



RSPO PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA PUBLIC SUMMARY REPORT

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited

RSPO Membership No.: 1-0234-17-000-00

Certification Unit: CPI mill and CPP mill and its supply bases
(multiple-mill scope)

296 Moo 2, Salui Sub District, Thasae District, Chumporn 86140,
Thailand

Certificate No.	BVC-RSPO-20170605-1
Issue Date	5 June 2017
Expiry Date	8 December 2020

Assessment Type	Date of Assessment
Main Assessment	13-15 August 2015 (by TUV NORD Integra)
Annual Surveillance Assessment 01	19-23 December 2016
Annual Surveillance Assessment 02	25-28 September 2017
Annual Surveillance Assessment 03	
Annual Surveillance Assessment 04	

PUBLIC SUMMARY INFORMATION

BV Contract Number	TH.2477099_R1	Date	5 October 2016
Company Name	Chumporn Palm Oil Public Company Limited		
Parent Company Name	NA		
Company Address	296 Moo 2, Salui Sub District, Thasae District, Chumporn 86140		
Country	Thailand		
Contact Person	Mrs. Yada Sawassri	Contact Details	yada@cpi-th.com + 66 081 893 4804
Company e-mail	yada@cpi-th.com	Website	www.cpi-th.com
Certification Scope	Production of CPO and Palm Kernel at (CPI and CPP mill : multiple-mill) using Module E: Mass Balance which FFB supplied from their own estates (CPI1-CPI5)		
Supply Chain Module	Module E: CPO Mills- Mass Balance;		
POM Capacity	60 tons/hr for CPI mill 45 tons/hr for CPP mill	Total Estates	5 estates
Annual FFB Produced (MT)	45,887.51 tons (during Jan-Dec 2018)		
Annual CSPO Produced (MT)	8,397.41	Annual CSPO Sold (MT)	5,113.34
Annual CSPK Produced (MT)	2,413.68	Annual CSPK Sold (MT)	1,563.74

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

Short Form	Meanings
CHRA	Chemical Health Risk Assessment
CPO	Crude Palm Oil
CU	Certification Unit
DID	Department of Drainage and Irrigation, Malaysia
DOE	Department of Environment, Malaysia
EFB	Empty Fruit Bunch
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System
EQA	Environmental Quality Act
ERT	Endangered, Rare and Threatened species
FFA	Free Fatty Acids
FFB	Fresh Fruit Bunches
Ha	Hectare
HCV	High Conservation Value
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
K	Potassium
kW	Kilowatt
m	Meter
Mg	Magnesium
mm	Millimeter
MT	Metric ton
N	Nitrogen
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OER	Oil Extraction Rate
OSH	Occupational Safety & Health
P	Phosphate
P & C	Principles and Criteria
PK	Palm Kernel
POM	Palm Oil Mill
POME	Palm Oil Mill Effluent
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
Sdn Bhd	Sendirian Berhad (Private Limited)
SEIA	Social and Environment Impact Assessment
Sg	Sungai
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPC	Senior Plantation Controller
USECHH	Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health
WHO	World Health Organization

1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

The assessment for Chumporn Palm Oil PCL has been conducted against **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Principles and Criteria for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil 2013** and **RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard dated 21 November 2014** by **Bureau Veritas Certification Hong Kong Limited** during 25-28 September 2017.

Scope of the certification assessment certification includes the production of CPI and CPP mills (multiple-mill) and its supply base according to the RSPO standard requirement stated above.

The feature of the Chumporn Palm Oil PCL comprises of company's own plantations where produce less than 15% of the total FFB to be processed by own palm oil mills (CPI and CPP), crushing mill and refinery. For both crushing mill and refinery where are located at the same boundary of CPI mill have now been certified RSPO SCC separately. The company has been a member of the RSPO since 15 June 2009 with membership no. 1-0234-17-000-00.

For CPI mill and their supply bases commenced operations almost the last four decades with a processing capacity of 60 metric tonnes of FFB per hour for CPI mill. While the processing capacity of CPP mill is 45 metric tonnes of FFB per hour. The total combined land area of the estates is 3,218.62 hectares (Ha) of which 2,972.47Ha had been planted with oil palm.

1.2 Location and Description of the Certification Unit

Overview of the Palm Oil Mill and its supply base location is simplified in the Table 1 and Table 2 below. Details and location maps of the supply base for the CU can be referred in Appendix 6, respectively.

Table 1: Location and Capacity of the Palm Oil Mill

Name of the Palm Oil Mill	Plant Capacity (MT/Hour)	GPS Coordinate		Location Address
		Longitude	Latitude	
CPI mill	60	10°50'30.0"N	99°13'16.4"E	296 Moo 2, Salui Sub District, Thasae District, Chumporn 86140, Thailand
CPP mill	45	10°57'22.9"N	99°24'19.9"E	89/9 Moo.9, Saithong Subdistrict, Bangsaphannoi District, Prachuabkirikhan

Table 2: Location of the Supply Base

No.	Name of the Supply Base	GPS Coordinate		Location Address
		Longitude	Latitude	
1	CPI1	10°56'50.6"N	99°24'22.4"E	1/29 Moo 6 Khaochairat Subdistrict, Pathiu District, Chumporn
2	CPI2	11°01'48.4"N	99°23'53.6"E	89/1Moo7, Saithong Subdistrict, Bangsapannoi District, Prachuapkhirikhan
3	CPI3	10°56'46.5"N	99°20'27.4"E	95/1 Moo5 Khaochairat Subdistrict, Pathiu District, Chumporn
4	CPI4	10°40'57.6"N	99°15'56.3"E	70Moo4 Bangson Subdistrict, Pathiu District, Chumporn
5	CPI5	10°46'54.3"N	99°20'42.1"E	103/1 Moo4 Chumco Subdistrict, Pathiu District, Chumporn

It is important to note that concession license of 921-1-71 rai of CPI1 or equal to 147.36 ha where is located Moo. 6,7 and 9 of Khao Chairat sub-district, Pathiu District will expire in 2018. However, the company has now contacted to the government (Department of Forest) to renew the concession license on 1 September 2017. Renew of the concession license is their expectation. However, if the government denied to approve for renewal of the concession license, this land area will be exempted from the scope of the certification for the next surveillance audit.

1.3 Description of Supply Base and Palm Oil Mill Processing Capacity

The FFB is sourced from plantation which is directly managed by the CU as listed above. The budgeted crop yields from each estate are listed in Table 3 below. Details of transactions for the Certification Unit are tabulated in Appendix 7.

Table 1: Crop Projection and Yield

Projected Production from last 12 Months (MT)			Actual Production for this Audit Year (MT)			Projected Production for next 12 Months (MT)		
December 2016 – December 2017			1 January 2017- first date of the assessment (25 September 2017)			January – December 2018		
FFB	CPO	PK	FFB	CPO	PK	FFB	CPO	PK
42,400	7,654.51	2,339.33	28,328.76	5,113.34	1,563.74	45,887.51	8,397.41	2,413.68

- Remark:** (1) Projected production from the last 12 months is based on previous certificate issued by BVC on 5 June 2017. Moreover, the projected FFB production in the last 12 months was assumed during December 2016 – December 2017
- (2) Volume of CPO and PK in column of actual production for this audit year were calculated based on the conversion rate stated in the previous public summary report. The oil extraction rate and palm kernel extraction rate were 18.05% and 5.52%, respectively
- (3) The estimated volume of CPO and PK to be certified in 2018 are estimated based on the oil extraction rate and palm kernel extraction rate at 18.3% and 5.26%, respectively
- (4) FFB supplied by independent smallholder are neglected to include in table above. Therefore, there is no information of CPO and PK produced by using FFB supplied by independent smallholder

Above table explains the fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) for CPI mill and CPP mill are supplied by five (5) estates which are owned by Chumporn Palm Oil Public Company Limited. That's main reason why only one PalmTrace account and/or license has been granted so that both POMs can trade CSPO and CSPK based on the sharing supply bases. Independent growers are also supplying FFB to both mills but are not included in this certification and are also not included the volume of FFB supplied by independent smallholders. There are no contracts between these independent smallholders and Chumporn Palm Oil PCL. Therefore, the independent growers have the right to supply their FFB to any palm oil mill (POM).

Based on actual information of receiving FFB that verified at both mill (CPI mill and CPP mill) during the assessment, FFB was supplied by all estates to both mills constantly. For instance, CPP mill has been supplied the FFB by estates CPI1-CPI5 since 1 January 2017 to the first date of assessment (28 September 2017) at 10,193.5 tons, 1,818.47 tons, 3,754.9 tons, 721.42 tons, and 277.43 tons, respectively. Meanwhile, CPI mil were supplied the FFB by estate CPI1-CPI5 since 1 January 2017 to the first date of assessment (28 September 2017) at 1,768.93 tons, 365.74 tons, 986 tons, 6,589.49 tons, and 1,852.88 tons, respectively. Based on this information, total FFB supplied by all estates to both POM is 28,328.76 tons.

To estimate the projected production of CPO and PK for the next 12 months (January – December 2018), actual production yield of CPO and PK were used to estimate. Based on the actual production data in 2017, it was showed that oil extraction rate (OER) is about 18.3%. While percentage of PK based on the actual production record is 5.26%. Then, the projected FFB production during Jan-Dec 2018 is carried out and verified during the assessment whether it is acceptable. Only mature planting area will be taken into account to estimate the projected FFB production. Result after verification, total projected FFB production is 45,887.51 tons.

It is important to note that the projected production in the next 12 months for all products will be the tonnage to be certified and will be indicated as certified volume in the certificate and RSPO IT platform (PalmTrace)

1.4 Date of Planting and Cycles

1.4.1 Date of planting

The details of the CU certified area and its planting profiles are described in **Table 4** and **Table 5**.

Table 2: Land Profiles of Supply Base

Name of the Supply Base	Total Titled Area (Ha)	Planted Area (Ha)		Un-Planted Area (Ha)		
		Oil Palm	Other agricultural products	HCV	Conservation	Facilities / Others*
CPI1	1,674.64	1,607.92	0	0	41.60	25.12
CPI2	614.08	582.4	0	0	30.40	1.28
CPI3	354.24	264.39	0	0	27.04	62.81
CPI4	410.16	382.72	0	0	20.80	6.64
CPI5	165.5	135.04	0	0	3.68	26.78
Total	3,218.62	2,972.47	0	0	123.52	122.63

*Facilities/others include storage, housing, roads, etc.

Remark: Based on total areas of facilities and others of 122.63 ha, there is total housing and amenity area of 9.44 ha

It is important to note that the reason why the planted area of palm oil of CPI3 has been changed from the previous year is that the some part of CPI3 has now owned by CPI Agro Tech Co., Ltd where is another subsidiary owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL. CPI Agro Tech Co., Ltd aims to produce the palm seed and seedling for independent smallholders. In order to obtain the source of palm seed and seedling, some part of CPI3 has been allocated to serve such business. However, area of seeding production owned by CPI Agro Tech Co., Ltd is not included in the scope of the certification.

With regard to the details of planted area from Table above, it excludes the maturity status of the palm oil plantation. However, the details of the maturity status are given in table below. On the other hand, Tables (Table 5-9) below show the details of the year of establishment of the CU's supplying estates and their planting profiles.

Tables 5: Planting Profile for CPI1

Year of Planting	Planting cycle	Maturity	Area (Ha)	Percentage of mature/immature
1992	1	Mature	12.92	75.10% matured 24.90% immature
1994	1	Mature	14.98	
1998	1	Mature	12.13	
2000	1	Mature	12.94	
2007	2	Mature	85.16	
2010	2	Mature	392.8	
2011	2	Mature	676.64	
2012	2	Mature/immature	371.71	
2014	2	Mature/immature	28.64	
Total			1,607.92	

Tables 6: Planting Profile for CPI2

Year of Planting	Planting cycle	Maturity	Area (Ha)	Percentage of mature/immature
2011	2	Mature	290.13	49.82% matured 50.18% immature
2012	2	Mature/immature	292.27	
Total			582.4	

Tables 7: Planting Profile for CPI3

Year of Planting	Planting cycle	Maturity	Area (Ha)	Percentage of mature/immature
2007	2	Mature	90.15	95.85% matured 4.15% immature
2008	2	Mature	163.25	
2016	2	Mature/immature	10.99	
Total			264.39	

Remark: Palm oil owned by CPI Agro Tech Co., Ltd which is another subsidiary owned by Chumporn Palm Oil Co., Ltd addressed in above was planted in 2008. Total planted area owned by CPI Agro Tech Co., Ltd is 62.01 ha

Tables 8: Planting Profile for CPI4

Year of Planting	Planting cycle	Maturity	Area (Ha)	Percentage of mature/immature
2009	2	Mature	382.72	100% matured
Total			382.72	

Tables 9: Planting Profile for CPI5

Year of Planting	Planting cycle	Maturity	Area (Ha)	Percentage of mature/immature
1986	1	Mature	14.88	85.90% matured 14.10% immature
1991	1	Mature	101.12	
2016	2	Mature/immature	19.04	
Total			135.04	

1.4.2 Replanting program

According to the information related to age profiles for all supply bases above-mentioned, Chumporn Palm Oil PCL do not have replanting program for supply bases

1.5 Other Certification Held by the Certificate Holder

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited is currently certified for ISO9001, GMP, HACCP, and TLS8001

1.6 Organizational Information/Contact Person

The contact person for the Certification Unit is as below:

Contact Person	: Mrs. Yada Sawassri
Position	: QMR / QA manager
Company Name	: Chumporn Palm Oil Public Company Limited
Company Address	: 296 Moo 2, Salui Sub District, Thasae District, Chumporn 86140, Thailand
Telephone No.	: 077 611000
Fax No.	: 077611011
e-mail Address	: yada@cpi-th.com

1.7 Time-bound Plan/Progress against Time Bound Plan

See Appendix 1.

1.8 Partial certification

1.8.1 General

Organizations that have a majority shareholding* in and/or management control of more than one autonomous company growing oil palm will be permitted to certify individual management units and/or subsidiary companies only if all the following are complied with the requirements mentioned below.

**Majority shareholding: the largest shareholding. Where the largest shareholdings are equal (e.g. 50/50) this applies to the organisation that has management control*

Requirement	Findings/Compliance
The parent organization or one of its majorities owned and/or managed subsidiaries is member of RSPO.	Even though RSPO website currently showed that the status of membership of Chumporn Palm Oil PCL is approved since 26 May 2017, Chumporn Palm Oil PCL becomes a member of RSPO since 15 June 2009. Moreover, there is no parent company with largest shareholding are equal e.g. 50/50.
For groups with complex management structures the following are required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A statement of the ultimate controlling shareholders and directors in the managing agency company/companies. Ditto in respect of each of the operating groups. Application for membership by the top asset owning company/companies. (d) Application for membership by the managing agency company/companies 	It is not applicable because Chumporn Palm Oil PCL is not the complex company. CPI Agro Tech Co., Ltd is only one subsidiary managed by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL. However, the business of CPI Agro Tech Co., Ltd is not palm oil plantation and POM.

If one of above mentioned requirements is non-compliant, this leads to a major non-conformity.

The following requirements about a time bound plan (2.2) and requirements for uncertified management units and/ or holdings (2.3) are applicable, if the registered RSPO member is the holding company or one of its subsidiaries.

1.8.2 Requirements for Time Bound Plan

Requirement	Findings/Compliance
A challenging time-bound plan for certifying all its relevant entities (Relevant entities – including both the business units and parent company(s)' commitment to RSPO, membership status and involvement with palm oil for each subsidiary) is available. The time-bound plan should contain a list of subsidiaries, estates and mills.	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. It is also not applicable for the independent smallholders
The time bound plan is appropriate (in particular, the time scale is sufficiently challenging, taking into account circumstances around each entity), taking into account comments received from stakeholders following the public consultation process.	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. It is also not applicable for the independent smallholders
What is the progress of this plan since the last audit? (if the last audit was done by another CB, the time-bound plan shall be accepted at the moment of first acceptance and only check continued appropriateness shall be checked).	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. It is also not applicable for the independent smallholders
Are there any revisions to the time-bound plan or to the circumstances of the company?	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. It is also not applicable for the independent smallholders
If the previous question was answered with yes, the plan shall be reviewed for whether it is still appropriate, such that changes to the time-bound plan are permitted only where the organisation can demonstrate that they are justified. The requirements will also apply to any newly acquired subsidiary from the moment that the company is legally registered with the local notary or chamber of commerce (or equivalent).	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. It is also not applicable for the independent smallholders

Where there are isolated lapses in implementation of a time-bound plan, a minor non-compliance is raised. Where there is evidence of systematic failure to proceed with implementation of the plan, a major non-compliance is raised.

1.8.3 Requirements for Uncertified Management Units/or holdings

Requirement	Findings/Compliance
No replacement of primary forest or any area identified as containing High Conservation Values (HCVs) or required to maintain or enhance HCVs in accordance with RSPO criterion 7.3. Any new plantings since January 1st 2010 must comply with the RSPO New Plantings Procedure.	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. It is also not applicable for the independent smallholders
Land conflicts, if any, are being resolved through a mutually agreed process, e.g. RSPO Grievance procedure or Dispute Settlement Facility, in accordance with RSPO criteria 6.4, 7.5. and 7.6.	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. It is also not applicable for the independent smallholders
Labour disputes, if any, are being resolved through a mutually agreed process, in accordance with RSPO criterion 6.3.	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. There is no labour disputes pending from the uncertified management units

	because there is no uncertified management unites
Legal non-compliance, if any, are they being resolved in accordance with the legal requirements, with reference to RSPO criteria 2.1.	Not applicable because all business units owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL have been certified for both RSPO P&C and SCC. There is no labour disputes pending from the uncertified management units because there is no uncertified management unites

For requirements above, the definition of major and minor non-compliance is stated in the RSPO P&C. For example, if non-compliance against a major indicator in a non-certified holding/management unit is identified, the current certification assessment cannot proceed to a successful conclusion unless that is actively addressed;

Failure to address any outstanding non-compliance may lead to certificate suspension(s), in accordance with the provisions of these Certification Systems.

2. ASSESSMENT PROCESS

2.1 Assessment Methodology and Program

The assessment was conducted during 25-28 September 2017 covering onsite audit involving 2 estates of the certification unit respectively. The audit covers documentation review, internal procedures, management system, field inspection as well as identification of any significant issues for both environment or social issues. Details of the actual assessment programme are given in Appendix 2 (Audit Plan). A sample of stakeholders was consulted during the assessment to get their feedback on the management doing.

The assessment was conducted based on sampling approach in which regulated under **RSPO Certification System for Principles and Criteria (June 2017)**. Therefore, total numbers of supply based assessed in the audit are 2 estates. For the purpose of sampling audit, risk assessment of the group member and group manager was carried out prior to the certification assessment through the documentation. The risk assessment will based on factors i.e. geographically as well as socioeconomically, there are current replanting activities (very small scale due to the size of smallholder), there are new members, the group is well established.

2.2 Date of Next Surveillance Visits

The next surveillance assessment shall be carried out by Bureau Veritas within nine to twelve months from the date of expiry for the trading license (Palm Trace License).

2.3 Lead Assessor and Assessment Team Qualification

Bureau Veritas holds copies of educational qualifications, certificates and audit logs for each of the audit team members. This assessment has been conducted by 3 approved assessors which hold sufficient qualification and experiences to conduct RSPO Assessment. Summary of auditors' background and qualifications are listed in Table 8 below.

