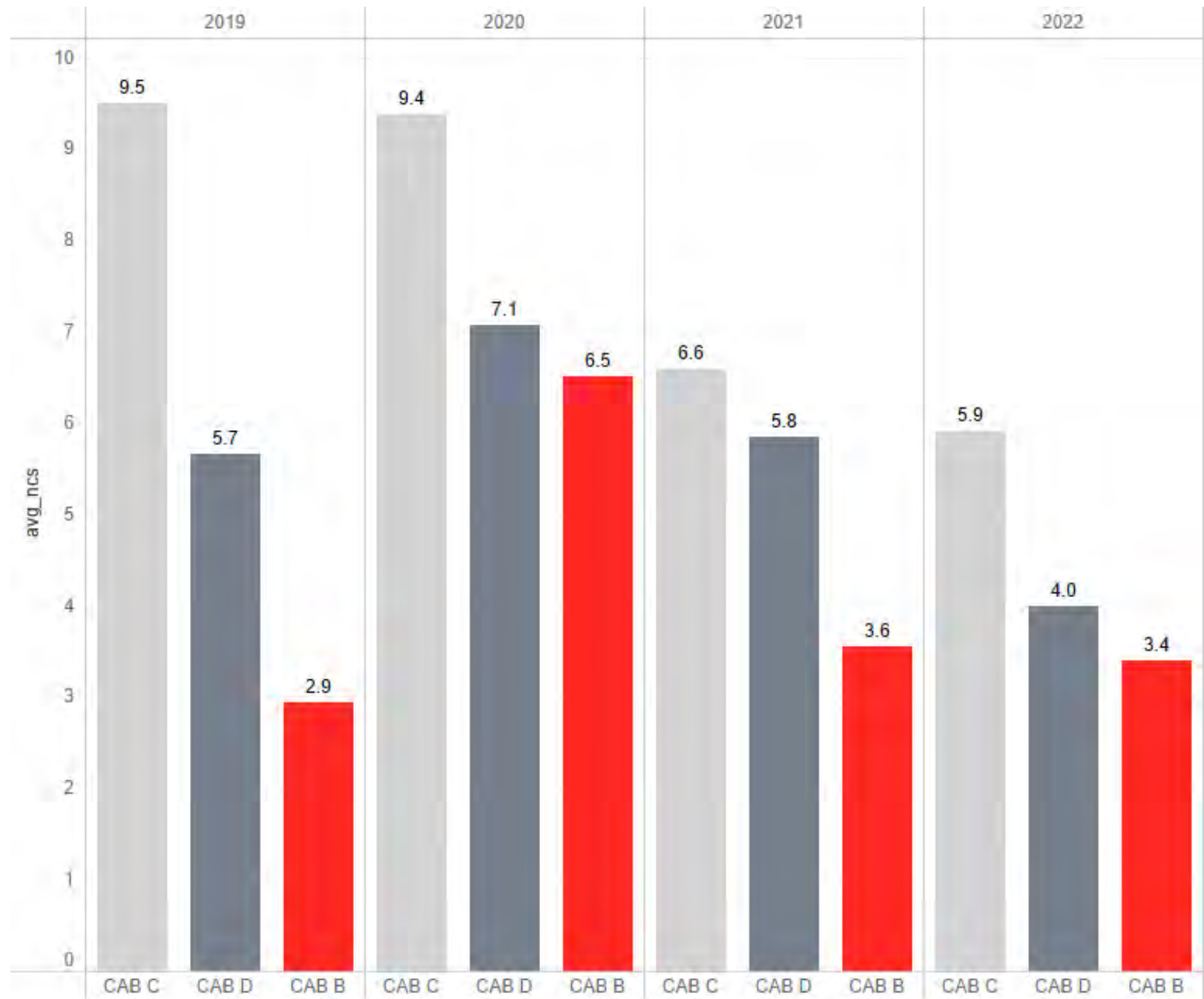
We identified 8 specific cases where certificates that transferred from two main competitors to CAB B. We did not find any transfer in the opposite direction.

But how are they winning certificates over?



Example 2: CAB B transfer strategy

On country level, **CAB B** raises systematically less NCs than competitors.



Example 2: CAB B transfer strategy

Looking into specific certificates suggests a **reduction of NCs after the transfer.**

CAB C	ASA1	201 7	6 Major	5 Minor	11 Total NCs
CAB C	ASA2	201 8	8 Major	3 Minor	11 Total NCs
CAB C	ASA3	201 9	4 Major	2 Minor	6 Total NCs
CAB B	ASA4	202 1	0 Major	0 Minor	0 Total NCs
CAB B	RC	202 2	1 Major	0 Minor	1 Total NCs



**What do CABs
think about it?**

Example 2: CAB B transfer strategy

Looking into specific certificates suggests a **reduction of NCs after the transfer.**

CAB C	ASA1	201 7	6 Major	5 Minor	11 Total NCs
CAB C	ASA2	201 8	8 Major	3 Minor	11 Total NCs
CAB C	ASA3	201 9	4 Major	2 Minor	6 Total NCs
CAB B	ASA4	202 1	0 Major	0 Minor	0 Total NCs
CAB B	RC	202 2	1 Major	0 Minor	1 Total NCs



CABs that do not adhere to highest standard of impartiality and competence will face consequences from ASI.

Contents

2023 preview

- ASI focus areas
- Assessment approaches

Outlook on 2023 focus areas

Enhanced, **data-driven** risk based approach

- Continue data analysis (witness effect, irregularities such as duplicate audits and copy-paste of report content)
- Evaluation and cross reference over the supply chain information, landbank, yields, increments on production, extraction ratios. Comparison on time and region of the evolution of the production of the CH.