Table 3: Auditors Profile and Qualification

Assessment Team Leader: Dr Chaiyaporn Seekao	
Requirements	Description
A minimum of post high school (post-secondary school) training in either agriculture/forestry, environmental science or social sciences;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May 2015, Ph.D (Environmental Management) full Scholarship at The International Postgraduate Programs in Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Management), Chulalongkorn University, THAILAND - April, 2006, hold Master of Science (Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resource Management) degree from Kasetsart University, THAILAND. - April, 2002, hold Bachelor of Science (Fisheries) degree from Kasetsart University, THAILAND

At least 5 years professional experience in area of work relevant to the assessment (e.g., palm oil management; agriculture/forestry; ecology; social science);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2016 to present : work at Bureau Veritas Certification (Thailand) - October 2009 to Feb 2016: work at TÜV NORD (Thailand) Ltd. and was responsible for several standards such as ISO9001:2008, GMP, HACCP, FAMI-QS, GLOBALG.A.P and RSPO - Year 2008-2009: worked at Team Consulting Engineering and Management Co., Ltd., consultancy company, and was responsible for conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study which includes HCV, biodiversity social and health impact assessment - Year 2006-2008: worked Virbac (Thailand) Co., Ltd , responsible for Act as GMP and HACCP (QMR) - Year 2005-2006: worked at Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - Year 2002-2005: worked at Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Training in the practical application of the RSPO criteria, and RSPO certification systems;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RSPO Lead Auditor Course Organized by Stepwise Support Programme during April 12-16, 2010, Johor Bahru, Malaysia - HCV and its application in RSPO Organized by WildAsia during August 28-29, 2012 at Krabi, Thailand
Successfully completion of an ISO 9000:19011 lead assessors course;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISO 9001:2008 Series Auditor/Lead Auditor Training Course (Course No: A17086 Certificated by IRCA) Organized by Robere & Association (Thailand) Ltd. October 26-30, 2009, Bangkok, Thailand
A supervised period of training in practical assessment against the RSPO criteria or similar sustainability standards, with a minimum of 15 days assessment experience and at least 3 assessments at different organisations.	Having more than 100 days of audit in more than 20 palm oil companies (March 2010 – December 2015)

Team Member(s): Mr. Prapas Nores, Mr Supiwat Nentakong (under witness audit by Mr Valence Shem)

Requirement	Team Members Name	Description
Field working experience in the palm oil sector, or demonstrable equivalent.	Dr. Chaiyaporn Seekao (CS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2010 experience as RSPO auditor performing more than 10 RSPO P&C audits • Year 2005-2006: worked at Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as responsible for Closely coordinate with governmental sector, international organization, national organization, embassy, university and NGOs where has involved in providing tsunami relief to establish the tsunami assistance database, Involve to study and establish the short and long term plans to assist the tsunami victims in Thailand especially recovery their household, occupation and livelihood and Conduct the public hearing/consultations for obtaining the comments and any feedback from all stakeholders.
	Mr Pongrat Khamnungkit (PK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 13 years of experience in auditing experience in the palm oil industry against ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 such as Univanich Palm Oil Public Co., Ltd., United Palm

		Oil Industry Public Co., Ltd., Chumporn Palm Oil Co.,Ltd. - Training experience against P&C and RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard to Eastern Palm Oil Co., Ltd. - Working experience in Poultry Processing Plant as QC.
	Mr. Prapas Nores (PN)	More than 10 years of experience in forest and palm oil plantation with his ex-company and his own business. Hence, he has more than 10 years' experience in working in the palm oil sector
	Mr Supiwat Nentakong (SN)	More than 10 years of experience in palm oil plantation as plantation owner. Hence, he has more than 10 years' experience in working in the palm oil sector
Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), pesticide and fertilizer use.	Dr. Chaiyaporn Seekao (CS)	More than 3 years auditing experience against GLOBALG.A.P which is the standard concerning to good agriculture practices. More than 5 years of experience with Department of Fisheries in involving to establish the Good Agriculture Standard released by Department of Fisheries of Thailand. Besides, experience obtained while working with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for rehabilitation project for agricultural farmers who were affected by tsunami in 2004. Since 2010 experience as RSPO auditor performing more than 10 RSPO P&C audits
	Mr Pongrat Khamnungkit (PK)	NA
	Mr. Prapas Nores (PN)	More than 10 years of experience in forest and palm oil plantation with his ex-company and his own business. Hence, he has more than 10 years' experience in working in the palm oil sector
	Mr Supiwat Nentakong (SN)	More than 10 years of experience in palm oil plantation as plantation owner. Hence, he has more than 10 years' experience in working in the palm oil sector
Health and safety auditing on the farm and in processing facilities, for example OHSAS 18001 or Occupational, Health & Safety Assurance System.	Dr. Chaiyaporn Seekao (CS)	More than 3 years auditing experience against GLOBALG.A.P which is the standard concerning to the health and safety on the farm and processing level
	Mr Pongrat Khamnungkit (PK)	- OHSAS 18001 Auditor - Graduated from Faculty of Public Health - Working experience as Safety Officer, Supervisory level
	Mr. Prapas Noras (PN)	He has obtained the successful training courses and qualified as auditor for several standards e.g ISO9001, ISO14001, OHSAS18001
Worker welfare issues and social auditing experience,	Dr. Chaiyaporn Seekao (CS)	More than 10 environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for huge project in Thailand and overseas

for example with SA8000 or related social or ethical accountability codes.	Mr Pongrat Khamnungkit (PK)	- SA8000 Auditor - Code of Conduct Auditor - BSCI Auditor - Working experience as Community Relation Manager
	Mr. Prapas Noras (PN)	Successfully completed the SA8000 Basic auditor course on 22-26 May 2017 by SAI.
Environmental and ecological auditing, for example experience with organic agriculture, ISO 14001 or Environmental Management Systems (EMS).	Dr. Chaiyaporn Seekao (CS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2008-2009: worked at Team Consulting Engineering and Management Co., Ltd., consultancy company, and had responsibility to Conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study which includes HCV, biodiversity social and health impact assessment CS also performed an audit and monitoring at project sites during the construction and commissioning period, to ensure that all construction and commission process/activities meet with EIA mitigation measures. • Year 2006-2008: worked at Virbac (Thailand) Co.,Ltd with responsible as GMP and HACCP coordinator (QMR) to coordinate with Department of Fisheries for GMP and HACCP certification, • Year 2005-2006: worked at Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with responsibility to coordinate with governmental sector, international organization, national organization, embassy, university and NGOs • Year 2002-2005: worked at Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
	Mr Pongrat Khamnungkit (PK)	- ISO 14001 Auditor - Graduated from Faculty of Public Health - Working experience in EIA
	Mr. Prapas Noras (PN)	Successfully completed the ISO 14001:2015 lead auditor course on 01-05 Aug 2016 by BV (Thailand).
	Mr Supiwat Nentakong (SN)	He has been qualified as auditor for ISO9001, ISO14001 and Thai Labor Standard (TLS) 8001
Fluent in Local Language and English	Dr. Chaiyaporn Seekao (CS)	Thai language is our mother language. This language will be used for the audit
	Mr Pongrat Khamnungkit (PK)	Thai language is our mother language. This language will be used for the audit
	Mr. Prapas Noras (PN)	Thai language is our mother language. This language will be used for the audit
	Mr Supiwat Nentakong (SN)	Thai language is our mother language. This language will be used for the audit

2.4 Certification Body Background

Created in 1828, Bureau Veritas is a global leader in Testing, Inspection and Certification (TIC), delivering high quality services to help clients meet the growing challenges of quality, safety, environmental protection and social responsibility.

As a trusted partner, Bureau Veritas offers innovative solutions that go beyond simple compliance with regulations and standards, reducing risk, improving performance and promoting sustainable development. Bureau Veritas core values include integrity and ethics, impartial counsel and validation, customer focus and safety at work.

Bureau Veritas is recognized and accredited by major national and international organizations. RSPO accreditation status of Bureau Veritas has been obtained by Bureau Veritas Certification Hong Kong Limited (BVC HK) since 2nd Jun 2014. The RSPO accreditation number for BVC HK is RSPO-ACC-012 for the scopes of P&C (Single Site & Group) and SCCS worldwide. It was transferred from Bureau Veritas Singapore Pte. Ltd.

2.5 Stakeholder Consultation Process

Under the RSPO P&C system, even though the public stakeholder notification is required only the initial certification and recertification assessments, the auditor team has conducted the public consultation meeting with stakeholder on the day 3 (27 September 2017) of the surveillance assessment. To conduct the public consultation meeting, Bureau Veritas had also sent the invitation through e-mails and letters to all the relevant stakeholders, including government agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) before the actual assessment is performed.

Meetings and interview with the relevant stakeholders has been arranged during the on-site assessment without interference from members of the group. Meetings were held with stakeholders to seek their views on the performance of the Certification Unit (CU) with respect to the RSPO requirements and aspects where they considered that improvements could be made; these included environmental interest groups, local government agencies and relevant authorities, social groups, and workers' unions etc. At the start of each meeting, the assessor explained the purpose of the audit followed by an evaluation of the relationship between the stakeholder and the company before discussions proceeded. The interviewer recorded comments made by stakeholders and these have been incorporated into the assessment findings.

Structured worker interviews with male and female workers and staff were held in private at the workplace in the mill and the estates. Fieldworkers were interviewed informally in small groups in the field. The method of consultation with the workers, contractors and staff were through random sampling from each group in each of the FFB supplying unit and oil mill (e.g. mill operators, harvesters, general workers and sprayers) visited. The consultations which were conducted at the CU's workplace had included solicitation of comments on issues relevant to principles 4, 5 and 6 of the RPSO P&C Standard. List of the stakeholders contacted and responded during the audit are available in Appendix 3.

3. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

3.1 Summary of Findings

The assessment has been conducted as planned using the methodology described in Section 2.1 and Appendix 2: Audit Program. A total of 2 Major non-conformity and 2 Minor non-conformity against **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Principles and Criteria for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil (2013)** and 0 Major non-conformity against **RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard (21 Nov 2014)**; requirements were raised as shown in Appendix 4.

The CU has taken necessary corrective actions in order to close the Major non-conformities raised. Minor non-conformities will be verified in the next surveillance assessment. Nonetheless, the CU has submitted their corrective action plan for the minor non-conformity and has been accepted by the assessment team. The verification comments for the non-conformities raised in the previous assessment can be seen in Appendix 5.

3.2 Principles and Criteria for Production of Sustainable Palm Oil (2013) - Generic

Principle 1: Commitment to Transparency

Principle 1: Commitment to Transparency		
Criterion 1.1: Growers and millers provide adequate information to relevant stakeholders on environmental, social and legal issues relevant to RSPO Criteria, in appropriate languages and forms to allow for effective participation in decision making		
1.1.1	There shall be evidence that growers and millers provide adequate information on (environmental, social and/or legal) issues relevant to RSPO Criteria to relevant stakeholders for effective participation in decision making.	Minor
Findings		Comply ?
<p>Procedure for request, complaint and grievance has been established in form of W-EM-001 revision 04 on 25 June 2015. This procedure is remaining the same since the previous assessment. For CPP mill, The procedure to respond the request from stakeholder as well as response to the complaint raised by stakeholder was also established in CPP-W-ESH-001. This procedure posted on the board at all sites visited (both POMs, CPI3 and CPI5) is used to communicate with stakeholder. This procedure has also been communicated to the stakeholder during the monthly community meeting at each village since last previous assessment. The latest meeting with the community leaders and villagers was done on 7 September 2017 at CPP mill. For other stakeholder who are not local communities such as government agencies and workers, they have also been informed on the right to request during the annually meeting. For each certification unit either POM or estate, they have also organized the meeting with stakeholder separately because they have a different list of stakeholder.</p> <p>Even though there are many channels for stakeholder to request information, there are currently no requests for information from stakeholder at all site visited. In the case that information is requested by stakeholder or visitor, the form for recording the request (F-AD-041) by the stakeholder is ready and available upon request by auditor. Even though there is no request on relevant information, company invited stakeholder to visit the mill and estate regularly. The latest visit by local community was on 3 May 2017 at CPP mill and its supply bases (CPI1) especially when learning center for community and stakeholder has been located at the CPI1.</p>		Yes
1.1.2	Records of requests for information and responses shall be maintained.	Major
Findings		Comply ?
<p>During the annual surveillance assessment, relevant documents are prepared and ready for public disclosure at all site visited such as land title or land-use rights, health and safety plan, social and environmental impact assessment report, pollution prevention plan, details about complaints and grievances, procedures and process of negotiation. This document was listed in document code F-GN-048-011. Even though all of documents are not kept in the same file, staffs that are in charge of document control were assigned as responsible for providing those documents when requested. They were also assisted by relevant managers when some specific questions related to environment, safety, and labor issues.</p> <p>Up to now, there is no request for information raised by stakeholders. Even though there is no direct requested by the stakeholder, the company demonstrated proactive practice by inviting the stakeholder to come and learn what the company did for the community. As required by indicator 1.1.2, the record of request/response is designated to be kept for 5 years according to the validity of RSPO P&C certificate when request for information is recorded.</p>		Yes
Criterion 1.2: Management documents are publicly available, except where this is prevented by commercial confidentiality or where disclosure of information would result in negative environmental or social outcomes.		
1.2.1	Publicly available documents shall include, but are not necessarily limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land titles/user rights (Criterion 2.2); • Occupational health and safety plans (Criterion 4.7); • Plans and impact assessments relating to environmental and social impacts (Criteria 5.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 7.8); • HCV documentation (Criteria 5.2 and 7.3); • Pollution prevention and reduction plans (Criterion 5.6); • Details of complaints and grievances (Criterion 6.3); • Negotiation procedures (Criterion 6.4); 	Major

Principle 1: Commitment to Transparency		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continual improvement plans (Criterion 8.1); • Public summary of certification assessment report; • Human Rights Policy (Criterion 6.13) 	
Findings		Comply?
<p>Copies of the management documents such as copies of land title or land-use rights, health and safety plan, social and environmental impact assessment report, HCV assessment report done by Forest Industry Organization, pollution prevention plan, details about complaints and grievances, procedures and process of negotiation and test report on water supply analysis required by RSPO were available and ready for transparency purpose on request at both mills (CPI and CPP) and selected estates (CPI3 and CPI5). Details of document are listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All land areas of CPI mill, CPI3 and CPI5 are bound with the land deeds while CPP mill hold the rental agreement AD BK 01/2557 for CPP mill. It is important to note that even though CPI1 is not selected for the second surveillance assessment, the situation of the land title ownership is changed from the previous assessment. The concession is going to expire and the company is in process to contact with the government to renew the license of the concession. - Plan for occupational health and safety including environment for year 2017 is available. This plan is reviewed and updated annually. Latest Occupation health and safety plan R-SH-015 revision 16 was established on 13.9.2017. Occupational and safety plan for estates are handling chemical, firefighting, first aid, PPE and training. According to the plan, moreover, the work instruction for each activity was established e.g. harvesting instruction W-PT-001 - Both POMs and selected estates (CPI3 and CPI5) have prepared the environmental impact assessment report which identified significant impact using ISO14001 approach. Mitigation plans to reduce the significant impact are also addressed. Social impact assessment done by consultation with stakeholders at the monthly meeting. In case negative impact on social is identified, action plans will be prepared and addressed. Up to now, there is no identified social impact raised by the stakeholder - HCV report carried out by Forest Industry Organization was available at all sites visited. Updated list of RTE, in particular at CPP mill, are monitored monthly. - Pollution and reduction plan indicated in Environment and Safety Assessment (ESA) were done in accordance with the requirement from Department of Industry Work is available. Result from environmental monitoring done monthly for wastewater and every 6 months for air pollutions is used to develop the pollution and reduction plan. - Work instruction for complaints and grievance procedure CPP-W-ESH-001 revision 00 dated 1 September 2016 used for all site visited are available. Procedure cover the channel to receive the compliant, investigation, consideration of the measure to prevent the complaint and reoccurrence - Negotiation procedure is part of procedure CPP-W-ESH-001. This procedure and processes of negotiation associated with land acquisition were available. The final process of negotiation associated with land acquisition will be judged at the court as final solution - Human right policy signed by top management of company on 25 February 2015 and summary of previous public consultation meeting during the monthly community meeting were available on the company's board. The human right policy is also available on the company website - Continual improvement plan (more details are given in Principle 8) - The previous RSPO P&C assessment report last year is available at all sites visited 		Yes
Criterion 1.3:		
Growers and millers commit to ethical conduct in all business operations and transactions.		
1.3.1	There shall be a written policy committing to a code of ethical conduct and integrity in all operations and transactions, which shall be documented and communicated to all levels of the workforce and operations.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>CEO of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL signed a company policy in accordance to the requirement of RSPO P&C generic version 2013 standard. Policy code MO008/2559 10/11/59 committing to a code of ethical conduct and integrity in all operations and transactions is one of the policies. This policy signed on 25 February 2015 is available at the company board at all sites visited for communication to all levels of the workforce and operation. This policy is remaining unchanged from the previous assessment.</p> <p>Investigation on the presence of forms of corruption and fraudulent use of funds and resources to gain benefit and money for the company was checked by interviewing stakeholders, especially</p>		Yes

Principle 1: Commitment to Transparency	
governmental leaders from Sub-district Administration Offices during the public consultation meeting conducted on day 3 of the assessment (27 September 2017). Result confirmed that there are no any forms of corruption and fraudulent use of funds. Records of payment to relevant government agencies were also inspected during the audit for proof for fraud and corruption. For the workers, the demonstration of the awareness on this policy was also carried out by using evaluation after the training given by HR.	

Principle 2: Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations

Principle 2: Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations		
Criterion 2.1:		
There is compliance with all applicable local, national and ratified international laws and regulations.		
2.1.1	Evidence of compliance with relevant legal requirements shall be available.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>Both mills (CPI and CPP) and estates (CPI3 and CPI5) owned by Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL maintain a copy of all licenses on files kept at each site visited. Those licenses are ready for disclosure during the assessment. List of the relevant laws and regulation for CPI1-5 was established in F-GN-044-01. Latest updated on the relevant laws and regulations was done on 5 August 2017.</p> <p>Sample of implementation, documents and records of mills as well as CPI3 and CPI5 estates were examined for assessment of legal compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result of examination showed that almost all licenses and practices were in compliance with the laws and regulations. Here below are examples of licenses and practices that are in compliance with the laws and regulations. - CPP rented the land from CPI even though they are one of subsidiaries of Chumporn Palm Oil Industries PCL according to rental agreement that was made between CPI and CPP on 13 February 2016. The reason that they made the rental agreement is to the separation of the financial transactions showing costs and revenue of each subsidiary. The land deeds Nor Sor 3 Kor 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1794 are indicated as annex of the agreement. For CPI mill and estates owned by Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL hold land deeds for all land used for oil palm cultivation. Land deeds were obtained according to the Land Development Act B.E. 2551 (2008), Land Renting for Agriculture Act B.E. 2524 (1981), and Agricultural Land Reform Act (No. 2) B.E. 2532 (1989). All land deeds checked during the assessment showed that Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL has the legal right to the land. It is important to note that even though CPI1 is not selected for the second surveillance assessment, the situation of the land title ownership is changed from the previous assessment. The concession is going to expire and the company is in process to contact with the government to renew the license of the concession. - CPP also hold the license given by Department of Industry Work for operation of the CPO and PK production. This license number is Sor Ror Kor 1 02-75/2558. CPI mill also holds the license for palm oil mill operation, but the license no. is different. - Chemicals used in estates owned by Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL have been registered with Department of Agriculture. For instance, glyphosate with registration number of 1528/2550 (2007) has been found at CPI3 and CPI5 during the assessment. - All wastes, including empty containers, are disposed after use at the estates by authorized company who hold the license issued by Department of Industry Work. Online reporting of waste disposal through website of Department of Industry Work was carried out to record each time disposing of wastes. - Boiler inspector license issued by Department of Industry Work was inspected. - License obtained from Department of Industry Work allowing Chumporn Palm Oil Industry mill to use boiler machine for their purpose. - The mill treats effluent in anaerobic ponds and converts into the biogas. Effluent CPP mill is used to irrigate the palm oil tree at CPI 1. While effluent from CPI mill is donated to Chumporn Provincial Animal Feed Research and Development Station for their grassland. The treated effluent is tested monthly at an independent laboratory before supplying to the palm oil plantation and grassland. It was done in accordance to the Notifications of Ministry of Industry No 2 B.E. 2539 (1996) requirements on the characteristic of discharge waste water from the factory - Environmental monitoring is done by external third party namely Pacific Laboratory Co., Ltd according to the national standard/requirement. For instance, the test was carried out on 1 September 2017 for air quality e.g. stack height, stack diameter, temperature in stack, pressure stack, air velocity, flow rate, oxygen rate, carbon dioxide rate, moisture, particulate, 		Yes

Principle 2: Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations		
	sulphur dioxide, oxide of nitrogen as nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, and opacity. Not only the air quality but also noise level caused by mill operation were also monitored	
2.1.2	A documented system, which includes written information on legal requirements, shall be maintained	Minor
Findings		Comply?
List of the relevant laws and regulation for estates CPI1-5 was established in document code F-GN-044-01. Latest updated on the relevant laws and regulations was done on 5 August 2017. This procedure is also used for reviewing any updated relevant laws and regulations every 3 months		Yes
2.1.3	A mechanism for ensuring compliance shall be implemented	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Mechanism for ensuring compliance was carried out through the internal audit by well-trained staff of the company such as Ms Yada Sawangsil, Ms Rawadee Kullairoj and Mr Prapaj Suksaart. Latest internal audit for both mill and estates was carried out during on 5 August 2017 (the same date of the latest reviewing and updating laws and regulation). This is done to ensure that the latest laws released on the date of the update will be done accordingly. This mechanism was also used to monitor the compliance with the relevant procedures and work instructions		Yes
2.1.4	A system for tracking any changes in the law shall be implemented	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Updates on the changes on laws and regulations was done via website www.siamsafety.com and http://www.oshthai.org/ and will be sent to the responsible person's email automatically. Safety officer at CPI mill is then responsible for verifying whether updated laws and regulations are relevant to both mills and estates. For tracking on changes of laws and regulations for estates, Khun Jiamjai is the key responsible person to monitor and track the change of laws and regulations. Latest update on laws related to the plantation is done on 5 August 2017		Yes
Criterion 2.2:		
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.		
2.2.1	Documents showing legal ownership or lease, history of land tenure and the actual legal use of the land shall be available.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL has the full right to use the land for mill operation and oil palm cultivation because all square meter of land of including mill and estates have been alienated with the land deeds issued by relevant authorities. Even though CPP rented land from CPI, the name of owner on the land is Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL. Those land deeds indicate that Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL is the land legal owner only. Moreover, these land deeds, which have no expiration date, can be used to support in the long term of business. Based on this result, it is concluded that all areas to be certified either mill or corporate estates are bound with the legal land deeds. However, it is important to note that even though CPI1 is not selected for the second surveillance assessment, the situation of the land title ownership is changed from the previous assessment. The concession is going to expire and the company is in process to contact with the government to renew the license of the concession. Based on this consequence, this land area is still owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL legally.		Yes
2.2.2	Legal boundaries shall be clearly demarcated and visibly maintained.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
The boundaries of CPI3 and CPI5 were inspected at several places and at every instance have been installed by demarcation pillars marked by Department of Land. Land maps indicating the boundary		Yes

Principle 2: Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations		
of estates were prepared properly according to the legal boundary indicated in the land deeds. All property boundaries were also coincident with surveyed map		
2.2.3	Where there are or have been disputes, additional proof of legal acquisition of title and evidence that fair compensation has been made to previous owners and occupants shall be available, and that these have been accepted with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Since all square meter of land for both mill and estates are owned by Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL, there is no present of dispute. During the public consultation meeting with stakeholders conducted on day 3 of the assessment confirmed that there is no land dispute case		Yes
2.2.4	There shall be an absence of significant land conflict, unless requirements for acceptable conflict resolution processes (see Criteria 6.3 and 6.4) are implemented and accepted by the parties involved.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Even though all areas of land can be showed by land deed, the company has established the mechanism on how to deal with disputes/conflict (if any). Land dispute will be discussed up at court. This mechanism has already been presented during the monthly community meeting since last year		Yes
2.2.5	For any conflict or dispute over the land, the extent of the disputed area shall be mapped out in a participatory way with involvement of affected parties (including neighboring communities where applicable).	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Since all square meter of land for both mill and estates are owned by Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL, there is no present of dispute. During the public consultation meeting with stakeholders conducted on day 3 of the assessment confirmed that there is no land dispute case. The map for disputed area is not applicable		Yes
2.2.6	To avoid escalation of conflict, there shall be no evidence that palm oil operations have instigated violence in maintaining peace and order in their current and planned operations.	Major
Findings		Comply?
The company has participated monthly meeting with the local community continuously. This is the way to hear and receive any concerns raised by local community. Based on the minutes of the latest meeting with stakeholder operated by the company themselves on 7 September 2017, it was confirmed that there is no case of land dispute so far		Yes
Criterion 2.3:		
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.		
2.3.1	Maps of an appropriate scale showing the extent of recognized legal, customary or user rights (Criteria 2.2, 7.5 and 7.6) shall be developed through participatory mapping involving affected parties (including neighboring communities where applicable, and relevant authorities).	Major
Findings		Comply?
Maps showing the extent of recognized legal that are indicated in the land deeds are used as guideline to develop their own map. Another source of map from each CU is from the HCV report carried out by Forest Industry Organization. Maps were also integrated and indicated in the procedure of the company. Maps showing the legal boundary of the estate (CPI3 and CPI5) have been posted on the board of the estate for communication with stakeholders and also for management of palm oil activities.		Yes
2.3.2	Copies of negotiated agreements detailing the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) (Criteria 2.2, 7.5 and 7.6) shall be available and shall include:	Minor

Principle 2: Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations		
	<p>a. Evidence that a plan has been developed through consultation and discussion with all affected groups in the communities, and that information has been provided to all affected groups, including information on the steps that shall be taken to involve them in decision making;</p> <p>b. Evidence that the company has respected communities' decisions to give or withhold their consent to the operation at the time that this decision was taken;</p> <p>c. Evidence that the legal, economic, environmental and social implications for permitting operations on their land have been understood and accepted by affected communities, including the implications for the legal status of their land at the expiry of the company's title, concession or lease on the land.</p>	
Findings		Comply?
Investigation of the conflict on land rights with other users was done through in-depth interview with stakeholders during the public consultation meeting on 27 September 2017. Stakeholders were interviewed to verify whether there is conflict on the condition of land use. Result of meeting and interviewing confirmed that there is no conflict on the land use for all areas of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry PCL. Inspection of the complaint records to verify whether there are any complaints that diminish the customary rights of stakeholders was also carried out. There was no complaint on customary right raised by stakeholders. Therefore, it was confirmed that there is no customer rights of other users		Yes
2.3.3	All relevant information shall be available in appropriate forms and languages, including assessments of impacts, proposed benefit sharing, and legal arrangements.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
During the assessment, all relevant information for disclosure to stakeholder are available e.g. maps, records, EIA, SIA and HCV		Yes
2.3.4	Evidence shall be available to show that communities are represented through institutions or representatives of their own choosing, including legal counsel.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Mill manager of CPI and CPP and estate manager are nominated by the company to be representative for negotiation process of the community associated with their area of responsibility. During the interview with stakeholder on day 3 during the assessment (27 September 2017), stakeholder accepted the representatives who were appointed by the company.		Yes

Principle 3: Commitment to Long-Term Economic and Financial Viability

Principle 3: Commitment to Long-Term Economic and Financial Viability		
Criterion 3.1:		
There is an implemented management plan that aims to achieve long-term economic and financial viability.		
3.1.1	A business or management plan (minimum three years) shall be documented that includes, where appropriate, a business case for scheme smallholders.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>A business management plan (5 years plan) was established under the cooperation between head office in Bangkok and mill and supply bases. This document is written in document code (2018-2024) Avr.3.43 (ton/rai),65570 ton. Relevant inputs for making a business management plan for mill and estates were provided by the mill director and estate director. Currently, the strategy road map (5 years plan) for CPI and CPP as well as its supply bases was established and approved by the president of board on 20 January 2016. This plan remains unchanged from the previous assessment and it is still valid for this assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Here below are details of the business plan - Crop projection from their own plantations during 2016-2020 is expected to reach 37,930 tons, 50,600 tons, 60,000 tons, 65,600 tons and 68,200 tons, respectively. Moreover, purchasing FFB from the independent smallholder during 2016-2020 are also estimated at 344,370 tons, 343,169 tons, 337,707 tons, 338,084 tons, and 337,501 tons, respectively. - Mill extraction rate for both mills during 2016-2020 are expected to reach 17.5%, 17.6%, 17.4%, 17.85% and 17.95%, respectively 		Yes

Principle 3: Commitment to Long-Term Economic and Financial Viability		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of CPO production during 2016-2020 is range between 22.81-24.58 Baht/kg - Forecast CPO prices during 2016-2020 are range between 24-27 Baht/kg <p>For specific plan for selected estates (CPI3 and CPI5), here below are details of a such plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPI3 have strategic plan no.RPP-A-16-SPT-001 for 2016-2019 that explained replanting plan of 2017 =63 rai - CPI5 have strategic plan no.RPP-A-16-SPT-002 for 2016-2019 that explained replanting plan of 2017 =136 rai 	
3.1.2	An annual replanting programme projected for a minimum of five years (but longer where necessary to reflect the management of fragile soils, see Criterion 4.3), with yearly review, shall be available.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Replanting plan for CPI5 in 2018 was included in the annual budgetary plan since the previous annual budgetary plan. This plan remains unchanged from the previous assessment. The expected area for replanting is about 800 rai or 128 ha. This plan includes, for example, the land area to be replanted, cost for land clearance using excavators and number of palms. The absence of FFB during replanting program of 128 ha at CPI5 was also taken into account. The annual budgetary plan also considered the plan for promoting the sustainable development for independent smallholders who supply FFB to the mill especially supporting the group to be certified RSPO group certification</p> <p>When operation of the replanting is required, both estates CPI3 and CPI5 have established the strategic plan code no. RPP-A-16-SPT-001 and RPP-A-16-SPT-002 to guide the replanting practice such as how to protect the bare ground to prevent the erosion and how to prevent runoff of rainwater into the water bodies that are closed to the replanting areas</p>		Yes

Principle 4: Use of Appropriate Best Practices by Growers and Millers

Principle 4: Use of Appropriate Best Practices by Growers and Millers		
Criterion 4.1:		
Operating procedures are appropriately documented, consistently implemented and monitored.		
4.1.1	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for estates and mills shall be documented.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>CPI3 and CPI5 estate have master list of standard operating procedures (F-GN-020-00).The standard operating procedures cover all activities in plantation as following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil palm cultivation management procedure (P-PT-001 Rev.00) • Replanting procedure (P-PT-002 Rev.01) • Harvesting work instruction (W-PT-001 Rev.01) • Fertilizer application work instruction (W-PT-002 Rev.01) • Herbicide application work instruction (W-PT-003 Rev.01) • Mechanical weeding control work instruction (W-PT-004 Rev.01) • Pests and diseases elimination work instruction (W-PT-005 Rev.01) • Oil palm frond pruning work instruction (W-PT-006 Rev.01) • Oil palm frond sample collecting work instruction (W-PT-007 Rev.01) • Replanting work instruction (W-PT-008 Rev.01) • Productivity estimation sampling work instruction (W-PT-009 Rev.00) <p>CPP mill has master list of standard operating procedures (F-GN-003-04).The standard operating procedures cover all activities in CPO mill as following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude palm oil production procedure (CPP-P-CP-001) • Waste management procedure (CPP-P-AD-002 Rev.00) • Weighing control of raw material procedure (CPP-P-AD-004) • Preventive maintenance procedure (CPP-P-EN-001) • Break down maintenance procedure (CPP-P-EN-002) • Calibration procedure (CPP-P-EN-003) • Environmental good governance procedure (CPP-P-ESH-001) • Transportation procedure (CPP-P-LG-001) • Quality plan (CPP-P-QA-001) • Raw material and chemical receiving procedure (CPP-P-QA-002) • Chemical control procedure (CPP-P-QA-005) 		Yes

Principle 4: Use of Appropriate Best Practices by Growers and Millers		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation of accidents and incidents procedure (CPP-P-SHE-001) Occupational health and safety management procedure (CPP-P-SHE-002) Chemical storage work instruction (CPP-W-SHE-004) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (CPP-W-SHE-005) Operation procedures in confined spaces (CPP-W-SHE-006) Receiving and storing chemicals into storage tanks (CPP-W-SP-001) Receiving complaints and conflicts management (CPP-W-ESH-001) Risks assessment (CPP-W-SHE-002) PPE disbursements (CPP-W-SHE-003) <p>CPI mill has master list of standard operating procedures (F-GN-003-04).The standard operating procedures cover all activities in CPO mill as following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPO production procedure (P-CP-001) FFB feeding and steaming (W-CP-001) FFB steaming (W-CP-002) Palm oil extracting (W-CP-003) Palm oil filter (W-CP-004) Separation of sediment (W-CP-005) Moisture extracting (W-CP-006) Wastewater treatment (W-CP-013) <p>Copies of the SOPs are available on mill and estates where have been visited and assessed. All procedures and work instruction are written in Thai language that is readable by all workers and subcontractor (if any). Even though there are some migrant workers from Lao PDR, they could demonstrate their understanding both reading and speaking in Thai. Based on interviews and observations, auditor found that those SOPs are implemented and understood by workers.</p>	
4.1.2	A mechanism to check consistent implementation of procedures shall be in place	Minor
Findings		Comply?
	<p>Master list of all SOPs for both mills and estates is established. This master list of procedures and update change of the procedures are carried out according to document control procedure of ISO 9001.</p> <p>The existing standard operating procedures were written in Thai language. Although there are foreign workers from Lao PDR, the written procedures are not their problem because they could read and speak Thai. Moreover, at CPI3, plantation manager has appointed Mr.Xiengthonh Sipaseuth, Lao worker, as a worker representative because his ability in Thai like a native speaker is better than other workers</p> <p>For instance, there are records of training for all levels using the written SOPs as details below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 January 2017: Knowledge of how to drive and maintenance vehicles was trained by Mr.Surasak Srimarong 18 February 2017: Mr.Pongsak Keawkongchan, CPI3 estate manager, has carried out retraining for workers on anti-corruption policy, integrated pest management, harvesting, fertilizer application, use of agrochemical, non-chemical weed control, frond and leaf pruning. There were 27 participants. 24 February 2017: Mr.Pongsak Keawkongchan, CPI3 estate manager, has carried out retraining for subcontractors on anti-corruption policy, integrated pest management, harvesting, fertilizer application, use of agrochemical, non-chemical weed control, frond and leaf pruning. There were 22 participants. 23 March 2017: Mr.Pongsit Photipho has carried out retaining on code of conducts and anti-corruption policy. There were 30 participants. 10 April 2017: Mr.Pongsak Keawkongchan has carried out retaining on code of conducts, company rules and regulations, health and safety, PPE, Human rights policy, grievance and complaints mechanism, basic firefighting and RSPO system. There were 29 participants. 28 April 2017: Mr.Pongsak Keawkongchan has carried out training for new workers from Lao PDR on orientation, code of conducts, anti-corruption policy, company rules and regulations, health and safety, PPE, Human rights policy, grievance and complaints mechanism and RSPO system. There were 10 participants. 29 April 2017: Mr.Pongsak Keawkongchan has carried out training for 10 new workers from Lao PDR on WI-001, WI-002, WI-003, WI-004, WI-005, WI-006 and WI-007. 	Yes

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<p>The company applied internal audit to check consistent implementation of procedure against written SOPs. The internal audit is conducted at least once a year. Latest internal audit for all mills and estates was carried out during 1-9 September 2017. It was used to check the compliance with RSPO P&C generic version 2013 and written standard operating procedures. For example, the internal audit was carried out on 9 September 2017 at CPP mill. The internal audit report was recorded on form F-GN-016-01. Consequence of the internal audit, there were 8 non-conformities and 3 observations raised from the audit. Verification of non-conformities no.1QAR-60008 to 1QAR-60015, it was found that root cause analysis, correction and corrective action were carried out for continuous improvement. At the date of the assessment, all non-conformities have been closed.</p>		
4.1.3	Records of monitoring and any actions taken shall be maintained and available, as appropriate	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Based on the records of internal audit for selected activities in estate e.g. harvesting, application of agrochemical, fertilizer application and harvesting as for example, it was found that the implementations were done in compliance with the relevant documented procedures and work instructions. Here below are the details for the internal audit carried out for each site visited.</p> <p>CPI3 was carried out the internal audit 1/2017 on 9 September 2017 by internal auditors (Mr.Prapas Sudsa-ard (Team leader), Ms.Munlika Jindachuen and Ms.Jiamjai Chuplod). The checklist covers RSPO P&C and relevant procedure and work instruction. The report of internal audit was written in form F-GN-016-01. There was no non-conformity raised from the audit. However, there were 5 observations found and indicated.</p> <p>CPP was carried out the internal audit 1/2017 on 7 September 2017 by internal auditors (Ms.Yada Sawadsri, Ms.On-anong Nhusaplee and Mr.Narongrith Langla). The results shown that there were 5 non-conformities and 3 observations raised and indicated as CAR no.1QAR-60017, 60018, 60019, 60020 and 60021. It was evidenced that the corrective actions were taken and the improvement were undertaken.</p> <p>CPI was carried out the internal audit on 9 September 2017 by Mr. Mr.Narongrith Langla, Mr.Suthep Phusomsri and Ms.Yada Sawadsri. There were 8 non-conformities and 3 observations. Based on the verification of the non-conformity #1QAR-60008 to 1QAR-60015, it was found that the corrective actions were taken and the improvements were undertaken.</p> <p>CPI5 was carried out the internal audit on 8 September 2017 by Mr.Sinthai Thongrak. Mr.Natthakoon Jongcharoen and Ms.Wipa Niyomtham. There was no non-conformity raised from the audit. However, there were 6 observations found and indicated.</p> <p>All non-conformities were written in CAR form F-GN-008-08</p>		Yes
4.1.4	The mill shall record the origins of all third-party sourced Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB).	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>CPI and CPP mills have procedure for third-party FFB source where is indicated in weighing control of raw material procedure (CPP-P-AD-004). The list of approved third-party FFB suppliers are according to database on truck scale software. There are daily and summary records of volume and origins of third-party FFB received.</p>		Yes
Criterion 4.2:		
Practices maintain soil fertility at, or where possible improve soil fertility to, a level that ensures optimal and sustained yield.		
4.2.1	There shall be evidence that good agriculture practices, as contained in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), are followed to manage soil fertility to a level that ensures optimal and sustained yield, where possible.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>There are standard operating procedures for maintain soil fertility such as fertilizer application procedure (WI-PT-002) and oil palm fronds sampling for nutrient analysis (WI-PT-007). There is evidence that the implementation to maintain soil fertility was followed the written procedures. During the audit, it was found that CPI3 and CPI5 estate applied different fertilizers depending on the purpose of the use and results of leaf nutrient analysis. The recommended fertilizers contain the</p>		Yes

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needed nutrients such as Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Magnesium and Boron.		
4.2.2	Records of fertilizer inputs shall be maintained.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>CPI5 have records of fertilizer during 2015 – 2017 as details below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total fertilizer applied in 2015 was 294,292 kgs - Total fertilizer applied in 2016 was 256,261 kgs - Total fertilizer applied in 2017 (January – August) is 137,200 kgs <p>The formulas of fertilizer applied so far are 0-0-60, 0-3-0 and 21-0-0. Meanwhile, CPI3 have applied the same formula of the fertilizer but different amount of fertilizer applied during the same period of time.</p> <p>Based on the records of fertilizer application, both estates recorded fertilizer application for each block of the estate. Fertilizer application is done almost daily but cover 2 times a year/block.</p>		Yes
4.2.3	There shall be evidence of periodic tissue and soil sampling to monitor changes in nutrient status	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>There is SOP for oil palm fronds sampling for nutrient analysis written in the procedure WI-PT-007 Rev.01. Test report for foliar analysis or soil analysis in 2016 was analysed by Ms. Soontree Yingchatchawan who is the expert from Kampangsang campus of Kasetsart University and who can do further recommendation of the type and amount of the fertilizers that need to be applied in the next year. Latest foliar analysis in 2016 showed that nutrient status of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn, and Boron are monitored at both estates CPI3 and CPI5. The results from the study incorporated into the fertilizer program recommended by Ms. Soontree Yingchatchawan, the external advisor.</p>		Yes
4.2.4	A nutrient recycling strategy shall be in place, and may include use of Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB), Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME), and palm residues after replanting	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>With regard to a nutrient recycling strategy especially POME and EFB; unfortunately, these by-products from both mill are not applied by any estates due to the distance between mill and estates. POME after the treatment from CPI mill is donated to Chumporn Provincial Animal Feed Research and Development Station for irrigation and improvement of the soil nutrient of the grassland. Meanwhile, POME from CPP mill is used to irrigate palm oil tree in CPI1. Shredded EFB fibre is normally transferred for biomass boiler of both mills. Only decanter cake and ash are applied in all estates to improve soil fertility. For instance, CPI2 has been applied sludge cake and decanter cake so far.</p>		Yes
Criterion 4.3:		
Practices minimize and control erosion and degradation of soils.		
4.3.1	Maps of any fragile soils shall be available	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>There is no fragile soil both CPI3 and CPI5. During onsite inspection, it was confirmed that all plots in CPI3 and CPI5 have no area of fragile soils and problem soils. However, the procedure for controlling the soil conservation (acid soil and sandy soil) R-PT-001 is prepared.</p>		Yes
4.3.2	A management strategy shall be in place for plantings on slopes above a certain limit (this needs to be soil and climate specific).	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>CPI3 and CPI5 have no slope area where terracing is required. However, the procedure for controlling the soil conservation (acid soil and sandy soil) R-PT-001 is prepared and procedure for fertilizer application W-PT-002 which is used to identify how to prevent soil erosion is also prepared.</p>		Yes