Desk Reviews to review procedures for **social auditing** and witnessing CAB implementation of **labour auditing guidance**

Generally: strong assessment **focus on stakeholder engagement, labour rights and land rights**



Integration of ASI - RSPO Incidents platform



RSPO and ASI is continuously monitoring incidents in the media, these incidents are appraised and actions are taken that could lead in to more investigation, Witness Assessments and Compliance Assessments

On 2022:

- 3 full compliance assessments.
- 2 Special Investigations
- 5 CAB requirements

Risk Based Approach is the focus of the ASI Assessments and in 2023 the new RSPO Complaints and Appeals Procedure will be implemented.



MONGABAY



Bloomberg
NEWS

TheStar

El Comercio

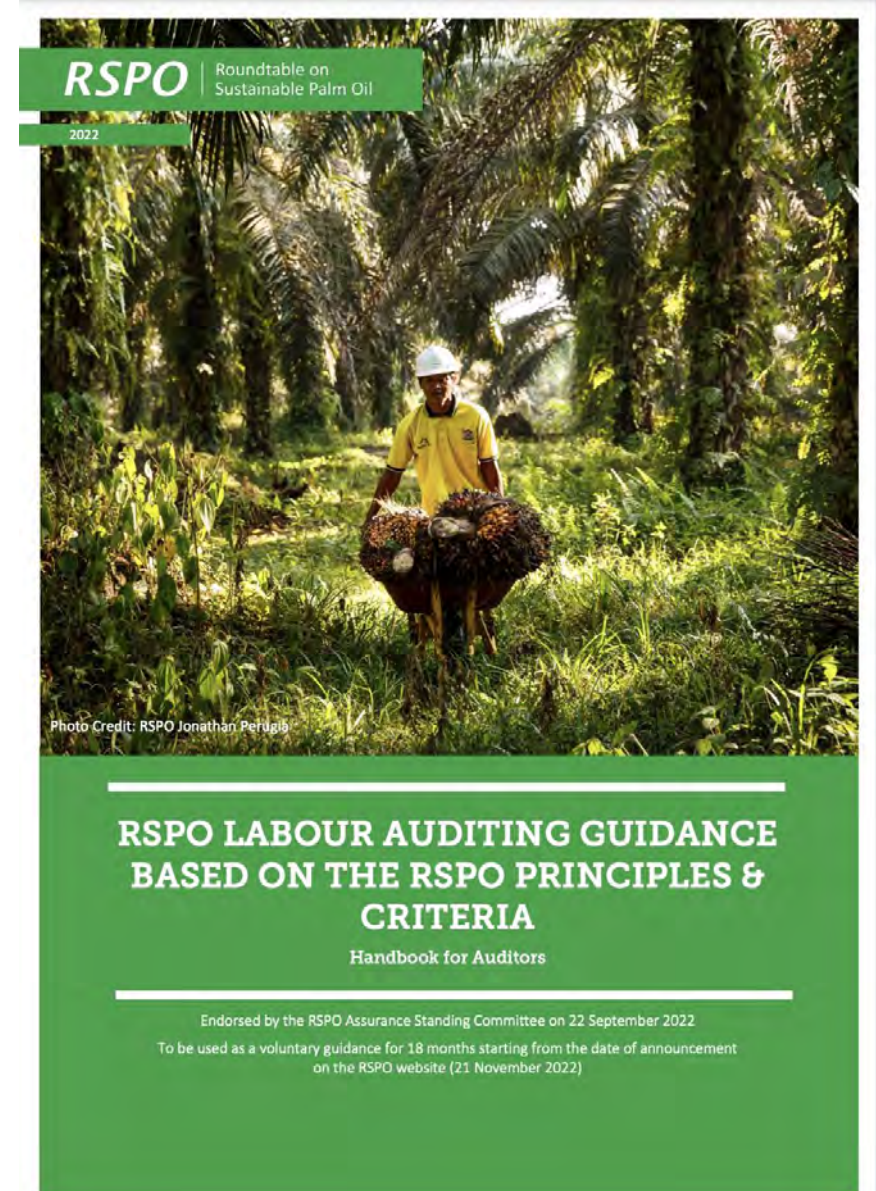
RSPO Labour Auditing Guidance

RSPO and ASI agreed on the following way forward:

- ASI will only raise OFIs against the Guidance, to identify CAB performance and progress
- ASI may raise NCs based on ISO requirements.
- ASI may raise NCs based on P&C requirements.
- ASI to enforce the presence of auditors with social competence as required on RSPO P&C CS 4.8.8

CABs are expected to review the current system against the RSPO Guidance and ISO 17021 Annex A.

How effective are the current CAB procedures in light of social auditing?



Violation of workers' rights

Deep dive into certification practices, compliance, issues, and patterns pertaining to workers' rights in Malaysia and Indonesia

Applicable requirements: 3.4, 6.1 until 6.7

Approach

- Direct stakeholder engagement
- Assessments
- Desk review on SIA

Target selection based on stakeholder input, RSPO secretariat, incidents, NC analysis

Timeline: 2023

Report with findings and recommendations will be made available to RSPO Secretariat

Violation of land rights

Deep dive into certification practices, compliance, issues, and patterns pertaining land rights in LATAM, West Africa and Indonesia

Applicable requirements: 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8

Approach

- Direct stakeholder engagement
- Assessments

Target selection based on stakeholder input, RSPO secretariat incidents, NC analysis

Timeline: 2023

Report with findings and recommendations will be made available to RSPO Secretariat

On-ground verification assessment of Sime Darby Plantation Berhad

In the next 21 months, ASI will increase the number of Compliance and Witness assessments on SDPB's current or future Certification Bodies.

Sime Darby CABs	Num. Cert	Ext. Ass.
BSI	24	3
MUTU	12	2
SIRIM	10	2
Control Union	9	2
SGS ID	4	1
SCS	3	1
GGC	1	1

Any questions or comments?



RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

Updates from RSPO Secretariat
(RSPO Supply Chain Certification)

Shazaley Abdullah
Head, Certification



www.rspo.org

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

23 - 25 May 2023

We will be back in

15:00



www.rspo.org



RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

**SOCIALIZATION: RSPO Rules on Market
Communication and Claims**

Shazaley Abdullah
Head, Certification



www.rspo.org



Overview of RSPO Rules on Market Communications & Claims 2022

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM
Bogota D.C.
24 May 2023

Shazaley Abdullah, Head of Certification



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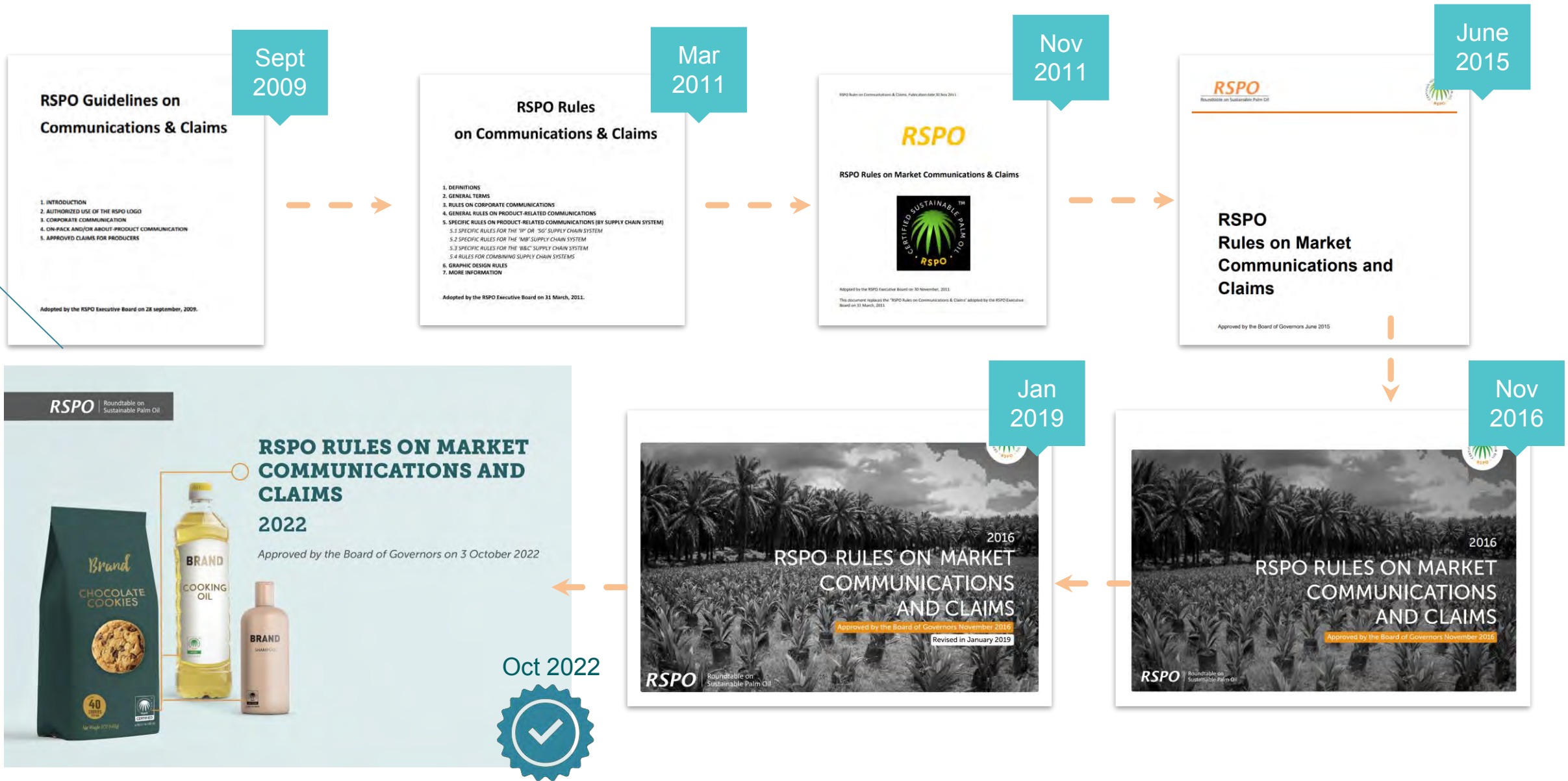
1. Background
2. Introduction
3. Overview & Key Updates
4. Q&A





BACKGROUND

HISTORICAL REVISION OF THE DOCUMENT



REVISION PROCESS TIMELINE



KEY UPDATES

PUBLIC CONSULTATION OVERVIEW

Accepted:	
Partially Accepted:	6
Rejected:	
Not applicable:	28
	27
	<hr/>
	113

Public Consultation: Nov 2021- Jan 2022

TOTAL NUMBER OF
COMMENTS RECEIVED:

113

RSPO RULES ON MARKET COMMUNICATIONS AND CLAIMS 2022

Approved by the Board of Governors on 3 October 2022



Translation:

- Spanish
- Polish
- Italian
- French
- Thai
- Japanese
- Chinese

DOCUMENT ON WEBSITE

Step 1: Visit www.rspo.org
Step 2: Click on Resources
Step 3: Click on Trademark

The screenshot shows the RSPO website's resources page. The browser address bar displays 'rspo.org/resources/'. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Search members', 'Standards Review 2022-2023', 'News & events', 'Resources', and 'Contact us'. The main header features the RSPO logo and navigation links: 'WHY SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL?', 'WHO WE ARE', 'OUR IMPACT', and 'GET INVOLVED'. A search bar is present with the text 'Search for a specific resource or browse the main directory.' Below the search bar are filters for 'Language', 'Filetype', and 'Publication Date', along with a 'Search in archive' checkbox. A 'Spotlight' section displays four document cards: 'RSPO P&C for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil (2018)', 'RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard 2020', 'RSPO ISH Standard 2019', and 'RSPO Jurisdictional Approach'. On the left, a 'Directory' sidebar lists various categories, with 'Trademark' highlighted by a blue arrow. Another blue arrow points from the 'Resources' link in the top navigation bar to the main content area.