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4.3.3	A road maintenance programme shall be in place.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
CPI3 and CPI5 have a road maintenance program for 2017. The road maintenance was defined in form F-PT-029-00 according to an annual budget. The road maintenance program includes road maintenance, gutter maintenance, bridge maintenance and ditch maintenance. The plantation manager is the key responsible person to monitor the achievement and obstacles during the road maintenance program. To maintain the road condition, rouses will be used to close to repair a hole in the road before soil surface is compressed by using pickups and trucks until it is smooth and strengthen. During at the time of assessment back to the date of the previous assessment, no actual road maintenance program for both estates CPI3 and CPI5 was carried out so far because the condition of road is well preserved		Yes
4.3.4	Subsidence of peat soils shall be minimized and monitored. A documented water and ground cover management programme shall be in place.	Major
Findings		Comply?
CPI3 and CPI5 have no peat soils in estate areas. However, work instruction for water and ground water management program (F-PI-019-01) which is used to identify how to manage the peat soil are established.		Yes
4.3.5	Drainability assessments shall be required prior to replanting on peat to determine the long-term viability of the necessary drainage for oil palm growing	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Due to no peat soil, this requirement is not applicable		Yes
4.3.6	A management strategy shall be in place for other fragile and problem soils (e.g. sandy, low organic matter, acid sulphate soils).	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Due to no fragile and problem soils at both CPI3 and CPI5, this requirement is not applicable		Yes
Criterion 4.4:		
Practices maintain the quality and availability of surface and ground water.		
4.4.1	An implemented water management plan shall be in place.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
CPI3 and CPI5 have the procedure for water management R-PT-002. The water management plan is defined in form F-PT-029-00 such as soil erosion protection; build a dam, soil conservation. For example, the result from verification at CPI3, re-build a dam was undertaken on 9 September 2017. Moreover, soil conservation activities around the waterway areas were also undertaken during 16-18 September 2017.		Minor NC
At CPI3, there is a reservoir in the estate because the water stored in the reservoir is usually used to supply the plantation office and worker houses. However, the stored water in the reservoir is not used as the drinking water		
At CPP mill, it was found that there are two retention ponds with storing capacity of 54,500 m3 and 172,000m3, respectively, used to store the rainwater for CPO production processes without pumping water from water bodies. Volume of raw water stored in the reservoirs is expected to be sufficient for usage throughout a year without pumping surface water from nearby river. For CPI mill, there are 3 reservoirs in the mill. The storage capacities of the reservoirs of the mill are 63,277 m3, 30,250m3 and 27,800 m3, respectively. These reservoirs were used to store raw water obtained from the rainfall for supplying into the CPO production processes.		
However, it was found that according to ESA report, the water management plan is one of the activities that company declared themselves to commit to preserve and enhance the environmental parameters. Wastewater from the cooling tower and after raw water treatment processes can be used to support the green area and other purpose. However, there is evidence showing that this		

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wastewater has drained into the adjacent area even though the wastewater quality is met with the wastewater quality standard. Based on this consequence, minor non-conformity has been raised against indicator 4.4.1		
4.4.2	Protection of water courses and wetlands, including maintaining and restoring appropriate riparian and other buffer zones (refer to national best practice and national guidelines) shall be demonstrated.	Major
Findings		Comply?
According to the procedure, two rows of palm plants are required to maintain as a buffer zone between plots. Result from onsite inspection at CPI3, however, found evidence showing that spraying of pesticide has recently been applied		Major NC
4.4.3	Appropriate treatment of mill effluent to required levels and regular monitoring of discharge quality, especially Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), shall be in compliance with national regulations (Criteria 2.1 and 5.6).	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Mill has monitored the effluent water quality at the inflow (before pumping effluent into the first wastewater treatment) and outflow (after treatment, at last wastewater treatment pond no.9) monthly as required by the national laws. Not only BOD but also COD, pH, suspended solid, oil and grease (O&G) are monitored monthly. The analysis of effluent is done by external laboratory namely Saint Envir Co., Ltd who is registered with Department of Industry Work of Thailand. Latest monitoring was carried out on 1 September 2017 at both CPI mill and CPP mill. Effluent water analysis indicated in test report no. 17-041424 showed that all effluent water quality (pH, Total dissolved solid, TSS, cyanide, oil and grease, formaldehyde, phenol, free chlorine, pesticide, BOD, total kjeldahl nitrogen, COD, zinc, heavy metal) are complied with the national laws. Especially BOD level result is less than 2 ppm.</p> <p>Besides, both mill constructed the pond embankments height enough to prevent the leakage of effluent. The height of pond embankment is about 4-5 meters from the surface of the effluent to prevent the failure when encountering heavy rainfall. There is a double dike to prevent the leakage of effluent when the first inner line of dike fails</p>		Yes
4.4.4	Mill water use per ton of fresh fruit bunches [FFB] - see criterion 5.6 - shall be monitored.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Mill measures monthly water usage per ton of FFB processed for CPO production, even though there is no nuisance from public water bodies. Data of water use per tonne of FFB in 2017 is available. For example, water used for CPI mill in 2016 was equal to 430,276 m ³ for production of 342.021 tons of FFB. For water usage at CPP mill, since CPP mill started operation for CPO production in the mid of year 2016, the water use per tonne of FFB until the mid of year 2017 is about 1.3 m ³ /ton of FFB. It will be monitored in the next surveillance assessment again.		Yes
Criterion 4.5:		
Pests, diseases, weeds and invasive introduced species are effectively managed using appropriate Integrated Pest Management techniques.		
4.5.1	Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans shall be monitored.	Major
Findings		Comply?
All planted area owned by the company have formulated an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) code R-PT-003-00 according to the Agricultural best practice for the palm oil estate. Thai agricultural Standards (TAS) for palm oil plantation are also adopted and used as the guideline for application of the suggested IPM techniques. Identification of potential pests and thresholds of pest outbreak that requires the immediately action were indicated in the Procedure. At the time of inspection, all methods were applied for controlling of pest such as cultural of beneficial host plant, culture of barn owl, mechanical and physical methods. Barn owls which are native species were used as part of the biological control method. Chemical especially rodenticide is never used by the company to eliminate the rats. Use of pesticide is also not carried out by the company. It was confirmed by		Yes

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	interview with workers and is observed by auditor during the onsite inspection. IPM implementation was reviewed annually. Its result was used to review the plan which was carried out on 24/09/2017 by representative of estate manager of the company for all planted areas. Moreover, the monitoring of the plan is done through the internal audit in order to monitor the effectiveness of the implementation. The latest SOP for R-PT-003-00 also included in the action plans especial plan for minimizing of pesticide use. Record form is available even though there is pest recorded in the form because there is no outbreak. IPM training provided for the staffs of the selected plantation and representative of scheme manager was carried out on 24/09/2017.	
4.5.2	Training of those involved in IPM implementation shall be demonstrated.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
	Training has been given to workers on how to monitor leaf-eating pests and rats. Latest IPM training for staffs at CPI3 and CPI5 was carried out on 24.9.2017. Workers have been trained using plantation management and IPM procedure "F-TN-002-06" and R-PT-003-00.	Yes
Criterion 4.6: Pesticides are used in ways that do not endanger health or the environment.		
4.6.1	Justification of all pesticides used shall be demonstrated. The use of selective products that are specific to the target pest, weed or disease and which have minimal effect on non-target species shall be used where available.	Major
Findings		Comply?
	The selection of chemicals for weed control and the treatment is based on the inspection of field conditions before spraying. Estate workers are required to inspect the field condition daily and record its result in the survey form under the instruction described in work instruction W-PT-003. The frequency for the monitoring is set in daily and monthly. The record form F-PT-009 and F-PT-008 are set for recording on daily monitoring and monthly monitoring, respectively. When chemical pesticides are necessary, it is the estate manager who has full responsibility to make a decision. Justification for application of pesticides is addressed in the procedure agrochemical application "WI-PT-003-00". Based on the monthly monitoring, for example, found that Blady grass and Siam weed (<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.) are growth rapidly at plot R3,4,5 at CPI3 and need to be controlled using glyphosate. The latest records of pesticide usage on first week of 8 September 2017 confirmed that ratio between chemical and water used by sprayer was in accordance with the written work instruction regarding to the dosage and application methods. Based on the record of pesticide application, it was shown that 48% glyphosate was applied at plot R3,4,5 at CPI3	Yes
4.6.2	Records of pesticides use (including active ingredients used and their LD50, area treated, amount of active ingredients applied per ha and number of applications) shall be provided.	Major
Findings		Comply?
	Latest application of herbicide at CPI3 showed that of Roundup (glyphosate) was used in block R3,4,5 for the whole area on 8 September 2017. Amount of active ingredient applied and its LD50 of glyphosate are recorded in the recode form (F-SP-002-01)	Yes
4.6.3	Any use of pesticides shall be minimized as part of a plan, and in accordance with Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans. There shall be no prophylactic use of pesticides, except in specific situations identified in national Best Practice guidelines.	Major
Findings		Comply?
	Onsite inspection confirmed that the use of pesticide was carried out to control weeds only. It was not used to control pest and disease which is in accordance with the IPM plans. Minimizing the amount of pesticide used is part of a plan for continuous improvement of the company and according to the procedure SOP for IPM R-PT-003-00. The use of pesticides is minimized as part of a plan SOP for IPM R-PT-003-00 and in accordance with Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans. Comparison amount of pesticide use in between 2016 and 2017 showed that amount of pesticide use in 2017 is less than 2016. Moreover, prophylactic use of pesticide has never been applied. Hence, no insecticide is polluted in the environment.	Yes
4.6.4	Pesticides that are categorized as World Health Organization Class 1A or 1B, or that are	Minor

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	listed by the Stockholm or Rotterdam Conventions, and paraquat, are not used, except in specific situations identified in national Best Practice guidelines. The use of such pesticides shall be minimized and eliminated as part of a plan, and shall only be used in exceptional circumstances.	
Findings		Comply?
	<p>Inspection on the record book and chemical storage also confirmed that almost all types of chemicals used in the estates were registered under the Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535 (and its amendments) of Thailand. Chemical listed in World Health Organization Class 1A or 1B was adopted and used to develop the guidance in the procedure. There are 12 chemical listed in this conversion e.g. aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, toxaphene, hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated biphenyl, polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin, and polychlorinated dibenzofuran. There is a policy to minimise and eliminate use of these pesticides and paraquat such as paraquat was used only for seedling. Records of pesticide use in 2016 and 2017 are available. Comparison amount of pesticide use in between 2016 and 2017 showed that amount of pesticide use in 2017 is less than 2016.</p> <p>The use of paraquat in Thailand is implemented according to the guidance of the Department of Agriculture because it is still allowed to use before it will completely prohibited in the next 2 years in Thailand. The procedure W-PT-003 Rev.003 for the use of paraquat is established on 15 July 2015 in accordance with the guidance of Department of Agriculture.</p>	Yes
4.6.5	Pesticides shall only be handled, used or applied by persons who have completed the necessary training and shall always be applied in accordance with the product label. Appropriate safety and application equipment shall be provided and used. All precautions attached to the products shall be properly observed, applied, and understood by workers (see Criterion 4.7).	Major
Findings		Comply?
	All chemical sprayers at CPI3 and CPI5 were examined on their understanding on the recommended dosage while they have to prepare agrochemicals. Result from interview showed that they could explain the dosage of chemical and water as well as instruction of use. All workers who deal with the agrochemicals at both estate CPI3 and CPI5; for example Mr.GO, Mr.Humpun Pajiti Mr.Mar Chaiwong, has been trained on pesticide application, MSDS and how to apply them properly. Moreover, the existing procedures agricultural best practices for the estate "IPM IPM R-PT-003-00 and occupational health and safety were also used as training material.	Yes
4.6.6	Storage of all pesticides shall be according to recognized best practices. All pesticide containers shall be properly disposed of and not used for other purposes (see Criterion 5.3).	Major
Findings		Comply?
	<p>Inspection at chemical store at both estate (CPI3 and CPI5) showed it met requirement of security, spill containment, well ventilation, and labeling. Running water is provided to workers who have to handle chemical pesticides. Store is secured with lock. Key to the store is only held by designated person responsible for chemical inventory and storage. Easy to read and understand MSDS of each agrochemical is displayed in front of the shelf where it is placed.</p> <p>For empty container, these empty containers are kept at the pesticide storage where are separate from the good pesticide before further disposal by authorized company. There is no evidence of the leachate of the remain pesticide into the environment</p>	Yes
4.6.7	Application of pesticides shall be by proven methods that minimize risk and impacts.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
	According to work instruction W-PT-003 Rev.003 which was effective on 15/7/2015, this work instruction described application of pesticide and methods to minimize risk and impact to sprayer and environment. Application of pesticides was done with back sprayers taking into account a correct dosage, no spillage, time for application, and how to clean PPEs and equipment after use. Personal safety equipment or PPEs which include mask, rubber glove, and rubber boot are provided by the company to all workers who are responsible for chemical spraying. Washing area of the spraying equipment and PPEs is provided in both estate; CPI3 and CPI5. Workers are not allowed to clean equipment and PPEs at their house after spraying of agrochemical.	Yes

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4.6.8	Pesticides shall be applied aerially only where there is documented justification. Communities shall be informed of impending aerial pesticide applications with all relevant information within reasonable time prior to application.	Major
Findings		Comply?
No aerial spray has been applied.		N/A
4.6.9	Maintenance of employee and associated smallholder knowledge and skills on pesticide handling shall be demonstrated, including provision of appropriate information materials (see Criterion 4.8).	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Knowledge of workers in pesticides handling is maintained through regular training and training plan. Training plan on pesticide handling is integrated with the occupational health, and safety plan. Workers will be trained on occupational health and safety once a year at least, to refresh their awareness and understanding on pesticide handling. While, all subcontractor are given the training immediately before allowing to work</p> <p>Based on interview during the surveillance assessment, it was found that the workers have adequate knowledge in handling agrochemical safely which covering the method of application and PPE used</p>		Yes
4.6.10	Proper disposal of waste material, according to procedures that are fully understood by workers and managers shall be demonstrated (see Criterion 5.3	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Procedure P-AD-002 revision 09 with effective date of 18/3/2015 for disposal of the waste material is established. Training record on form F-TN-009-02 showed that all sprayers for both estate have been trained according to the procedure and empty disposal plan P-AD-002 especially rinse three times with water before further collection and disposal. All hazardous wastes, especially empty container and used oil, are disposed of by an authorized company. Records of waste disposal conducted by the authorized company are available during the assessment</p>		Yes
4.6.11	Specific annual medical surveillance for pesticide operators, and documented action to treat related health conditions, shall be demonstrated.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>List of approved pesticide is controlled by environmental officer of the company. Record for surveillance medical checkup for year 2016 is available during the assessment for all workers who work at the POM and estate. However, surveillance medical checkup for year 2017 will be conducted on 31/10/ 2016, the date after the second surveillance assessment.</p> <p>Record of the medical surveillance check-up done by Bangpakok 9 for year 2016, in particular for those sprayers at the selected estates on 31 October 2016, showed that no sprayers have been affected by the work. Level of cholinesterase in their blood is not exceeding than the normal condition.</p>		Yes
4.6.12	No work with pesticides shall be undertaken by pregnant or breast-feeding women.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>Based on the verification on the list of sprayer, there are women sprayers in both estates. However, only two of them (Mrs.Tankarm ,Mrs.Thongree) have given the birth to their children for many years ago. Therefore, they are not breast-feeding women at the time of the assessment.</p> <p>Besides, mechanism to deal with pregnant or breast-feeding women who work with chemical was verified by interviewing women sprayers during the assessment in order to confirm whether or not women sprayer are aware on any impacts caused by spraying chemical while pregnant. Result of interview confirmed that all women sprayers are aware on the relevant procedures and negative impact of pesticide application while they are pregnant or breast-feeding. Women sprayers who are pregnant or breast-feeding are not allowed to spray agrochemical. It's the responsibility of the</p>		Yes

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estate manager to make a decision for rotating the position during the pregnancy period		
Criterion 4.7:		
An occupational health and safety plan is documented, effectively communicated and implemented.		
4.7.1	<p>The health and safety plan shall cover the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A health and safety policy shall be in place. • A health and safety plan covering all activities shall be documented and implemented, and its effectiveness monitored. 	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>Policy on safety, health and environment of the company with code no. SH-002/2559 was signed and released by CEO on 22 November 2016. The policy is displayed on notice boards throughout the operation sites. Interviews with workers confirmed that they are aware and understood on such policy.</p> <p>With regard to the safety, health and working environment plan for 2017, for example at CPP, it was written in the form CPP-F-SHE-018-00. Such policy comprises of re-training, safety training for new employees and subcontractors, first aid training, risk assessment and evaluation, health and safety in the use of agrochemicals, safety of working in confined space, provide PPE to employees and safety promotion activities. The health and safety plan is made publicly available on information boards at the plantation office and mill office as well.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the health and safety plan is monitored and reported by monthly meeting (OHS meeting). As for example, here below are health and safety plan at CPI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation in RSPO certified plantation (16 May 2017) - Orientation for new employees regarding health and safety (24 March 2017) - Health and Safety in the use of agrochemicals (22 February 2017) - Regulation and safety of working (18 February 2017) <p>For example, CPI5 has carried out OHS monthly meeting for moth/year of 09/2017 on 26 September 2017. The minutes on the OHS meeting recorded in F-TN-002-06 showed that there is no any issue raised by worker regarding to the health and safety.</p>		Yes
4.7.2	All operations where health and safety is an issue shall be risk assessed, and procedures and actions shall be documented and implemented to address the identified issues. All precautions attached to products shall be properly observed and applied to the workers.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>CPI3 and CPI5 have a standard operating for health and safety management plan as indicated in the document code R-SH-015. The health and safety plan covers all process and activities in plantation as following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety in the use of agrochemicals - Dangers and Diseases from Work - Basic fire fighting - First aid - Use and care of PPE - Safety in work for subcontractors - Conservation of natural resources and environment - Chemical containers management - Harvesting procedure W-PT-001 <p>With regard to the risk assessment on health and safety carried out according to risk assessment and evaluation W-SH-002 Rev.01 dated 30 January 2016, for example at CPI mill, here below are procedures and work instruction resulted from the assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - W-SH-001 Rev.01 dated 30 January 2016, - PPE disbursements W-SH-003 Rev.02 dated 30 January 2016 - Chemical storage W-SH-004 Rev.00 dated 27 January 2014 - Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment W-SH-005 Rev.00 dated 10 February 2015 - Safety of working in confined space W-SH-006 Rev.00 dated 15 January 2016 - Warning signs W-SH-007 Rev.00 dated 15 January 2016 - Maintenance P-EN-002 Rev.11 dated 30 May 2017 - Investigation of accident and incident P-SH-001 rev08 dated 30 January 2016 		Yes

Principle 4: Use of Appropriate Best Practices by Growers and Millers

- Management of occupational safety, health and working environment P-SH-002 Rev.5 dated 30 January 2016.

Verified permits of work in a confined space form at SILO#2, for instance, was approved by Mr.Watcahrin Pleroy and Mr.Werawat Chuchomklin. Mr.Watcahrin Pleroy on 14 July 2017. All workers who work at confine space have been trained on safety of working in confined space regarding W-SH-006 established according to the regulation on 5 November 2015.