Directory

- Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP)
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Certification
- Complaints
- Conferences and Events
- GeoRSPO
- Hotspot Hub
- Human Rights and Social Standards (HRSS)
- Impact Reports
- Membership
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- New Planting Procedure (NPP)
- Remediation and Compensation Procedures (RaCP)
- RSPO Governance
- RSPO Reports
- RSPO Research Documents
- RSPO Rules on Market Communications Claims
- Shared Responsibility
- Smallholders
- Standards
- Trademark
- Trainers

RESOURCES

Search for a specific resource or browse the main directory.

Search...

Language Filetype Publication Date Search in archive

SEARCH

Spotlight

- RSPO P&C for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil (2018) PDF/ 2.44MB
- RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard 2020 PDF/ 1.23MB
- RSPO ISH Standard 2019 PDF/ 3.00MB
- RSPO Jurisdictional Approach PDF/ 32.33KB



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO RSPO RULES ON MARKET COMMUNICATIONS & CLAIMS 2022



RSPO Rules on Market
Communications & Claims
2022



Approved on
3 October 2022



Transition period of 12
months before these
rules become effective



Some IT development work
will need to be carried out by
the RSPO in order to ensure
members are able to comply
with the revised rules

INTRODUCTION TO RSPO RULES ON MARKET COMMUNICATIONS & CLAIMS 2022

3.1

This document sets **mandatory requirements** for all RSPO members when making any **communication about RSPO membership and the use of RSPO certified palm oil products.**

This document is designed to enhance the credibility of the RSPO Trademark & RSPO Claims.

NEW

3.2

The RSPO Trademark licence shall be **applied under the Parent Entity level** whereby the Parent Entity shall represent all entities within its group.

3.3

For RSPO SCC or RSPO P&C certified members, this document will form part of the **audit requirements**. Therefore, failure to comply with any of the requirements will be considered as an NC. For non-certified members & non-RSPO members, breaches of these rules will be dealt by the RSPO Secretariat accordingly.

INTRODUCTION TO RSPO RULES ON MARKET COMMUNICATIONS & CLAIMS 2022

3.4

RSPO members wishing to use the RSPO Trademark must hold a trademark licence from RSPO. This will be granted upon acceptance as a member. Existing members can apply via the MyRSPO portal.

3.5

RSPO reserves the right to publish any cases of unauthorized communication, to request the offending organization to comply with these rules, to make amends, and/or to take legal action against any members who engage in “unauthorized” claims.