From the record of the mill and estates, there was no accident related to work in 2017. Even though there is no record of this accident, the effectiveness of the plan to reduce or minimize the impact on occupation health and safety issue is reviewed by occupational health and safety team quarterly during the occupational health and safety meeting.

Moreover, CPI mill has reported on the improvement of the lighting and heating environment in the workspace that was carried out on 1 November 2016 according to the procedure ESH-024/2016. The condition of the lighting and heating environment may lead injury and accident while operation at the mill. To respond on that concern, CPI mill has installed LED bulbs at the entry and stairs. However, there are 147 points the light intensity around the mill are required to increase the light intensity.

4.7.3	All workers involved in the operation shall be adequately trained in safe working practices (see Criterion 4.8). Adequate and appropriate protective equipment shall be available to all workers at the place of work to cover all potentially hazardous operations, such as pesticide application, machine operations, and land preparation, harvesting and, if it is used, burning.	Major
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Findings**Comply?**

	Estates and mill have a documented annual training programme for safety. All new hired and existing workers undergo a safety induction programme that is supplemented with workplace specific training. Safety training for each work station is a component of SOP training. For chemicals which are assessed to be potential injury hazard, there is a SOP for safekeeping of the toxic chemicals and also for keeping records on their use. First aid training is also given to all workers by mill and estate manager. For instance, at CPI5 estate, occupation health and safety plan R-SH-015 revision 16 was established and available. Occupational and safety plan for estates composes of, for example, handling chemical, firefighting, first aid, PPE and training. Fire extinguisher testing done monthly. Latest done on 13.9.2017. Training on firefighting was conducted on 21 October 2016.	Yes
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4.7.4	The responsible person/persons shall be identified. There shall be records of regular meetings between the responsible person/s and workers. Concerns of all parties about health, safety and welfare shall be discussed at these meetings, and any issues raised shall be recorded.	Major
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Findings**Comply?**

	The company appointed OHS committee which was approved by CEO on 9 May 2015. The committee is responsible to implement OHS concerns. Committee meetings are planned once a month. Latest meeting was carried out on 18 August 2017. The minutes of meeting showed that any dangers, risks and accidents on operation were reported and discussed to identify actions to improve working environment to minimize the impacts. Moreover, the company appointed worker welfare committee. The meeting between the management representative and workers representative was carried out on 25 August 2017. The minutes of meeting is available and requested by auditor during the assessment. Based on the minutes of the meeting, there was no any bargaining on the safety issues and worker welfare.	Yes
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4.7.5	Accident and emergency procedures shall exist and instructions shall be clearly understood by all workers. Accident procedures shall be available in the appropriate language of the workforce. Assigned operatives trained in First Aid should be present in both field and other operations, and first aid equipment shall be available at worksites. Records of all accidents shall be kept and periodically reviewed.	Minor
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Findings**Comply?**

	The company has a procedure for investigation of accident and incident P-SH-001 Rev.08 dated 30 January 2016. The accident and incident will be recorded in form F-SH-009-02 (if any). Instructions of this procedure was simplified and posted at the work place especially at the chemical storage to communicate with the workers. Even though there are foreign workers at CPI3 and CPI5, they can	Yes
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Principle 4: Use of Appropriate Best Practices by Growers and Millers		
	demonstrate understanding written procedure in Thai. Workers were given information about the first aid kits available at the workplace. First aid kits are also provided, maintained and stocked properly. 29 items of the first aid are prepared by each site according to the notification of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare.	
4.7.6	All workers shall be provided with medical care, and covered by accident insurance	Minor
Findings		Comply?
There is evidence that all workers are provided with medical care and covered by accident insurance by the company. The contracted hospital is Bangpakok 9 International Hospital		Yes
4.7.7	Occupational injuries shall be recorded using Lost Time Accident (LTA) metrics.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
CPI5 has record of accident according to accident report F-SH-009-02 no.7/2017. There is no major injury caused by operation at either POM or estate. Only minor injury was observed during the assessment. This minor injury was occurred on 2 August 2017 at plot 13 of CPI5 due to the fall down the stair while fixing the lights. Sufferer is Mr.Sommat (worker ID 600023). There are accident and incident investigation report F-SH-010-05 available at the time of assessment. The sufferer was trained regarding corrective action on 21 September 2017 according to training record form F-TN-002-06. CPI also has record of accident according to accident report F-SH-009-02 and also incident investigation report F-SH-010-05 including personnel detail, accident and incident evaluation, accident analysis, unsafe condition, correction and preventive action and training record F-TN-002-06 of worker who relevant. CPI has 6 cases of accident (01/2017-06/2017). It was found that only 1 case is LTA.		Yes
Criterion 4.8: All staff, workers, smallholders and contract workers are appropriately trained.		
4.8.1	A formal training programme shall be in place that covers all aspects of the RSPO Principles and Criteria, and that includes regular assessments of training needs and documentation of the programme.	Major
Findings		Comply?
The company has an annual training program for year 2017 (F-TN-010-02) and training need for OJT (F-TN-009-02) which was approved by CEO of the company. Training program sets out the schedule of training for each mill and estate. The training program; for example, includes firefighting, occupational health and safety procedures, waste management, handling of hazardous wastes, integrated pest control and agrochemical spraying. New employee will be given the training on company's rules and regulation, health and safety concerns and relevant work instructions to their area of work. Harvesting contractors are also included in safety training conducted by the plantation manager. Even though head of harvesting contractors have been trained by safety officer and plantation manager directly, it is responsibility of the head of subcontractor to give the training for spraying chemical and harvesting FFB to their staff. However, records of the training conducted by either plantation manager or head of subcontractor are kept and available during the audit. For example, new workers of subcontractor at CPI3 have been trained on orientation and occupational health and safety procedures on 1 April 2017. The training records were recorded in form F-TN-002-06.		Yes
4.8.2	Records of training for each employee shall be maintained.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
The training records for each employee are maintained in form F-TN-002-06. It is ready to be disclosed when request by the auditor during the assessment		Yes

Principle 5: Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Principle 5: Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity		
Criterion 5.1: Aspects of plantation and mill management, including replanting, that have environmental impacts are identified, and plans to mitigate the negative impacts and promote the positive ones are made, implemented and monitored, to demonstrate continual improvement.		
5.1.1	An environmental impact assessment (EIA) shall be documented.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>EIA for all certification units has been conducted in January 2017 by using ISO 14001 guidelines according to environmental aspect procedure R-GN-050. The environmental aspects were reported in form F-GN-047-01 and covered the activities that are likely to cause environmental impacts from the mill and estate operation.</p> <p>Environmental improvement program F-GN-046-01 was established according to environmental aspects evaluation. Moreover, EIA was also done during the community meeting. For example, CPI5 joined the latest meeting with the community leaders and villagers on 7 September 2017.</p> <p>Only significant aspects are required to have the mitigation plan. Based on the environmental aspect evaluation, here below are identified impacts and KPI to reduce or eliminate the identified impacts, for an example:</p> <p>-Impacts from transportation → The objective is to reduce dust from FFB transport → The target is no complaints from the community → Action plan is watering a road in community areas>Monitoring is review complaints from the community.</p> <p>-Impacts from use of chemicals to eliminate weeds and pests →The objective is to minimize use of agrochemicals →The target is to reduce use of agrochemicals →Action plan is use chemicals only if necessary →Monitoring is review the records of use of agrochemicals regularly.</p> <p>-Impacts from use of fossil fuels →The objective is reduce greenhouse gas emissions →The target is to reduce fossil fuel use by 10% by 2018 → Action plan is preventive maintenance of the vehicle and machine in good condition →Monitoring is review the records of use of fossil fuels regularly.</p>		Yes
5.1.2	Where the identification of impacts requires changes in current practices, in order to mitigate negative effects, a timetable for change shall be developed and implemented within a comprehensive management plan. The management plan shall identify the responsible person/persons.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>According to the environmental improvement programmes R-GN-051-03 dated 18 November 2016 for CPI mill and estates, there is no change in the current practices because results from environmental monitoring conducted regularly as per required by laws are met with the national standard. However, maintenance program to maintain and improve the performance of the equipment installed to reduce impacts to environment was also done. Moreover, other activities that can limit the pollution and emission were also carried out e.g. preventive maintenance all vehicles P-VE-001 revision 22 and program for transportation especially FFB from the supply bases to POM in order to reduce CO2 is established, installation of ESP (electro static precipitator) to eliminate the dust from the biomass power plant at CPP mill, and periodically cleaning multi-cyclone used to reduce the particle at CPI mill at least once a year.</p>		Yes
5.1.3	This plan shall incorporate a monitoring protocol, adaptive to operational changes, which shall be implemented to monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. The plan shall be reviewed as a minimum every two years to reflect the results of monitoring and where there are operational changes that may have positive and negative environmental impacts.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Identified risks for either mill or estates are taken into account to determine the mitigation plan. Procedures and work instructions to deal with identified risks in mill and estates were then established. Monitoring of the implementation according to the written procedures and work instructions was carried out by an environmental officer of the company. Monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation plan is also assigned to be reviewed by the environmental committee of the company. The impacts caused by CPI mill operation, for example, were monitored as per required by laws. Its result showed that all environmental parameters either air quality and effluent water quality is met with the national standard. Moreover, environmental improvement program R-GN-051-03 was also established on 18 November 2016 according to the result of the monitoring, to ensure that all environmental parameters will be align with the national standard. Based on this evidence, the</p>		Yes

Principle 5: Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity		
company would prefer to review every year rather than in every two year as per requirement of the standard		
Criterion 5.2: The status of rare, threatened or endangered species and other High Conservation Value habitats, if any, that exist in the plantation or that could be affected by plantation or mill management, shall be identified and operations managed to best ensure that they are maintained and/or enhanced.		
5.2.1	Information shall be collated in a High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment that includes both the planted area itself and relevant wider landscape-level considerations (such as wildlife corridors).	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>HCV assessment was carried by the approved HCV assessors from Forest Industry Organization, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment of Thailand. Based on the HCV report, following is a brief summary of the HCV assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no HCV in the mill - CPI1: HCV 1.4 (falcon), HCV 3 (Yai Theang Mountain and peatland), HCV 4.1 (upstream area) and HCV 5 (Choo canal, Patiew canal, Daeng canal) were identified - CPI2: HCV 3 (Khiemnoi mountain and Khiemyai mountain), HCV 5 (Khiemyai canal and Sak canal) and HCV 6 (Poo Khao Khiam shrine) were identified - CPI3: HCV 1.3 (Goose and grebe), HCV3 (Ponoi mountain), HCV 4.1 (reservoir of the estate) and HCV5 (Choo canal) were identified - CPI4: HCV 3 (Ta-iem mountain and Noo Tak mountain), HCV 4.1 (peatland) and HCV 5 (Thungka canal and Sompean canal) were identified - CPI5: HCV 4.2 (buffer zone along the waterside of Dham canal) and HCV 5 (Dham canal) were identified <p>With regard areas of each HCV, Forest Industry Organization identified that most of HCVs could not identify with area because it is not within the boundary of the estate. However, HCV areas could be identified for some HCV as details below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HCV 3 (Ponoi mountain) in CPI3 : 0.91 ha - HCV 4.1 (reservoir of the estate) in CPI3 : 0.97 ha - HCV 5 (Choo canal) in CPI3 : 0.93 ha - HCV 3 (Ta-iem mountain and Noo Tak mountain) in CPI4 : 8.06 ha - HCV 4.1 (peatland) in CPI4 : 0.16 ha - HCV 5 (Thungka canal and Sompean canal) in CPI4 : 0.23 ha - HCP 5 (Dham canal) in CPI 5 : 0.47 ha <p>To identify the presence of HCV at CPP mill, as CPP mill was converted from CPI1. Based on the report given by Forest Industry Organization for HCV at CPP mill, however, it is also confirmed that the presence of HCV at CPP mill is HCV 1.4 (falcon) which might be migrant from the mountain nearby the mill.</p> <p>During the assessment, auditor team assessed to check the presence of HCV identified by the Forest Industry Organization and found that the identified HCVs at all site visited are well preserved. There is no evidence of deterioration on the HCV. Warning signs are posted throughout all site visited to boost awareness of the identified HCV especially HCV 1.4 falcon which can be migrated from one to another area</p>		Yes
5.2.2	Where rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) species, or HCVs, are present or are affected by plantation or mill operations, appropriate measures that are expected to maintain and/or enhance them shall be implemented through a management plan.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>HCV Management and Monitoring Plans for those identified HCV are described in the HCV assessment report. To avoid damage and deterioration of water quality at many canals; in particular, water management plans were suggested by HCV assessor. To deal with this, management plan was established by the company in compliance with the suggestion obtained from HCV assessor as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up the patrol team to monitor the impacts on identified HCVs. - Take a sample for analysis of the presence of agrochemical 		Yes

Principle 5: Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity		
To monitor the deterioration on identified HCV especially the presence of agrochemical in the river, water sample from Khlong Dam where is located nearby CPI5 was tested by SGS laboratory on 24 December 2015. The result of water analysis showed that the water quality is still met with the water quality from the canal for agricultural purpose according to the water quality indices defined by Department of Pollution Control		
5.2.3	There shall be a programme to regularly educate the workforce about the status of these RTE species, and appropriate disciplinary measures shall be instigated in accordance with company rules and national law if any individual working for the company is found to capture, harm, collect or kill these species.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Patrol survey staff of the all site visited was educated how to monitor the status and also deterioration of community forest area and animal even though there are no RTE at the planted area and adjacent areas. This survey was carried out monthly. If there was evidence of deterioration, stakeholders and local community who are also the owner of community forest can give a complaint to the company and proceed according to the laws. Onsite inspection during the assessment confirmed that there was no evidence of capture, harm, collect or kill animal from this community forest.		Yes
5.2.4	Where a management plan has been created there shall be ongoing monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status of HCV and RTE species that are affected by plantation or mill operations shall be documented and reported; • Outcomes of monitoring shall be fed back into the management plan. 	Minor
Findings		Comply?
The outcome from especially patrol survey was integrated to HCV management plan. Result of HCV monitoring by patrol confirmed that status of HCV are well protected and remain the same at all sites visited. For the HCV management plan, warning sign is one of the measures for boosting an awareness to protect the identified HCV especially falcon. Moreover, HCV management plan also comprised of check no. of falcon, training to relevant staffs in April-May 2017) and monitor the condition of forest (all year)		Yes
5.2.5	Where HCV set-asides with existing rights of local communities have been identified, there shall be evidence of a negotiated agreement that optimally safeguards both the HCVs and these rights.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Based on the HCV assessment report, it was confirmed by HCV assessor that HCVs are not set-asides with existing rights of local communities. Therefore, the agreement to safeguard HCV with local community is not necessary.		Yes
Criterion 5.3:		
Waste is reduced, recycled, re-used and disposed of in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.		
5.3.1	All waste products and sources of pollution shall be identified and documented	Major
Findings		Comply?
Waste control procedure P-AD-002 that can be used for all certification units was established on 18 March 2015. Sources and types of the wastes are defined in the procedure R-AD-007-02 and updated annually. For CPI5, for example, list of wastes and disposal method are established in F-AD-017-03. There are 16 wastes identified from the estate e.g. used lubricant and oil, empty container, empty fertilizer bags, paper, filter from the machine and food waste. For used lubricant and oil and empty container will be disposed and collected by the CPI mill.		Yes
To update, manage and dispose those identified wastes, for CPP mill in particular, the company also established plan for monitoring the wastes CPP-F-AD-005. Then, the waste management plan is also established in the document code CPP-F-AD-007. The waste management plan comprises of several techniques either disposal according to the SW laws and regulations and 3 R (reuse, reduce and recycle). Source of wastes from mill operation especially pollution is identified through the guideline of the ISO14000. Based on the analysis, medium significant pollution is dust from the boiler and transportation of FFB to the mills.		
5.3.2	All chemicals and their containers shall be disposed of responsibly.	Major

Principle 5: Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity		
Findings		Comply?
<p>Waste management plan was established to ensure that wastes generated by mill, estates and residential area are disposed properly. On the other hand, those identified wastes, either solid or liquid, are managed in different ways such as reuse, recycle or disposal by authorized company as described in this procedure. For example, decanter cake, POME, and POME cake generated by mill are listed as available waste for reuse in the estate and donation to government concerned and stakeholders. The “Waste collection station” is the permanent storage which provides sufficient containment system to deal with used liquid chemical in laboratory and obsolete lubricant/oil. Solid wastes can be collected at the waste collection station as well in separation zone away from the area to deal with liquid chemical. Mill and estates maintain records of scheduled wastes collected by authorized company who hold the license issued by Department of Industry Work. Empty pesticide containers, after rinsing three times, will be kept in the permanent storage sheltered from rain and with the sufficient containment system to prevent any leakage of agrochemical that may remain in the containers before further collecting and disposing by the authorized third party</p>		Yes
5.3.3	A waste management and disposal plan to avoid or reduce pollution shall be documented and implemented.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Due to limitation of treated POME volume and long distance between mill and estate, POME is not applied in all estates but it was donated to Chumporn Provincial Animal Feed Research and Development Station. Moreover, both mills have a commitment to construct the fertilizer production house. Main sources of the product to be produced fertilizer are based on the wastes from mill operation such as ask, decanter cake and sludge. This project is in process of operation.</p> <p>For estate, there is no evidence of inadequate waste management to cause pollution on the field and adjacent areas. In contrast, during the on-site inspection at CPI mill found that even though there are secondary container to prevent the leakage of the used oil has been constructed; there is evidence during onsite inspection showing that a lot of oil was leaked and polluted into the rainfall drainage system. Based on this finding, minor non-conformity has been raised against this indicator</p>		Minor NC
Criterion 5.4:		
Efficiency of fossil fuel use and the use of renewable energy is optimized.		
5.4.1	A plan for improving efficiency of the use of fossil fuels and to optimize renewable energy shall be in place and monitored.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
<p>Mill and estates have a plan to strive for continuous efficiency improvement in the use of renewable energy. Renewable energy generated from either biogas or turbine (palm fibre is used as fuel in boiler) is one of successful project of the company. Biogas power plants are seen with capacity more than 3 MW. Electricity generated by biogas is not only for sale to the public through the Provincial Electrify Authority’s grid (PEA) but also for use in the mill and palm kernel crushing mill. Even though both mills could generate the electricity from renewable sources, the purchase of electricity from PEA is still required at times of certain emergency or when the power generation system in the mill breaks down. For estates, the use of fossil fuels is unavoidable. The total amount of petroleum diesel or fossil fuel used for various purposes at the CPI4; for instance, was about 20,764 liters in 2016. Even though the standard for the use of fossil fuel at estates is established, the fossil fuels are still required but it can be minimized by planning the logistic. The monitoring the use of fossil fuels in the estates is done monthly whether logistic plan is work.</p> <p>For estate, the use of fossil fuels is unavoidable. The total amount of petroleum diesel or fossil fuel used for various purposes at bot estate (CPI3 and CPI5). Here below are amount of fossil fuel used by CPI 3 in the last 3 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fossil fuel consumption in year 2015 was 9,894 liters - Fossil fuel consumption in year 2016 was 9,517 liters (decrease 377 liters or 4%) - Fossil fuel consumption in year 2017 (Jan-Aug) was 5,987 liters (The downward trend) <p>Meanwhile CPI5 also used fossil fuel for estate management. Fossil fuel used by CPI5 during Jan-Aug 2017 is 9,614 liters. The fossil fuel used by the estate is reduced 79% from the previous year because sprinkler has not been used since the beginning of this year. A plan for improving efficiency</p>		Yes