TYPES OF LOGO



RSPO Corporate Logo

Can be used by RSPO
Secretariat only



RSPO Trademark

Can be used by all
members*



RSPO Label

Can be used by RSPO
certified members*

**Members are required to have a valid TM licence & SCC (if applicable)*

RSPO LABEL OPTIONS



RSPO Label

Can be used by RSPO certified members*



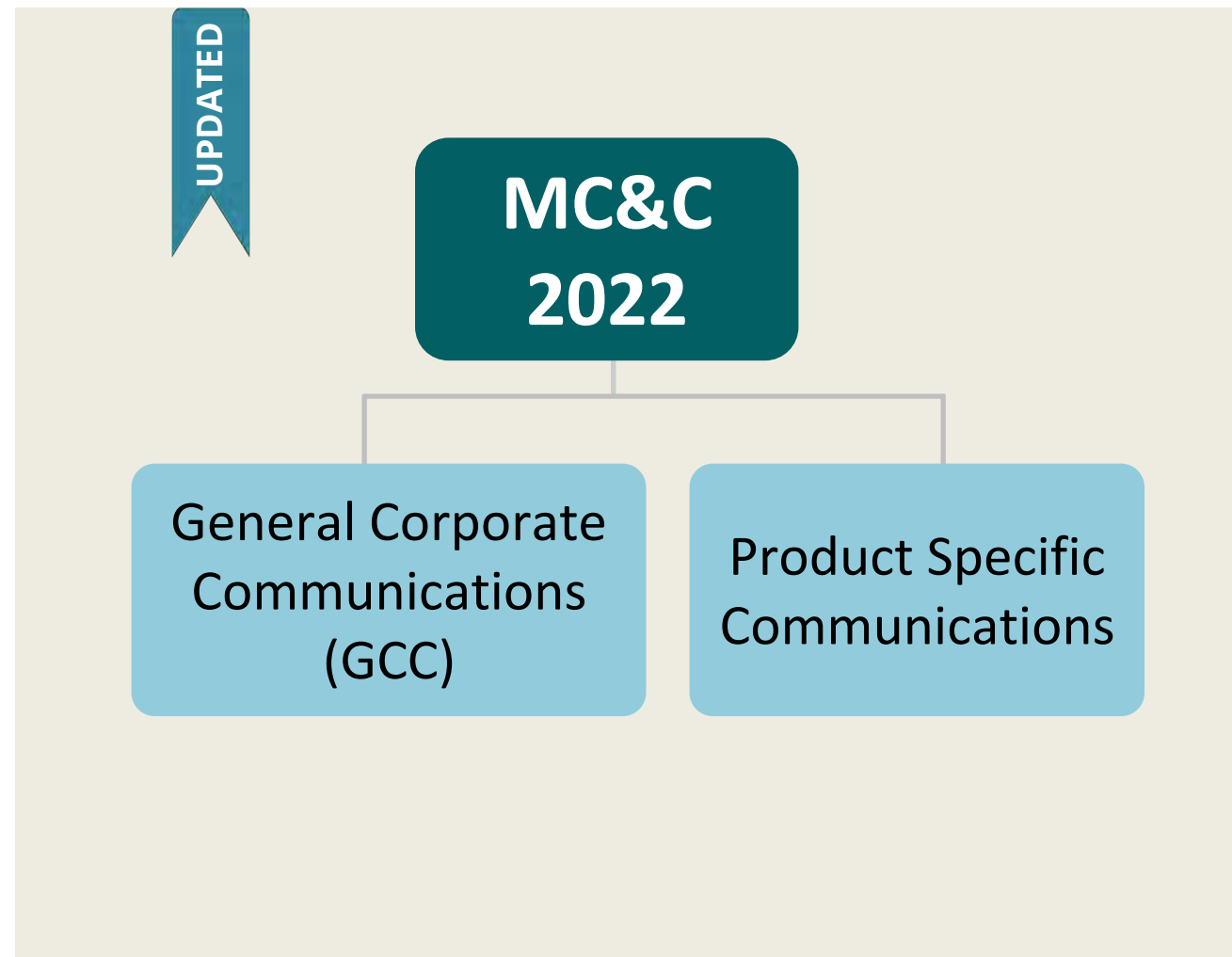
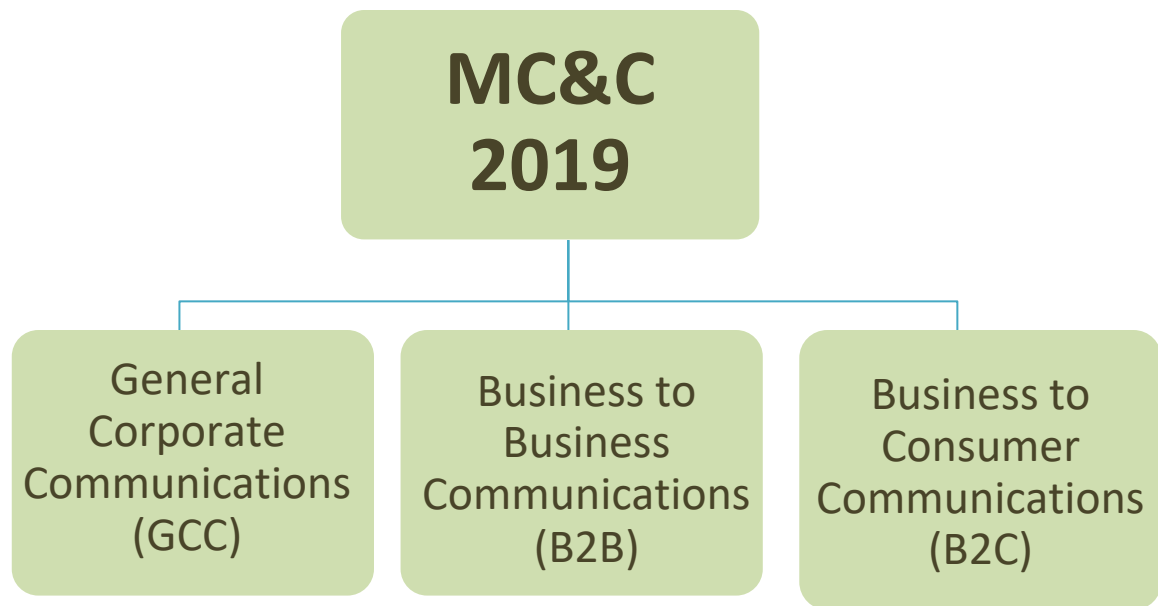
**Members are required to have a valid TM licence & SCC (if applicable)*



OVERVIEW & KEY UPDATES OF THE DOCUMENT

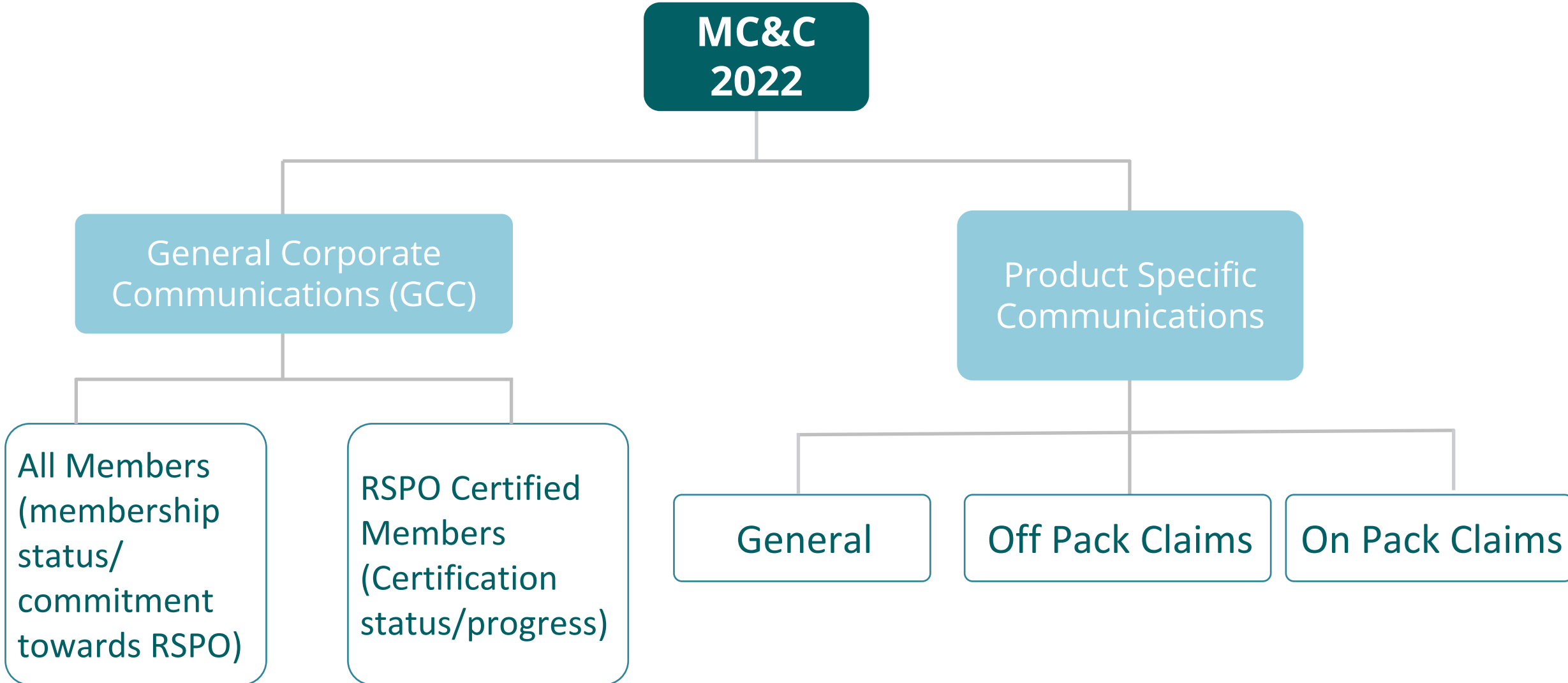
KEY UPDATES

OVERVIEW COMPARISON



KEY UPDATES

MC&C 2022 OVERVIEW



KEY UPDATES

GENERAL CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS (GCC)

4.1 Corporate communication is one made by any RSPO member that highlights its RSPO membership and/or its commitment to the principles of RSPO. Corporate communication is a “non-product related” claim.

UPDATED

4.2 In corporate communications, a member is allowed to:

- A. display its RSPO membership status
- B. display the RSPO web address (www.rspo.org)
- C. state that the member supports the work of RSPO
- D. state the member’s history with regard to RSPO
- E. Use the RSPO Trademark with a valid trademark licence number to promote its membership



KEY UPDATES

GENERAL CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS (GCC)



4.5 RSPO certified members are allowed to make statements that highlight their RSPO certification status and product related claims in their corporate communication tools. Some permitted examples include:

- “We have been sourcing RSPO certified palm oil since (YEAR).”
- “We have used (X) tonnes of RSPO certified palm oil for our products manufactured in the last year.”
- “Our company covered (X%) of palm oil derivative volumes used across all our products manufactured in (YEAR) with smallholder credits.”



COMPANY PROFILE

ABOUT US

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam.

WHAT WE DO

Our company is a global manufacturer and retailer of cosmetic and beauty products. We are committed to produce high quality products and demonstrate respect for the environment throughout each step of the process. **We have been sourcing RSPO certified palm oil since 2015.** Please visit our product page for a list of our certified sustainable products.

PRODUCT RANGE

- Skincare
- Body & Hair
- Hair Care
- FrAGRANCE

CONTACT US

+123-456-7890
www.cosmetics.com
jhelpdesk@cosmetics.com

A teal circular badge with a ribbon-like bottom edge, containing the word "NEW" in white, bold, uppercase letters.

NEW

4.6 RSPO non-certified members are allowed to make product-related claims in their corporate communication tools by doing the following:

- A. Use the RSPO Trademark with a valid trademark licence number to promote its membership of RSPO. It is sufficient for non-certified members to indicate this only once in their communication.
- B. Claim statements are limited to the following examples:
 - i. “The rate of RSPO-certified palm oil procurement was (X%). We aim to achieve (X%) sustainable procurement by fiscal year (YEAR).”
 - ii. X% of palm oil sourced by our organisation are certified through the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) supply chains as IP, SG, MB and B&C.
- A. In cases wherein an organisation/member would like to indicate their commitment to sourcing RSPO certified volumes, the statement shall be accompanied with a disclaimer: “This reported figure is not audited through RSPO Certification”.

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS



MC&C 2022

General Corporate Communications (GCC)

Product Specific Communications

All Members
(membership status/
commitment
towards RSPO)

RSPO Certified
Members
(Certification
status/progress)

General

Off Pack Claims

On Pack Claims

Module A-E applies for product specific communications

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 GENERAL

5.1.1 Product-specific communications refer to any public statement about **an individual product that contains RSPO certified sustainable palm oil**. These product-specific communications can be made **on pack and/or off pack** such as shipping documents, advertisements, flyers, brochures, posters, displays, newsletters, websites, emails, letters, offerings, invoices, (annual) reports, or media interviews.

5.1.3 Wherever the RSPO Label is displayed for product-specific communications, the applicable trademark licence number must be shown immediately under or next to the trademark or the statement itself.

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 GENERAL

NEW

5.1.5 Any organization that **does not further modify end products** or **does not need to undergo Supply Chain Certification** such as retailers, traders or distributors, **enters into any agreement** whereby the RSPO certified supplier labels products with the retailers/ traders/ distributors RSPO Trademark licence number, the following conditions shall be met:



RSPO members should be registered on the RSPO IT Platform and complete the information under 'description of products' field.

A

Both parties shall inform their certification body in writing about the agreement.



B



The RSPO certified supplier is responsible for ensuring that the buyer's RSPO Trademark licence number is used only on products that are supplied to that buyer.