Principle 5: Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity		
of the use of fossil fuel is about the loading and transporting of FFB from the estate to the mill. This plan has established for operation against RSPO P&C F-PT-029-00. Full loading is required before leaving from the estate. According to the round for harvesting for this month (September),		
Criterion 5.5: Use of fire for preparing land or replanting is avoided, except in specific situations as identified in the ASEAN guidelines or other regional best practice		
5.5.1	There shall be no land preparation by burning, other than in specific situations as identified in the 'Guidelines for the Implementation of the ASEAN Policy on Zero Burning' 2003, or comparable guidelines in other regions.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
The company has a zero burning policy that is posted on notice boards at the estate office. Inspection at estates CPI3 and CPI5 confirmed that there was no evidence of open burning in the estates		Yes
5.5.2	Where fire has been used for preparing land for replanting, there shall be evidence of prior approval of the controlled burning as specified in 'Guidelines for the Implementation of the ASEAN Policy on Zero Burning' 2003, or comparable guidelines in other regions.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Inspection at estates CPI3 and CPI5 confirmed that there was no evidence of open burning in the estates.		Yes
Criterion 5.6: Plans to reduce pollution and emissions, including greenhouse gases, are developed, implemented and monitored. <i>Preamble: Growers and millers commit to reporting on operational greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is recognized that these significant emissions cannot be monitored completely or measured accurately with current knowledge and methodology. It is also recognized that it is not always feasible or practical to reduce or minimize these emissions. Growers and millers commit to an implementation period until the end of December 2016 for promoting best practices in reporting to the RSPO, and thereafter to public reporting. Growers and millers make this commitment with the support of all other stakeholder groups of the RSPO.</i>		
5.6.1	An assessment of all polluting activities shall be conducted, including gaseous emissions, particulate/soot emissions and effluent (see Criterion 4.4).	Major
Findings		Comply?
Assessment was done in according to the guidance of ISO14001. Based on the result of assessment, there are 20 activities identified and caused the gaseous emission e.g. fertilizer application, transportation, POME. Then, environmental improvement programme was indicated in F-GN-046-01.		Yes
5.6.2	Significant pollutants and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions shall be identified, and plans to reduce or minimize them implemented.	Major
Findings		Comply?
For those high significant especially methane, the procedure R-GN-051 especially installation of the biogas was established. Obviously that even though CPP mill, where was recently finished construction last year, could start to operation for CPO production, the board of the company intended to wait until all facilities and utilities were completely installed especially biogas. Even though main sources of pollution from mill operation are solved by the biogas and ESP (electro static precipitation), the plan for minimization indicated in R-GN-051 is also established and covered other activities e.g. plan for minimize the use of fossil fuel to 0.8 liter/tons FFB at both mills (CPI and CPP).		Yes
5.6.3	A monitoring system shall be in place, with regular reporting on progress for these significant pollutants and emissions from estate and mill operations, using appropriate tools.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
For mill operation, plan for reduction the use of fossil fuel of 0.8 liter/tons of FFB, for instance, was monitored by comparing the use of fossil in every single year and back to the last 3 years. Up to now, the fossil fuels used in 2017 especially at CPI3 is likely to be lower than the previous 2 years even though there are 4 months left in the year 2017		Yes

Principle 5: Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity	

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities Affected by Growers and Millers

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities affected by Growers and Millers		
Criterion 6.1:		
Aspects of plantation and mill management that have social impacts, including replanting, are identified in a participatory way, and plans to mitigate the negative impacts and promote the positive ones are made, implemented and monitored, to demonstrate continual improvement.		
6.1.1	A social impact assessment (SIA) including records of meetings shall be documented.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>Social impact assessment (SIA) was carried out independently at individual certification unit or mill and estates. The SIA was carried out under the participatory way with the villagers and community surrounding with each certification units. Here below are evidences showing the result from SIA for site visited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPI and CPP mill : To conduct SIA assessment, questionnaire was used to evaluate stakeholder's opinion especially village headman who lives surrounding the mills whether they have been affected by mill operation. The SIA assessment was conducted during the community meeting on 17 September 2017. Results after questionnaire survey showed that there is no concern on mill operation. Only the concern from dust during the CPI mill operation is concerned by the stakeholder. Based on this result, it was confirmed once again during the public consultation meeting conducted by auditor during the assessment on the ground. The results from interviewing also confirmed that there is no concern or impact caused by mill operation on livelihood of communities - CPI3 and CPI5: stakeholders who are listed as stakeholder list updated on 20 September 2017 were interviewed using questionnaire to identify and follow up the presence of the social impacts. The interview was conducted during 14-29 January 2017. The results showed that no negative impacts on social. <p>To conduct the SIA, the SIA report carried out by qualified staffs, who hold degree related to social and environment, is done prior to bring the result to discuss with the stakeholder during the community meeting. Therefore, the results of the SIA were confirmed by number of stakeholders listed by the company even though questionnaire survey has also been conducted during the meeting. Results showed that there is no objection raised by the stakeholder on that SIA report.</p>		Yes
6.1.2	There shall be evidence that the assessment has been done with the participation of affected parties.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>Social impact assessment was carried using questionnaire and public consultation meeting held on 17 September 2017 at meeting room of the village. Issues related to public health, environment, education and other related issues which were outcome from SIA conducted by the environmental team of the company were led into discussion and assessment on social impacts together with the community. Result from social impact assessment from both technique confirmed that there is no social impact issue. Only one concern related to the dust from the boiler is raised to CPI mill's operation. However, the level of the impact is not cause any harmful to the community</p>		Yes
6.1.3	Plans for avoidance or mitigation of negative impacts and promotion of the positive ones, and monitoring of impacts identified, shall be developed in consultation with the affected parties, documented and timetabled, including responsibilities for implementation.	Major
Findings		Comply?
<p>Due to no negative impacts caused by mill and estate operation, plans for avoidance or mitigation of negative impacts are not required. However, the company has committed to maintain CSR programs with the community</p>		Yes
6.1.4	The plans shall be reviewed as a minimum once every two years and updated as necessary, in those cases where the review has concluded that changes should be made	Minor

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities affected by Growers and Millers		
	to current practices. There shall be evidence that the review includes the participation of affected parties.	
Findings		Comply?
Procedure item 6.3 indicated that the implementation conducted by the CSR team of the company to support the social development need to be evaluated and reviewed once in every year. The result of the reviewing will be reported to CEO of the company. Moreover, as there are no negative impacts raised by stakeholder, the change on the action plans considered by the company is not required. Besides, the company participated the monthly meeting at each village to join in reviewing any negative impacts caused by mill and estate operation		Yes
6.1.5	Particular attention shall be paid to the impacts of smallholder schemes (where the plantation includes such a scheme).	Minor
Findings		Comply?
As there is no associated smallholder/scheme smallholder, it is not necessary		Yes
Criterion 6.2:		
There are open and transparent methods for communication and consultation between growers and/or millers, local communities and other affected or interested parties.		
6.2.1	Consultation and communication procedures shall be documented.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Procedure P-HR-005 dated 1.10.2016 was established. The communication was done by posting some announcements in need at the public available especially Sub-district Administration Office. Estate manager and/or staff who live at the community have also joined the community meeting monthly. This is always done monthly and verified during the assessment. Based on the latest meeting conducted on 17 September 2017 showed that no complaint has been raised by the stakeholder		Yes
6.2.2	A management official responsible for these issues shall be nominated.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Open the complaint box is opened monthly. The latest opening the complaint box was on 15 September 2017. The person who checks the complaint in the complaint box is estate manager. Meanwhile, mill manager at CPI mill and CPP mill are also assigned to take that responsible too.		Yes
6.2.3	A list of stakeholders, records of all communication, including confirmation of receipt and that efforts are made to ensure understanding by affected parties, and records of actions taken in response to input from stakeholders, shall be maintained.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
List of stakeholder was updated on 20 September 2017. A list of stakeholders including local communities, statutory, local governments, Islamic religious leader, head of communities, NGO (if any), and local community members are kept and maintained at each sites properly. The list includes contact details and address so that communication with those stakeholders can be done immediately.		Yes
Criterion 6.3:		
There is a mutually agreed and documented system for dealing with complaints and grievances, which is implemented and accepted by all affected parties.		
6.3.1	The system, open to all affected parties, shall resolve disputes in an effective, timely and appropriate manner, ensuring anonymity of complainants and whistleblowers, where requested.	Major
Findings		Comply?
The complaints, grievance and dispute procedure is documented in W-EM-001 and shared to all sites owned by the company. Not only stakeholder but also workers, suppliers and customers can raise complaints and grievance to mill and estate directly as well as all employees of the company. When complaints and concerns are raised, it is the responsibility of mill and estate manager to handle and resolve complaints in an effective, timely and appropriate manner to		Yes

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	reduce the risk of reprisal. Mill and estate manager have a full authorization to resolve complaint immediately according to the appointment by CEO of the company. Then, the complaint will be recorded in form F-AD-041. Complaint boxes are also installed at the points that are given freely to the stakeholder. For instance, complaint box for CPI4 was installed at the house of headman Moo 11. If complaints raised by stakeholders were not satisfactorily resolved, those complaints can be raised to top management of the company. Latest minute of monthly community meeting confirmed that there was no evidence of dispute and complaints raised by stakeholder, community leader, governmental officers, and local communities even though they have known the right to give the complaints and grievances. To ensure that this record is reliable, interview with stakeholder was carried by auditor during the assessment and found that the result is consistency	
6.3.2	Documentation of both the process by which a dispute was resolved and the outcome shall be available.	Major
Findings		Comply?
For internal complaints and grievances, a complaints box is available for workers. Moreover, complaint box for CPI4, as example, was installed at the house of headman Moo 11. Currently, there are no complaints raised by local people. To ensure that the stakeholders and employees have the right to give the complaints and grievances, the procedures have been communicated and disseminated to all stakeholders. The documented complaint, grievance and dispute procedure also stated that in case a dispute is unable to be resolved by two parties, the matter will be referred to the court for a final solution. Moreover, the monthly village meeting conducted on 17 September 2017 also confirmed that there is no complaint and dispute raised from the stakeholder		Yes
Criterion 6.4:		
Any negotiations concerning compensation for loss of legal, customary or user rights are dealt with through a document system that enables indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders to express their views through their own representative institutions.		
6.4.1	A procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation, shall be in place.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Procedure W-EM-001 for identifying legal, customary or user right was established. This procedure is in place for all sites visited		Yes
6.4.2	A procedure for calculating and distributing fair compensation (monetary or otherwise) shall be established and implemented, monitored and evaluated in a participatory way, and corrective actions taken as a result of this evaluation. This procedure shall take into account: gender differences in the power to claim rights, ownership and access to land; differences of transmigrates and long-established communities; and differences in ethnic groups' proof of legal versus communal ownership of land.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
As the company holds land deeds for all land used for oil palm cultivation; therefore, customary right does not apply. To prevent the problem with the stakeholder, however, procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation was also established. The audit team studied the whole compensation mechanism described in the procedure when the company has to pay to affected person (s) for loss of legal or customary right (if any). It was found that it is satisfactory and thus far, no legal action has been taken against the company by any party. The compensation will be made according to the decision of the independent arbitrator or court of justice (if any).		Yes
6.4.3	The process and outcome of any negotiated agreements and compensation claims shall be documented, with evidence of the participation of affected parties, and made publicly available.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Based on above mentioned finding, there is no process and outcome of any negotiated agreement and compensation claims because all land areas are owned by the company		Yes

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities affected by Growers and Millers		
Criterion 6.5:		
Pay and conditions for employees and for contract workers always meet at least legal or industry minimum standards and are sufficient to provide decent living wages.		
6.5.1	Documentation of pay and conditions shall be available.	Major
Findings		Comply?
The payments, for in particular the FFB harvesters, at both CPI3 and CPI5 are reviewed. The condition and rate of payment for FFB harvester composes of daily wage, seeker rate, incentive and special rate for each FFB at 5 Baht if the harvested FFB exceed than the assignment (normally 60 FFB/person/day) agreed upon between the company and harvesting team. The announcement of payment rate is indicated in PLT-27/2006 dated 26.5.2006. Moreover, record for the operation and payment which are recorded in F-PR-010-00 are retrievable and available upon request by auditor during the assessment. Based on this finding, the payment is done according to the salary and agreed rate defined in the contract and agreements. While the contents indicated in the contract have been approved by Chumporn Provincial Labor Protection and Welfare Office on 13 June 2014. Investigate on the content of the contract and payment; for example, was done for employee name Mr Humpan who has signed the contract with the company since 11 June 2013.		Yes
6.5.2	Labour laws, union agreements or direct contracts of employment detailing payments and conditions of employment (e.g. working hours, deductions, overtime, sickness, holiday entitlement, maternity leave, reasons for dismissal, period of notice, etc.) shall be available in the languages understood by the workers or explained carefully to them by a management official.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Rules for the operation / working are distributed to all estate and management units. Based on this rules, all details as per requirement of the standard are written e.g. working time hour, the condition when deduction especially deduction for social insurance which half of total fee must be responsible by the employee, leaves and other. Full-time employee are understood these conditions through 2 documents distributed while orientation and recruitment e.g. rules for the operation / working and contract. However, the during the assessment at CPP mill found that even though the contract that signed between the company and recruiting agency for providing subcontractors to work at palm ramp showed the company just pay to the recruitment agency, there is no system either from company or recruitment agency to check whether subcontractors have been paid according to the minimum wage and other legal benefit. Based on this finding, major non-conformity has been raised against this indicator		Major NC
6.5.3	Growers and millers shall provide adequate housing, water supplies, medical, educational and welfare amenities to national standards or above, where no such public facilities are available or accessible.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
All employees including harvesting subcontractors who work at CPI3 and CPI5 have been provided with suitable housing, water supplies, medical care and social welfare by the company. One bedroom with one separate bathroom is provided for each house so that worker can bring their family to live together. During the onsite inspection it was found that most of workers bring their family to live together. Even though there are few children at both estates, company provided school bus free of charge to all children. Estate prepares medical treatment and first aid for staff, workers and their family at no cost. To produce drinking water for workers, estates purchased drinking water machine with RO and UV for producing drinking water.		Yes
6.5.4	Growers and millers shall make demonstrable efforts to monitor and improve workers' access to adequate, sufficient and affordable food.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Residents are allowed to grow their own vegetables (backyard garden) at their house for all sites visited. Even though free food could not be provided to all workers, all sites visited have provided cooperative store to sell goods at market prices or lower than the market prices. Moreover, for those new hired employee, the kitchen facilities and equipment were provided for free of charge. Besides, the employee has the right to purchase palm olein with the lower price than the market,		Yes

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities affected by Growers and Millers		
but they could purchase only 4 bottoms/month.		
Criterion 6.6:		
There The employer respects the rights of all personnel to form and join trade unions of their choice and to bargain collectively. Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining are restricted under law, the employer facilitates parallel means of independent and free association and bargaining for all such personnel.		
6.6.1	A published statement in local languages recognising freedom of association shall be available.	Major
Findings		Comply?
According to the policy for human right signed on 10 November 2016, all employees are free to form the union. Policy to respect the right of all personnel to form and join trade unions is posted on the company's board at all site visited. Employees of the company; therefore, have the right to freedom of association and to form or join labor union. However, workers in all sites did not form any labour union or join any labour association at the time of certification assessment		Yes
According to the policy for human right signed on 10 November 2016, all employee are freedom of association		
6.6.2	Minutes of meetings with main trade unions or workers representatives shall be documented.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Minutes from the occupation health and safety committee meeting conducted on 23 August 2017 is available and verified during the assessment. Based on the result of verification, there is no concern raised by certification units. Not only occupation health and safety committee meeting which is required to conduct quarterly, another welfare committee meeting was also held on 28 February 2017. The meeting is conducted quarterly as well. Estate manager and mill manager are the responsible person to hold a meeting with the workers.		Yes
Criterion 6.7:		
Children are not employed or exploited.		
6.7.1	There shall be documentary evidence that minimum age requirements are met.	Major
Findings		Comply?
According to the child labor policy posted at the company boards, no worker under 18 years of age is allowed even though the labour laws of Thailand allow employers to hire employees/workers of above 15 years. Copies of ID cards of all workers including workers who were hired by head of subcontractor are kept at HR department of CPI mill. Inspection of individual worker records at all site visited confirmed that no workers under 18 years of age were observed either at any work location or in the contract between company and workers. For instance, the youngest worker works at CPI3 is now 22 years old		Yes
Criterion 6.8:		
Any form of discrimination based on race, caste, national origin, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union membership, political affiliation, or age, is prohibited.		
6.8.1	A publicly available equal opportunities policy including identification of relevant/affected groups in the local environment shall be documented.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Anti-discrimination policy is one of the policies indicated on MO-008/2559 signed by CEO on 10 November 2016 and displayed on the notice boards at the mill and estates. The policy is socialized in the contract with workers. Interview of staff and workers who work both at both mills and estates (CPI2 and CPI4) indicated that they are treated equally under the equal opportunities policy. Interview with staff and foreign workers who moved from Lao PDR at CPI3 confirmed that there was no discrimination in relation to ethnicity, religion or gender. They were treated equally. Inspection at worker house and records also showed that foreign worker and worker from local		Yes

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities affected by Growers and Millers		
communities live together at worker houses. Salary rate for foreign worker and local worker are the same. In case what if there is no concern and issue raised by woman workerse, for example, Khun Narosarin has been appointed as gender committee at CPI3		
6.8.2	Evidence shall be provided that employees and groups including local communities, women, and migrant workers have not been discriminated against	Major
Findings		Comply?
According to the above mentioned in indicator 6.8.1, the evidence especially living between Thai workers and foreign workers are treated equally		Yes
6.8.3	It shall be demonstrated that recruitment selection, hiring and promotion are based on skills, capabilities, qualities, and medical fitness necessary for the jobs available.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
No discrimination on the job vacancies announcement was observed at HR department located in CPI mill. Job opportunities and/or promotions are evaluated by HR equally without discrimination on gender and religion. With regards to the promotion, the procedure for promotion and salary increment have also established.		Yes
Criterion 6.9:		
There is no harassment or abuse in the work place, and reproductive rights are protected.		
6.9.1	A policy to prevent sexual and all other forms of harassment and violence shall be implemented and communicated to all levels of the workforce.	Major
Findings		Comply?
Policy to prevent sexual and all other forms of harassment is one of the policies indicated on MO-008/2559 signed by CEO on 10 November 2016 and displayed on the notice boards at the mill and estates. Women representatives are initially elected among the female workers at each site visited. Then, the appointment letter HRC/015/2559 was released to announce the women committee on 1 December 2016. There are 11 women committees who are listed on the announcement letter. Representative from each certification unit is one of the committee. For instance, Khun Narosarin has been appointed as gender committee at CPI3		Yes
6.9.2	A policy to protect the reproductive rights of all, especially of women, shall be implemented and communicated to all levels of the workforce.	Major
Findings		Comply?
During the HSE committee meeting quarterly, women representative will be responsible to raise any concerns on sexual harassment and any violence against female workers to the management representatives (if any). The non-occurrence of sexual harassment and any violence was confirmed through the minute of meeting and during the interview of female staffs and workers at all sites visited		Yes
6.9.3	A specific grievance mechanism which respects anonymity and protects complainants where requested shall be established, implemented, and communicated to all levels of the workforce.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
In case of any violation to women, the procedures to deal with the violation are established. The procedures were used for training to women employees in order to ensure that they understand the grievance mechanism. Based on the result of interview with women employees during the audit, it was confirmed that they understood the policy and knew the grievance mechanism which respects anonymity and protects complaints such as go to any members of gender committee or go to estate or mill manager who is appointed by top management as the management representative to resolve any concerns of workers. There are only positive perspectives disclosed by women workers who were interviewed during the assessment		Yes
Criterion 6.10: Growers and millers deal fairly and transparently with smallholders and other local businesses.		
6.10.1	Current and past prices paid for Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) shall be publicly available.	Minor
Findings		Comply?

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities affected by Growers and Millers		
	The company has made fair, legal and transparent agreement with their suppliers and independent growers. Even though there are no purchase contracts to bind independent growers, they will be informed by the mill of daily FFB price through phone call every day. FFB gate price is determined by purchasing department of CPI mill. Then, these FFB gate prices are communicated to CPP mill. FFB gate prices in different percentage of oil extraction rate were used to communicate with those independent smallholders. The daily price of FFB posted at the mill gate for 5 possible grades of FFB with OER range between 17-21% according to the announcement from Internal Trade Department. At the time of inspection, FFB gate prices are range between 3.00-5.00 Bath.	Yes
6.10.2	Evidence shall be available that growers/millers have explained FFB pricing, and pricing mechanisms for FFB and inputs/services shall be documented (where these are under the control of the mill or plantation).	Major
Findings		Comply?
Even though the independent smallholders are informed by phone call with regard to the FFB gate price, FFB gate price in single day was documented and maintained at the mill. Computerized system (Truck program) used by the weighting department of the mill can be used to trace back of the FFB gate prices as well as how many Bath has been paid for each independent smallholder		Yes
6.10.3	Evidence shall be available that all parties understand the contractual agreements they enter into, and that contracts are fair, legal and transparent.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
As it is right of the smallholder to sell their FFB to any mills, contractual agreement is not applicable in Thailand. It depends on the most convenience and preference of the smallholders		Yes
6.10.4	Agreed payments shall be made in a timely manner	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Based on above mentioned finding, agreed payment is not applicable		Yes
Criterion 6.11:		
Growers and millers contribute to local sustainable development where appropriate.		
6.11.1	Contributions to local development that are based on the results of consultation with local communities shall be demonstrated.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
The company has operated the corporate social responsibility since the establishment of the company. The company received CSR award from the government proving that company cares about social responsibility. On the other hand, it implied that the corporate social responsibility has always been implemented for decades even though the company was not certified for RSPO. Result of interviews with community leaders, who live in this community for several decades, during the assessment confirmed that the company has done many things for the local communities and governmental sectors such as donations for construction local library, local road construction/maintenance, and allow local communities to use their roads for transporting in CPI3 and CPI5		Yes
6.11.2	Where there are scheme smallholders, there shall be evidence that efforts and/or resources have been allocated to improve smallholder productivity.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
Currently, the company don't have scheme smallholders being certified in this assessment		Yes
Criterion 6.12:		
No forms of forced or trafficked labour are used.		
6.12.1	There shall be evidence that no forms of forced or trafficked labour are used.	Major
Findings		Comply?

Principle 6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and of Individuals and Communities affected by Growers and Millers		
	Both mill and all estates visited have a special labour policy for anti-trafficking labour or forcing labour and migrant workers, displayed at notice board of every sites visited. This policy is one of the policy indicated on MO-008/2559 signed by CEO on 10 November 2016. Even though foreign workers from Lao PDR were employed, result from interview with these foreign workers confirmed that they made their own decision to work at estate without being forced by staff of the company	Yes
6.12.2	Where applicable, it shall be demonstrated that no contract substitution has occurred.	Minor
Findings		Comply?
	Contract of workers at both mill and estate were checked during the audit. Interview with workers about their job responsibility confirmed that there is no contract substitution occurred	Yes
6.12.3	Where temporary or migrant workers are employed, a special labour policy and procedures shall be established and implemented.	Major
Findings		Comply?
	Company's policy and procedure for foreign workers includes statement of the non-discriminatory practices for those foreign workers. Policy also includes the provision of decent living conditions. All workers are provided with house, water and other facilities	Yes
Criterion 6.13: Growers and millers respect human rights.		
6.13.1	A policy to respect human rights shall be documented and communicated to all levels of the workforce and operations (see Criteria 1.2 and 2.1).	Major
Findings		Comply?
	Human policy indicated in MO-008/2559 was signed by CEO on 10 November 2016 and displayed on the notice boards at the mill and estates. Workers were informed on the policy during the occupational health and safety meeting held quarterly. Then, supervisor of each department was responsible to communicate this policy to their staff who were not participating in this meeting	Yes

Principle 7: Responsible Development of New Plantings

Principle 7 is not applicable to this assessment because there is no new planting after November 2005 and some palm oil area with 2nd cycle due to replanting has been found

Principle 8: Commitment to Continuous Improvement in Key Areas of Activity

Principle 8: Commitment to Continual Improvement in Key Areas of Activity		
Criterion 8.1: Growers and millers regularly monitor and review their activities and develop and implement action plans that allow demonstrable continual improvement in key operations.		
8.1.1	The action plan for continual improvement shall be implemented, based on a consideration of the main social and environmental impacts and opportunities of the grower/mill, and shall include a range of Indicators covered by these Principles and Criteria. As a minimum, these shall include, but are not necessarily be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in use of pesticides(Criterion 4.6); • Environmental impacts (Criteria 4.3, 5.1 and 5.2); • Waste reduction (Criterion 5.3); • Pollution and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Criteria 5.6 and 7.8); • Social impacts (Criterion 6.1); • Optimising the yield of the supply base. 	Major
Findings		Comply?
	Company could clearly demonstrate improvement in social, environment and health management system. Action plan for continuous improvement of relevant activities was established since year 2015 (during certification assessment). However, the continual improvement plan was revised	Yes

Principle 8: Commitment to Continual Improvement in Key Areas of Activity	
<p>annually according to the results from implementation. The latest continual improvement plan was approved by CEO for year 2016-2018. Implementations for continuous improvement of relevant activities at the beginning of year 2017 were reviewed by auditor during the surveillance assessment.</p> <p>Here below are example of plans that were already established by the company and covered mill and estate's activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support the reduction in use of pesticide, planting of beneficial host plants are required for all estates (CPI1-CPI5). Increasing of the planting area of beneficial host plants are required about 10% each year - Reduce the use of pesticide and herbicide to control the pests and weeds, respectively. Amount of glyphosate and other agrochemical are expected to decrease 20% compared to the total amount used in the previous year. - Construction of the watergate at CPP mill to plantations to irrigate in plots at CPI1 - Maintain all environmental parameters in compliance with the national standards as the environmental quality reports need to be submitted to Department of Industrial Work. - Promote the use of residues from the mills operation as soil nutrient enrichment such as decanter cake and ash - Fibre and chopped EFB are used as fuel for the mill boiler. Waste collection site was constructed to segregate the waste between recycling waste and waste that need to be disposed. - Social improvement will not only focus on the workers but also on the stakeholders. Communication with the stakeholder monthly through community meeting will be still conducted to ensure that any concerns on social aspect will be resolved immediately by management representative of mill and estates. - Promote the knowledge and how to check with FFB can be harvested to optimize the yield for production of CPO 	

3.3 Supply Chain Requirements

The Chumporn Palm Oil PCL has decided to use Module E in this assessment. Findings and objective evidence collected during the assessment are outlined in below. Results for each indicator from each of the operational areas were evaluated to provide an assessment of conformity. A statement is provided for each of the RSPO indicators in order to support the findings of the assessment team.

3.3.1 Module D (CPO Mills): Identity Preserved

It is not applicable because the company decided to use Module E (CPO mill) Mass balance

3.3.2 Module E (CPO Mills): Mass Balance

Module E- CPO Mills: Mass Balance			
D1: Definition: Certification for CPO mills is necessary to verify the volumes of certified and uncertified FFB entering the mill and volume sales of RSPO certified producers. A mill may be taking delivery of FFB from uncertified growers, in addition to those from its own certified land base. In that scenario, the mill can claim only the volume of oil palm products produced from processing of the certified FFB as MB.			
E2: Explanation			
	Requirements	Findings	Comply ?
E.2.1	The estimated tonnage of CPO and PK products that could potentially be produced by the certified mill must be recorded by the CB in the public summary of the P&C certification report. This figure represents the total volume of certified palm oil product (CPO and PK) that the certified mill is allowed to deliver in a year. The actual tonnage produced should then be recorded in each subsequent annual	The estimated total tonnage of CPO product that could potentially be produced by both POM (CPI and CPP) is done based on the projected FFB production of 45,887.51 multiple by the percentage of oil extraction rate of 18.3%. Therefore, total CPO to be certified is 8,397.41 tons. Meanwhile, the estimated total tonnage of PK is also done based on the kernel crushing rate of 5.26%. Then, total PK to be certified is 2,413.68 tons.	Yes

	surveillance report.		
E.2.2	The mill must also meet all registration and reporting requirements for the appropriate supply chain through the RSPO supply chain managing organization (RSPO IT platform or book and claim).	Procedure for the use of PalmTrace was already written. The responsible person at sale department for the use of PalmTrace was assigned. Even though the company has been certified for RSPO SCC, the system for use of PalmTrace was reviewed through the manual downloaded from RSPO PalmTrace website.	Yes
E3: Documented Procedures			
	Requirements	Findings	Comply ?
E.3.1	The site shall have written procedures and/or work instructions to ensure the implementation of all the elements specified in these requirements. This shall include at minimum the following: a) Complete and up to date procedures covering the implementation of all the elements in these requirements; b) The role of the person having overall responsibility for and authority over the implementation of these requirements and compliance with all applicable requirements. This person shall be able to demonstrate awareness of the site's procedures for the implementation of this standard.	Regarding to the completed procedure, relevant procedures were established as example following: - CPO production procedure P-CP-001 - Management review procedure P-GN-001 - Document control procedure P-GN-002 Ms Yada Sawatsri, QA and production planning manager, has been appointed as management representative for having overall responsibility for and authority over the implementation not only RSPO SCC, but also ISO9001, GMP/HACCP, TIS8001 (Thai Labour Laws), RSPO P&C, CSR-DIW, and energy efficiency. The appointment letter signed by CEO (Khun Supisak Choeruengsak) on 3 May 2016	Yes
E.3.2	The site shall have documented procedures for receiving and processing certified and non-certified FFBs.	CPP mill: The procedure for receiving and processing certified and non-certified FFBs are established by using the documented procedure of CPI (P-KO-001) as the guideline. Moreover, the truck system can control the receiving between certified and non-certified FFBs. Even though the company chosen model MB, the ramp is designed to segregate the FFB between certified and non-certified FFB CPI mill: The procedure for receiving and processing certified and non-certified FFB was established in code P-KO-001	Yes
E4: Purchasing and Goods In			
	Requirements	Findings	Comply ?
E.4.1	The site shall verify and document the volumes of certified and non-certified FFBs received.	Based on the trucking system, the FFB between certified (from their supply bases) and non-certified (from independent smallholders) are recorded in the system properly. The weighing staff could demonstrate how to verify whether FFB is being certified. Total FFB supplied by 5 own estates (CPI1-CPI5) since 1 January 2017 to the first date of the surveillance assessment is 28,328.76 tons. This volume of FFB is gathered from the 2 POMs (CPI and CPP). Total FFB supplied to CPP is 16.765.72 tons. Meanwhile, total FFB supplied to CPI is 11,563.04 tons. For total FFB supplied by independent smallholder, total FFB received so far is 284.345 tons.	Yes
E.4.2	The site shall inform the CB immediately if there is a projected overproduction of certified tonnage.	The system to inform CB if there is a projected overproduction of certified tonnage is indicated in procedure P-GN-023 revision 02 dated 30 September	Yes

		2016. The threshold to inform CB if the total FFB production is reach 90% of the total certified volume each year	
E5: Record Keeping			
Requirements		Findings	Comply ?
E.5.1	<p>a. The site shall record and balance all receipts of RSPO certified FFB and deliveries of RSPO certified CPO and PK on a three-monthly basis.</p> <p>b. All volumes of palm oil and palm kernel oil that are delivered are deducted from the material accounting system according to conversion ratios stated by RSPO.</p> <p>c. The site can only deliver Mass Balance sales from a positive stock. Positive stock can include product ordered for delivery within three months. However, a site is allowed to sell short.(ie product can be sold before it is in stock.) For further details refer to Module C.</p>	<p>At the time of audit, all receipts of RSPO certified FFB supplied by all estates (CPI1-CPI5) to both POMs is 28,328.76 tons. While, the deliveries of RSPO certified CPO and PK sold with RSPO claims are 5,113.34 tons and 1,563.74 tons. Transaction of the sold volume of CPO and PK has been verified during the audit. It confirmed that sold volumes of CPO and PK with RSPO claim are not exceeding than the credit. Moreover, these numbers are monitoring the balance in daily basis and summary on a three month basis. To monitor the mass balance, Khun Sumaree Orathai has been assigned to monitor the mass balance to ensure that the delivery of certified CPO and PK to customer will not exceed than the certified FFB receive.</p> <p>For sell short, company has a policy to not take an advantage of sell short</p> <p>Deliveries of RSPO certified CPO and PK were deducted in accordance with the agreed conversion rates from the previous assessment at 18.05% and 5.52%, respectively. The confirmed conversion rate from the previous assessment was used and estimate the certified volume of CPO and PK.</p>	Yes
E.5.2	In cases where a mill outsources activities to an independent (not owned by the same organization) palm kernel crush, the crush still falls under the responsibility of the mill and does not need to be separately certified. The mill has to ensure that the crush is covered through a signed and enforceable agreement.	There is no outsource activity especially palm kernel crushing mill	N/A

3.4 Non-Conformances Raised in this Assessment

As outlined, objective evidence was obtained separately for each of the RSPO Indicators and criterion for the mills and estates. The results for each indicator from each of the operational areas were evaluated to provide an assessment of conformity. A statement is provided for each of the RSPO indicators in order to support the findings of the assessment team. Details statement of non-conformance raised in this audit are summarized in Appendix 4.

3.5 Status of Non-Conformities Previously Identified

Status of non-conformities identified in previous assessment is summarized in Appendix 5.

3.6 Noteworthy Positive Comments

All facilities and utilities are well maintained in good conditions even though they were built for decades. To reduce the environmental impacts and minimize pollution, new construction and renovation projects have been continuously implemented such as change the source of energy for CPO mill from fuel oil to LPG, and the conveyor belt was constructed to replace trucks for feeding the FFB. Moreover, new high technology (Electrostatic Precipitator: ESP) to remove dust and other gaseous emission was now installed at CPP mill.

Provision of worker housing is remain in good condition and workers are satisfied. As the company has been certified for other standards such as ISO9001:2008, GMP & HACCP and TLS 8001-2546; therefore, the relevant management documentation system is in place and well implemented. Even though CPP mill has recently operated, documentation established for those standard schemes was shared to CPP mill. Safety signs in the workplace are displayed in appropriated forms. Computerized system has been provided for the traceability purposes since receiving FFB from both sources (certified and non-certified RSPO FFB). Corporate Social Responsibility implemented by the company helps in maintaining the sustainable development with the local community adjacent with the mills and estates.

3.7 Issues Raised by Stakeholders


A list of stakeholders contacted and their feedback (if any) is included as Appendix 3.


4. CERTIFIED ORGANIZATION'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

4.1 Assessment Conclusion and Recommendation

The audit team concludes that the organization has / has not established and maintained its management system in line with the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Principles and Criteria for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil 2013** and **RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard (21 November 2014)** standard and demonstrated the ability of the system to systematically achieve agreed criterion & requirements.

4.2 Acknowledgement of Internal Responsibility and Formal Sign-off Assessment Findings

Signing by the Chumporn Palm Oil PCL	
I the undersigned, being the most senior relevant management representative of the operation seeking or holding certification, agree with the contents and audit findings as presented in this document . I also confirm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptance of liability in execution of the instructions given. • That this company was made aware that the findings of the audit team are tentative; pending review and decision making by the duly designated representatives of Bureau Veritas Certifications. • That during the closing meeting all agenda items was covered by the Lead Auditor. 	
Acknowledge by:	
Name	Mrs. Yada Sawassri
Position	Management representative of the company
Date	03 Jan 2018
Signature	
	

Signing by the Bureau Veritas Certification Hong Kong Ltd.	
I the undersigned, being the Lead Auditor, confirm that this report is an accurate record of the findings and of the closing meeting. I further confirm that the summary of the findings as presented in this report are a true representation of the actual findings of the audit team.	
Acknowledge by:	
Name	Dr. Chaiyaporn Seekao
Position	Lead Auditor
Date	03 Jan 2018
Signature	
	

APPENDIX 1: TIMEBOUND PLAN

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited does not have any mills and estates other than those being certified in this second surveillance assessment (ASA2). Therefore, there is no time bound plan for other units of mill and estates

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

AUDIT				
Person	Date	Time	Place	Activity
Day 1 (25.9.2017)				
BV audit team	25.9.2017	09.00-09.30	CPI3	Opening meeting Find tune the understanding on the audit plan and briefings the RSPO audit process
BV audit team		09.30-10.30	CPI3	Site tour + Follow up previous NC
CS		10.30-17.00	CPI3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 1.1, 1.2 (Commitment to transparency) ● P 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 (Compliance with applicable laws) ● P 6.1 (SIA), P 6.2 (procedure on the consultation and communication with local communities), 6.3 (Dispute resolution), 6.4 (Compensation for loss of legal or customary right), 6.5 (Pay and conditions for employee), 6.6 (Freedom of association for trade union), 6.7 (child labor), 6.8 (discrimination), 6.9 (sexual harassment), 6.10 10 (FFB mill gate price), 6.11 (contribution to local development), P6.12 (forced or trafficked labor), P6.13 (respect human rights) ● RSPO SCC
SN		10.30-17.00	CPI3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 3 (Commitment to long-term economic viability) ● 4.2 (practices maintain soil fertility), 4.5 (IPM), 4.6 (pesticides) ● P8 (continual improvement)
PN		10.30-17.00	CPI3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 4.1 (documented procedurs), 4.2 (practices maintain soil fertility), 4.4 (maintain the quality and availability of surface and ground water), 4.7 (OHS), 4.8 (training) ● P 5.1 (Environmental impact assessment), 5.2 (HCV assessment), 5.6 (plan to reduce pollution, emission, GHG) ● 5.3 (waste management), 5.4 (efficiency of fossil fuel use), 5.5 (use of fire for preparing land), ● P7 (NPP)
BV audit team		17.00-17.30	CPI3	Auditor meeting
		17.30		End of day 1
Day 2 (26.9.2017)				
BV audit team	26.9.2017	08.30-10.30	CPP	Site tour + Follow up previous NC
SN		13.00-17.00	CPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 1.1, 1.2 (Commitment to transparency) ● P 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 (Compliance with applicable laws) ● 5.4 (efficiency of fossil fuel use), 5.6 (plan to reduce pollution, emission)
CS		13.00-17.00	CPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P.6.1 and 6.2 (SIA), P.6.3 (complaints and grievances), 6.5 (Pay and conditions for

				<p>employee), 6.6 (Freedom of association for trade union), 6.7 (child labor), 6.8 (discrimination), 6.9 (sexual harassment), 6.10 (FFB mill gate price), 6.11 (contribution to local development), P6.12 (forced or trafficked labor), P6.13 (respect human rights)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RSPO SCC ● 6.10 (FFB mill gate price)
PN		13.00-17.00	CPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P.5.1 (Environmental impact assessment), 5.2 (HCV assessment), 5.3 (waste management), ●5.6 (GHG) ● P.3 (Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability) ● P 4.1 (operating procedure for mill), 4.4 (water use and mill effluent) 4.7 (occupational health and safety), 4.8 (worker contractors) ● P.8 (commitment for continuous improvement)
BV audit team		17.00-17.30	CPP	Auditor meeting
		17.30		End of day 2
Day 3 (27.9.2017)				
BV audit team		08.30-10.30	Visit office of the government concerned	Public consultation meeting at TOPI Mill and its supply base● EIA, HCV, Burning Issues, Waste Mgt, Agrochem.● SIA, Communication, Complaint, Customary● Wages, Trade Union, Anti Child Labour/ Discrimination/Sexual Harassment, Payment to Outgrower, CSR
PN		10.30-17.00	CPI5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 1.1, 1.2 (Commitment to transparency) ● P 3 (Commitment to long-term economic viability) ● P 5.1 (Environmental impact assessment), ● 5.2 (HCV assessment), 5.6 (plan to reduce pollution, emission, GHG) ● P7 (NPP) ● P8 (continual improvement)
CS	27.9.2017	10.30-17.00	CPI5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 4.1 (documented procedurs), 4.2 (practices maitain soil fertility), 4.3 (control erosion and degradation of soil), 4.4 (maintain the quality and availability of surface and ground water), 4.5 (IPM), 4.6 (pesticides), 4.7 (OHS), 4.8 (training) ● 5.3 (waste management), 5.4 (efficiency of fossil fuel use), 5.5 (use of fire for preparing land),
PK		10.30-17.00	CPI5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 (Compliance with applicable laws) ● P.6.1 and 6.2 (SIA), P.6.3 (complaints and grievances), 6.5 (Pay and conditions for employee), 6.6 (Freedom of association for trade union), 6.7 (child labor), 6.8 (discrimination), 6.9 (sexual harassment), 6.10 (FFB mill gate price), 6.11 (contribution to local development), P6.12 (forced or trafficked labor), P6.13 (respect human rights)