C

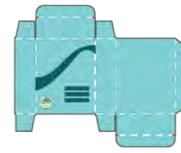
KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

UPDATED

5.1 GENERAL

5.1.6 Organisations that **do not further modify end products** or that **do not need to undergo Supply Chain Certification** such as retailers, traders, or distributors or who intend to use the RSPO Label with their own RSPO Trademark licence number in any of their product-specific communications, can do so by undergoing a remote audit. The remote audit shall be carried out as follows:



Organisation to prepare the draft artwork and design. The RSPO labels can be requested from trademark@rspo.org.



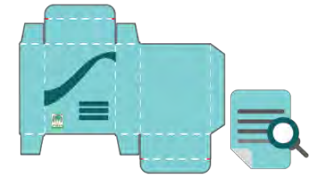
Organisation to liaise with an RSPO-accredited certification body (CB) to perform the remote audit.

A



The certification body (CB) is then responsible for submitting the approved remote audit checklist and 'Trademark Verification Statement' (which includes the organisation's name and RSPO membership number, date, outcome of the audit, list of reviewed artworks and status) through the RSPO IT Platform.

B



During the remote audit, all artworks and traceability exercises should be conducted.

D



The RSPO will review/approve the submission of the remote audit checklist and 'Trademark Verification Statement' via the RSPO IT Platform.

C



The 'Trademark Verification Statement' is valid for 12 months provided the PalmTrace licence remains valid.

E

F

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS



5.2 OFF PACK CLAIMS

5.2.1 Off pack claims are product-specific communications regarding the certified sustainable palm oil contained within the product(s) made on any communication materials such as shipping documents, advertisements, flyers, brochures, posters, displays, newsletters, websites, emails, letters, offerings, invoices, (annual) reports, or media interviews.



KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

5.3 ON PACK CLAIMS



5.3.2 Limited space issue addressed



5.3.2 One-liner claim suggestions provided



5.3.6 Members to submit end products update via the MyRSPO portal

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS



5.3 ON PACK CLAIMS

5.3.2 One-liner claim suggestions:

A. For IP/SG Certified Products:

- RSPO IP/SG CERTIFIED*
- Contains RSPO certified palm oil (IP/SG)*

B. For MB Certified Products:

- RSPO MIXED*
- Contributes to the production of RSPO certified palm oil*

C. For Partially Certified Products:

- RSPO 50% MIXED*
- Contains at least 50% RSPO certified palm oil*

D. For Products covered with B&C:

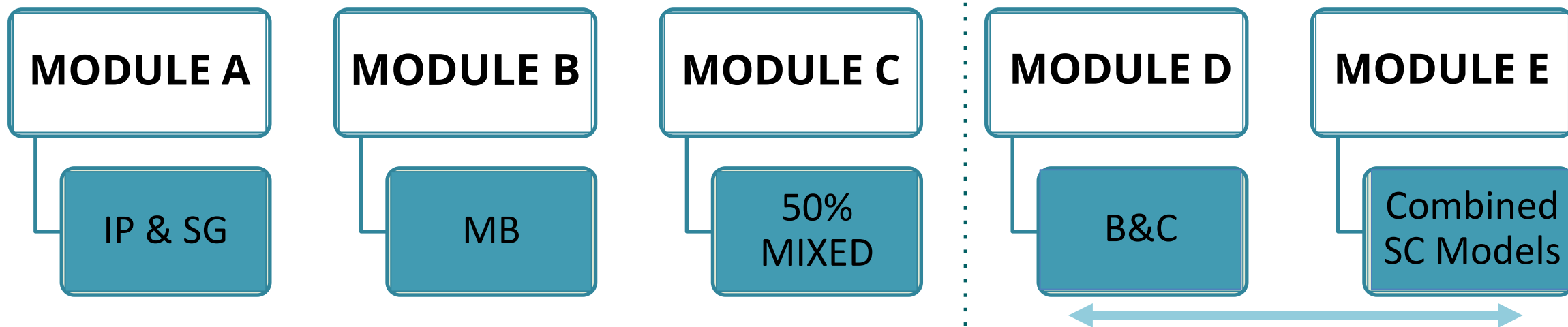
- RSPO CREDITS*
- Supports the production of RSPO certified palm oil*

***Add RSPO Trademark Licence number below or next to the claim.**

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

5.4 MODULE



UPDATED

Exchanged

Note* B&C was Module E in 2019 version

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

5.4 MODULE

Module A: Identity Preserved and Segregated Specific Rules

- 95%* of the palm oil content must be RSPO IP/SG certified
- RSPO Label package options:



RSPO Trademark **removed**
from IP & SG package



5.4 MODULE

Module B: Mass Balance Specific Rules

- 95%* of the palm oil content must be RSPO MB-certified
- RSPO Label package options:



5.4 MODULE

Module C: Partial Product Claims Specific Rules

- The member making the claim is the end product manufacturer, is an RSPO member, and is certified against the RSPO SCCS, or is an RSPO retailer member authorised to use the RSPO Trademark.
- At least 50% of the palm oil content has been supplied through an RSPO certified supply chain as IP, SG, and/or MB.
- The remaining volume of the non-certified palm oil content shall be covered by the purchase of RSPO Credits of equivalent volume

- RSPO Label Package options:



5.4 MODULE

Module D: Book and Claim Specific Rules

- RSPO members who have purchased RSPO Credits are entitled to claim their support for the production of certified sustainable palm oil. These claims can be made anywhere – in store, on-pack, in marketing materials.
- Product-Specific Communications Labelling:
 - Must use the RSPO label with the tag “CREDITS”.
 - 100% of the oil palm-based ingredients must be covered by RSPO Credits or physical certified material.

RSPO SCC Standard

4.1 Buyers of RSPO Credits can make market claims for one (1) year from the date of purchase of credits

3.9 Book and Claim audits shall be conducted once the qualifying level of 500 RSPO Credits have been claimed for a specific calendar year by an organisation. In addition, where the claim is transferred, the qualifying level of 500 RSPO Credits applies to the organisation to which the claim is transferred.

KEY UPDATES

PRODUCT SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIONS



UPDATED

5.4 MODULE

Module E: Combined Supply Chain Models Specific Rules

- Where a mixture of inputs supplied through different RSPO supply chain models are present in a product, the following guidelines are applicable:

Segregated (SG) claim can be made

$$75\%_{IP} + 20\%_{SG} + 5\%_{CREDITS} = \geq 95\%*$$

Mass Balance (MB) claim can be made

$$65\%_{SG} + 30\%_{MB} + 5\%_{CREDITS} = \geq 95\%*$$

Mass Balance (MB) claim can be made

$$50\%_{IP} + 25\%_{SG} + 20\%_{MB} + 5\%_{CREDITS} = \geq 95\%*$$

Partial product claim can be made

$$55\%_{IP/SG/MB} + 45\%_{CREDITS} = \geq 50\%$$

Partial product claim can be made

$$35\%_{IP} + 20\%_{SG} + 10\%_{MB} + 35\%_{CREDITS} = \geq 50\%$$

Book & Claim claim can be made

$$45\%_{SG} + 55\%_{CREDITS} = < 50\%$$

KEY UPDATES ANNEX

Clearance area indicated

Minimum sizes specified for every logo design



Figure 5 : Clearance areas and minimum sizes

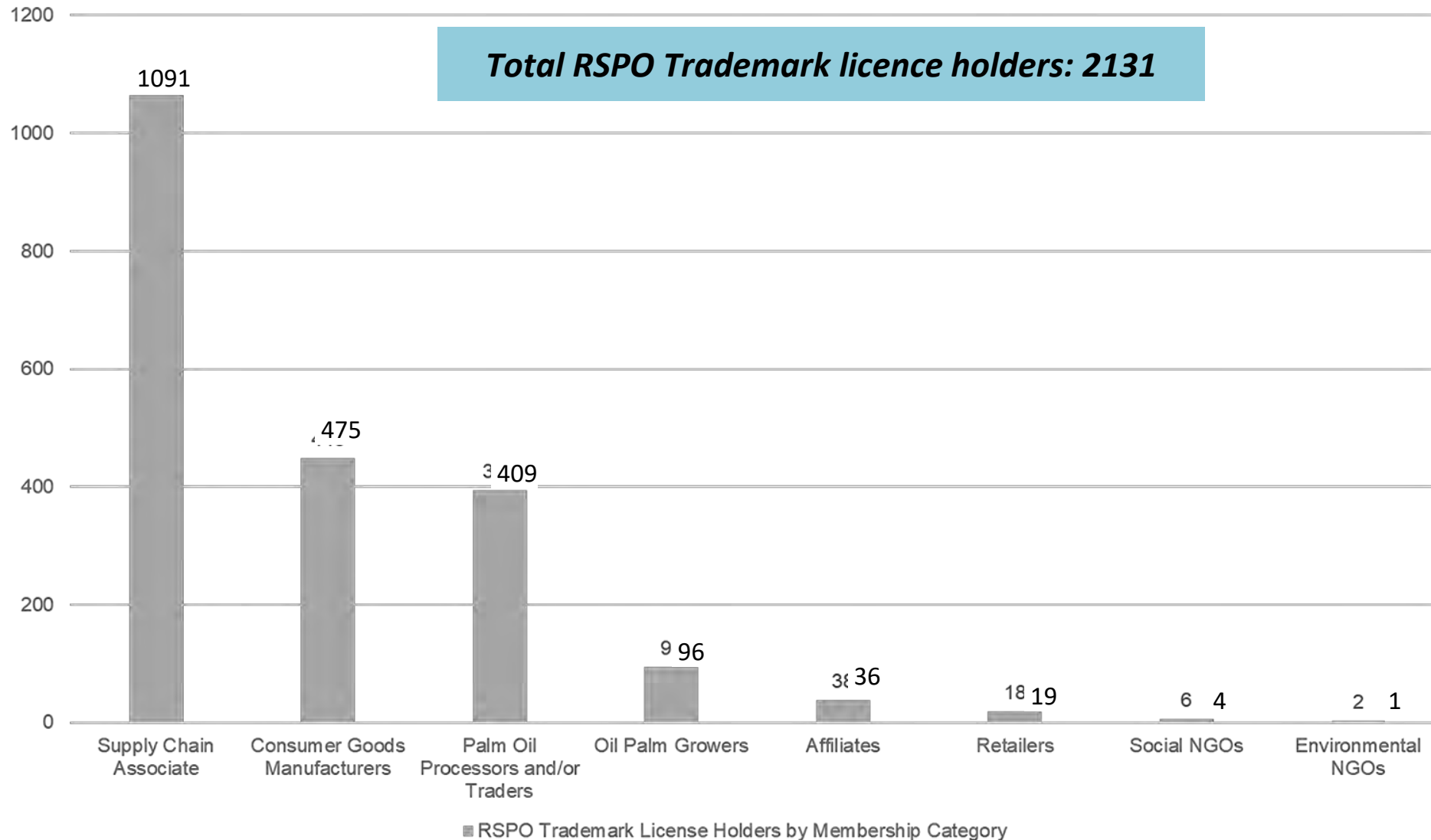


RSPO TRADEMARK LICENCE STATISTICS

RSPO TRADEMARK LICENCE STATISTICS



RSPO Trademark License Holders by Membership Category



Data as of 30 April 2023

RSPO TRADEMARK LICENCE STATISTICS



RSPO Label used on over 590 products in about 60 countries worldwide.



THANK YOU

Contact us at:
trademark@rspo.org

RSPO CB INTERPRETATION FORUM

QUESTION & ANSWER



www.rspo.org

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THANK YOU!



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