BV audit team		17.00-17.30	CPP	Auditor meeting
		17.30		End of day 3
Day 4 (28.9.2017)				
BV audit team	28.9.2017	08.30-10.30	CPI	Site tour
PN		10.30-15.00	CPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P 1.1, 1.2 (Commitment to transparency) ● P 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 (Compliance with applicable laws) ● P 4.1 (operating procedure for mill), 4.4 (water use and mill effluent) 4.7 (occupational health and safety), 4.8 (worker contractors) ● 5.4 (efficiency of fossil fuel use), 5.6 (plan to reduce pollution, emission)
PK		10.30-15.00	CPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P.6.1 and 6.2 (SIA), P.6.3 (complaints and grievances), 6.5 (Pay and conditions for employee), 6.6 (Freedom of association for trade union), 6.7 (child labor), 6.8 (discrimination), 6.9 (sexual harassment), 6.10 (FFB mill gate price), 6.11 (contribution to local development), P6.12 (forced or trafficked labor), P6.13 (respect human rights)
CS		10.30-15.00	CPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P.5.1 (Environmental impact assessment), 5.2 (HCV assessment), 5.3 (waste management), ●5.6 (GHG) ● P.3 (Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability) ● P.8 (commitment for continuous improvement) ● RSPO SCC
BV Audit team		15.00-16.00	CPI	Auditor meeting
BV Audit team		16.00-17.00	CPI	Closing meeting
		17.00		End of audit

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONTACTED

Contacted Smallholder	Organization	Feedback/ Comments Received	Verification or Follow-Up Required by Clients / Bureau Veritas
Mr. Thanawat Wongtinchart	Khaochairat Sub-district Headman	No	N/A
Mr. Jeerawut Ruengthamrong	Moo 6 village headman, Khochairat	No	N/A
Mr. Jarung Pengchan	Moo 9 village headman, Khochairat	No	N/A
Khum Somchai Pisutseang	Deputy Saitong Sub-district Administration Organization	No	N/A
Mr. Pisit Pattong	Saitong Sub-district Headman	No	N/A
Mr. Sanong Sukcharoen	Moo 9 village headman, Saitong	No	N/A
Praatikarnkongsak (monk)	Theppanimit Temple	No	N/A
Mrs. Bangorn Wimprapanukul	Saitong Hospital	No	N/A
Mr. Chao Phapao	Huasak School	No	N/A
3 workers employed by company	Worker	No	N/A
2 subcontractors employed by company	Subcontractor	No	N/A
Representative from the chief of Sampak Forest Protection Office	Sampak Forest Protection Office	No	N/A
<p>Summary: Public consultation meeting with stakeholder has been conducted on the day 3 of the assessment schedule. In-depth interview was used to hear either negative or positive perspectives from stakeholder on POM and estate operation. Only positive comments were given by stakeholder during the discussion</p>			

APPENDIX 4: NON CONFORMITIES RAISED IN THIS AUDIT

NCR No.	M01	Date Issued	28 September 2017
Category	Major	Due Date	27 November 2017
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C generic version (2013) : 4.4.2		
Statements of NCR	The company didn't demonstrate the evidence of the implementation to address the compliance of the standard		
Objective Evidence(s)	According to the procedure, two rows of palm plants are required to maintain as a buffer zone between plots. Result from onsite inspection at CPI3, however, found evidence showing that spraying of pesticide has recently been applied		
Root Cause Analysis	There was an error of communication between the supervisor and workers regarding to the buffer zone. Moreover, supervisor has never been inspected after spraying		
Corrective Action	The areas closed to the canal that were sprayed by pesticide have now been left to recover back to nature. No spray-signs have also been installed at the visible points along the canal. Work instruction F-TN-002-06 has been established to allow the supervisor to give supervises and crosscheck after spraying.		
Preventive Action	Relevant sprayers at the estate have now been retrained on 5 October 2017 regarding to the area of the buffer zone to prevent reoccurrence of the same problem.		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	Immediately action to recover the areas closed to the canal that were sprayed by pesticide is done in order to recover back to nature. All sprayers have also been retrained to make awareness on spraying. No spray-signs have also been installed. The system to prevent reoccurrence has been set. The supervisor will give instruction before spraying and will crosscheck after spraying		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	20 November 2017

NCR No.	M02	Date Issued	28 September 2017
Category	Major	Due Date	27 November 2017
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C generic version (2013) : 6.5.2		
Statements of NCR	The company didn't demonstrate the evidence of the implementation to address the compliance of the standard		
Objective Evidence(s)	At CPP : Even though the contract that signed between the company and recruiting agency for providing subcontractors to work at palm ramp showed the company just pay to the recruitment agency, there is no system either from company or recruitment agency to check whether subcontractors have been paid according to the minimum wage and other legal benefit.		
Root Cause Analysis	The contract between the company and recruiting agency has not been crosschecked by the relevant department especially HR who is familiar with the labor laws before signing. This is also the reason why the record of the payment between recruiting agency and their workers has never been inspected		
Corrective Action	The contract between the company and recruiting agency has now been revised to include the right to check the payment between recruiting agency and their workers. The working time and payment in the last month have also been checked by the company to ensure that all workers have been paid according to the minimum wage and other benefit. Results showed that all workers have been paid according to the Thai labor laws.		
Preventive Action	Based on the content in the contract, the company will audit to recruiting agency once a year whether recruiting agency has done properly to their workers. The result of the audit will be made available for CB to crosscheck in the next surveillance audit		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	HR who is familiar with the Thai labor laws has assisted to revise the contract between the company and recruiting agency. The contract is now included the right to check the payment between recruiting agency and their workers. Result from checking the payment showed that workers have been paid according to the minimum wage and other benefit. To prevent reoccurrence of the same problem, the company will conduct an audit once a year and will made the audit report available for CB to check in each ASA		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	27 November 2017

NCR No.	m01	Date Issued	28 September 2017
Category	Minor	Due Date	Next surveillance audit
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C generic version (2013) : 4.41		
Statements of NCR	The company didn't demonstrate the evidence of the implementation to address the compliance of the standard		
Objective Evidence(s)	According to ESA report, the water management plan is one of the activities that company declared themselves to commit to reserve and enhance the environmental parameters. Wastewater from the cooling tower and after raw water treatment processes can be used to support the green area and other purpose. However, there is evidence showing that this wastewater has drained into the adjacent area even though the wastewater quality is met with the wastewater quality standard		
Root Cause Analysis	Currently, wastewater has overflowed through the spring way that was constructed to prevent the reservoir collapse. Once the wastewater stored in the reservoir exceeds the storage level, excess water will be allowed to overflow through the spring way.		
Corrective Action	The water pump installed at this reservoir is now used to pump wastewater to irrigate the plantation to prevent the overflow into adjacent area. Water pumping planning is also created for irrigation and prevention of the overflow into adjacent area.		
Preventive Action	200 m ³ of water will be pumped daily to irrigate the palm oil area. This amount of water has been calculated to ensure that wastewater that has a quality met with the national standard will be irrigated palm oil area to support the water management plan		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	The water pump was installed to irrigate the water stored in the reservoir. The amount of wastewater has also been calculated to identify the suitable amount to be pumped for irrigation and also to prevent the overflow into the adjacent area which is not palm oil area		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	20 November 2017

NCR No.	m02	Date Issued	28 September 2017
Category	Minor	Due Date	Next surveillance audit
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C generic version (2013) : 5.3.3		
Statements of NCR	The company didn't demonstrate the evidence of the implementation to address the compliance of the standard		
Objective Evidence(s)	At CPI mill: Even though there are secondary containers to prevent the leakage of the used oil, there is evidence during onsite inspection showing that a lot of oil was leaked and polluted into the rainfall drainage system		
Root Cause Analysis	Secondary container has been collapsed, but there was no maintenance action immediately to prevent the leakage of the used oil		
Corrective Action	Secondary container has been rebuilt to prevent the leakage of the used oil.		
Preventive Action	The staff has been retained to inform the QMR immediately if there is any failure system regard to the environmental issue.		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	Secondary container has now been rebuilt to prevent the leakage of the used oil. The staff has been retained to inform the QMR immediately if there is any failure system regard to the environmental issue. Based on this consequence, the system is now available to deal with the leakage of the used oil		
Status	Open/Closed	Date of Closure	27 November 2017

APPENDIX 5: NON CONFORMITIES IDENTIFIED PREVIOUSLY

NCR No.	m01	Date Issued	23.12.2016
Category	Minor	Due Date	Next surveillance assessment
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C Generic Version (2013) Indicator 4.4.1		
Statements of NCR	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Objective Evidence(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI mill : The water management plan required reusing water after processing and/or treatment to irrigate the plots in CPI1. However, water is directly discharged into water bodies even though it is very clear and colourless : • CPI4 : Even though the estate purchased clean drinking water from the store, homemade water filtration system was still used to produce drinking water when purchased drinking water is not sufficient to meet worker's demand. However, there is no evidence to show that water produced by using homemade filtration is safe to drink 		
Root Cause Analysis	<p>For first bullet of non-conformity at CPI mill: As the test report on water after processing/treatment showing that the water quality is met with the standard, the staff decided to release the water directly into water bodies without considering how to optimize the use of water for other purposes</p> <p>For second bullet of non-conformity at CPI4: the estate thought that water storage tank with homemade water filtration system provided for the worker was enough to supply safe drinking water. That's reason why water sample has never been taken for further analysis to ensure that it is safe to drink</p>		
Corrective Action	<p>Corrective action for the first non-conformity at CPP mill: the mill has started to construct the retention pond to store the water after processing for recycle/reuse. Unfortunately, it is not finished yet</p> <p>Corrective actions for the second non-conformity at CPI4: company has already contacted to the supplier who can supply a huge water filtration system. The purchasing of new filtration system with cost higher than 1,200 USD from Southgate Engineering Co., Ltd is in process. While waiting for a water filtration system, the estate purchased clean drinking water more enough to supply for all workers</p>		
Preventive Action	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	<p>For first bullet of non-conformity at CPI mill: Even though the CPP mill has discharged the water after processing into the existing retention pond, the new retention pond that is in process of construction need to be verified its effectiveness and strengthen in the next surveillance assessment. Therefore, this NC was still open against ASA1</p> <p>For the second bullet of non-conformity at CPI4: Even though the estate purchased drinking water for workers, the completeness of installation and quality of water after passing though the new filtration system has been verified during the second surveillance assessment (ASA2) and found that the drinking water quality is met with the drinking water standard</p>		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	26 September 2017

NCR No.	m02	Date Issued	23.12.2016
Category	Minor	Due Date	Next surveillance assessment
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C Generic Version (2013) Indicator 5.1.3		
Statements of NCR	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Objective Evidence(s)	<p>The environmental monitoring program was set up on 15 December 2016 to check the effectiveness of the mitigation measures especially an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) installed to remove fine particles from flowing gas. However, neither air quality nor other environmental parameters were monitored to ensure that the mitigation measures are effectiveness</p> <p>Location : CPP Mill</p>		
Root Cause Analysis	Even though the appointment between CPP mill and subcontractor who responsible to monitor the environmental parameters has been confirmed, this appointment had to be postponed and caused that neither air quality nor other environmental parameters have been monitored		
Corrective Action	<p>The monitoring was carried out during 31 January – 2 February 2017 for several environmental parameters to check the effectiveness of the ESP such as sulphur dioxide, particulate, carbon dioxide rate, carbon monoxide, TSP, PM10 and opacity. The air quality was also monitored at two sensitive areas where might be affected from mill operation and where as indicated in ESA such as Ban Sai Kaew Public Health Hospital, Bann Khao Pook. The results of air quality monitoring confirmed that the air quality at boiler stack and sensitive areas are met with the national standard</p>		
Preventive Action	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	<p>The air quality during the CPO production at CPP mill has now monitored by third party namely Pacific Laboratory Co., Ltd. Based on the several test reports given by this competent laboratory, it was confirmed that air quality detected at boiler stack and two sensitive areas (Ban Sai Kaew Public Health Hospital, Bann Khao Pook) are met with the national standard. The reason why air quality needed to be monitored at two sensitive areas is because of it is a commitment indicated in ESA where is now reviewed and approved by Department of Industry Work</p>		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	23/2/2017

NCR No.	M01	Date Issued	23.12.2016
Category	Minor	Due Date	23/2/2016
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C Generic Version (2013) Indicator 6.1.1		
Statements of NCR	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Objective Evidence(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI mill : Even though SIA was initially conducted by the company and its evidence was used to close major non-conformity raised during the initial certification assessment, SIA is still required to conduct by the committee every year according to procedure P-GM-022 revision 01 dated 30 September 2016, in order to follow up the presence of the social impacts. However, SIA for the current year (2016) was not yet carried out • CPI4 : There is no evidence to show that social impact assessment was carried out at CPI4 		
Root Cause Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI mill : There is no monitoring system or obviously plan for conducting the SIA in accordance with the written procedure P-GN-022 • CPI4 : The estate thought that SIA conducted for estate CPI1 and CPI3 that has been verified by auditor from TUV NORD Integra bvba in the initial assessment is valid for all estate 		
Corrective Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI mill: . To follow up the presence of the social impacts, questionnaire was used to evaluate stakeholder's opinion especially village headman whether they have been affected by mill operation during 21 January – 2 February 2017. Results after questionnaire survey showed that some stakeholder concerned on the leakage of POME donated to irrigate the grassland of Chumporn Provincial Animal Feed Research and Development Station if it is not handled properly. Moreover, the mill joined the monthly village meeting at Moo 5 Bann Muang Tong on 13 February 2017 with villagers. Topics related to RSPO was included in the agenda of the meeting such as access and use right, economic livelihood, subsistence activities, cultural and religious values and health and education facilities. Results of the participatory assessment showed that stakeholder concerned on the noise level from blowing of the boiler, particulate matter from the stack, and accident that might be occurred from trucks that are parked on the pavement while waiting to entry to the mill • CPI4: 34 stakeholders who are listed by CPI4 were interviewed using questionnaire to identify and follow up the presence of the social impacts. The interview was conducted during 14-29 January 2017. The results showed that no negative impacts on social. However, some recommendation was raised by the stakeholder such as planting native flora especially along the river to reduce the runoff during rainy season. Moreover, the estate representatives joined the monthly village meeting at Sara Bann Bang Seab on 5 January 2017 to review and follow up the presence of negative impacts caused by estate operation. Results also confirmed that there is no negative impact on social but stakeholder concerned on the contamination from decanter cake and other caused by water runoff into the water bodies 		
Preventive Action	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	Questionnaire was used as a tool to assess social impacts. Stakeholders who are listed in CPI mill and CPI4 have been interviewed by the company using questionnaire during 14 January – 2 February 2017 to follow up the presence of the negative impacts on social. Moreover, the assessment under the participatory approach was also conducted during the monthly village meeting. Representatives from CPI mill and CPI4 have joined the meeting and assessed the social impacts caused by mill and estate operation. Results from the meeting confirmed that there is no negative impact caused by mill and estate operation		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	23/2/2017

NCR No.	M02	Date Issued	23.12.2016
Category	Minor	Due Date	23/2/2016
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C Generic Version (2013) Indicator 6.1.2		
Statements of NCR	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Objective Evidence(s)	<p>There is no evidence that the assessment has been done with the participation of affected parties</p> <p>Location : CPI mill and CPI4</p>		
Root Cause Analysis	Since the SIA has not been carried out, it is no evidence to prove that it was done with the participation of the affected parties		
Corrective Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI mill : To assess social impact under the participation with the affected parties, the mill joined the monthly village meeting at Moo 5 Bann Muang Tong on 13 February 2017 with villagers. Topics related to RSPO was included in the agenda of the meeting such as access and use right, economic livelihood, subsistence activities, cultural and religious values and health and education facilities. Results of the participatory assessment showed that stakeholder concerned on the noise level from blowing of the boiler, particulate matter from the stack, and accident that might be occurred from trucks that are parked on the pavement while waiting to entry to the mill • CPI4: To assess social impact under the participation with the affected parties, the estate representatives joined the monthly village meeting at Sara Bann Bang Seab on 5 January 2017 to review and follow up the presence of negative impacts caused by estate operation. Topics of discussion are covered access and use right, economic livelihood, subsistence activities, cultural and religious values and health and education facilities. Results also confirmed that there is no negative impact on social but stakeholder concerned on the contamination from decanter cake and other caused by water runoff into the water bodies 		
Preventive Action	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	Social impact assessment for both CPI mill and CPI4 were carried out under the participation with the stakeholders (affected parties) who live nearby the operation site. CPI mill and CPI4 have sent their representatives to join the monthly meeting at villages to participate assessing the social impact issues e.g. access and use right, economic livelihood, subsistence activities, cultural and religious values and health and education facilities. Results confirmed that there is no negative impact caused by mill and estate operation		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	23/2/2017

NCR No.	M03	Date Issued	23.12.2016
Category	Minor	Due Date	23/2/2016
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C Generic Version (2013) Indicator 6.1.3		
Statements of NCR	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Objective Evidence(s)	<p>As social assessment has not been done with the participation of affected parties, hence, there are also no plans for mitigation of those identified negative impacts (if any), how to monitor of impacts identified, no timetable, and no responsible persons, that are developed in consultation with the affected parties</p> <p>Location : CPI mill and CPI4</p>		
Root Cause Analysis	As the social impact assessment was not carried out under the participation approach with the affected parties, therefore, negative impacts are not identified. Then, mitigation plan to minimize those identified impacts are not developed in consultation with the affected parties		
Corrective Action	<p>CPI mill and CPI4 have developed the mitigation action plan in consultation with the stakeholder who joined during meeting at Moo 5 Bann Muang Tong on 13 February 2017 and at Sara Bann Bang Seab on 5 January 2017. The mitigation plan developed with stakeholders are covered how to monitor of impacts identified, timetable, and responsible persons. To avoid the impacts from the noise level during blowing of the boiler and particulate matter from the stack at CPI mill, for instance, the monitoring on the noise level and particulate matter from building 3 and sensitive areas are one of the activities to ensure that the noise level and particulate matter from the monitoring will be align with the national standard. The responsible persons are Khun Oranong, Khun Kancharat and Khun Somchai. The next monitoring on these parameters are due on June 2017. For dealing with the concern on the leakage of POME donated to irrigate the grassland of Chumporn Provincial Animal Feed Research and Development Station if it is not handled properly, the daily monitoring on the conditions of valve and joint have now been implemented by assigned staff (Mr Samrong Sorachai). For mitigation plan at CPI4, the communication on how to maintain the vegetation along the river and how to plant the flora are required to communicate with stakeholders. The responsible person is Mr Suthichai. There is no deadline since this activity is required to continue forever.</p>		
Preventive Action	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	The mitigation plan for both CPI mill and CPI4 have now been established and developed with the affected parties during the meeting at Moo 5 Bann Muang Tong on 13 February 2017 and at Sara Bann Bang Seab on 5 January 2017. Those identified impacts have been bound with the actions plan to mitigate/monitor, the responsible person and timetable		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	23/2/2017

NCR No.	m03	Date Issued	23.12.2016
Category	Minor	Due Date	Next surveillance assessment
Requirements/Indicators	RSPO P&C Generic Version (2013) Indicator 5.3.3		
Statements of NCR	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Objective Evidence(s)	<p>Currently, residues after the production at CPI and CPP mills especially decanter cake and ash are abandon even though it can be used to improve the recycling potential wastes programme to be used as soil nutrient enrichment</p> <p>Location : CPI and CPP mill</p>		
Root Cause Analysis	The residues especially decanter cake and ash have not been sent to analyse the fertilizer properties. Those residues were abandoning as the company do not sure whether it can be used as soil nutrient enrichment. Moreover, these residues cannot transfer/remove from the mill to the plantation as it is considered as hazardous wastes, unless it is become the fertilizer		
Corrective Action	The company has developed the feasibility study to convert those residues to become the fertilizer. This feasibility study will be end on June 2017. One of the activities is to analyse the fertilizer properties from those residues. Now, the residues (decanter cake and ash) have now been analysed fertilizer properties by Central Laboratory (Thailand) Ltd during 26 January – 15 February 2017. These test reports will be further analysed by the team and external advisor in order to identify how to improve as fertilizer before removing from the mill to estate. Once it become fertilizer, not only apply to own plantation, but also selling to those in needed will be done		
Preventive Action	Not provide in the previous report because the audit report format used for this assessment is changed		
Verification of Corrective Action(s)	The company has built the storage to improve their residues from mill operation to become fertilizer. This was done according to the test report which proves that those residues are soil nutrients. Therefore, this minor non-conformity has been closed in this ASA2		
Status	Closed	Date of Closure	26/9/2017

APPENDIX 6: LOCATION MAPS OF THE CERTIFICATION UNIT

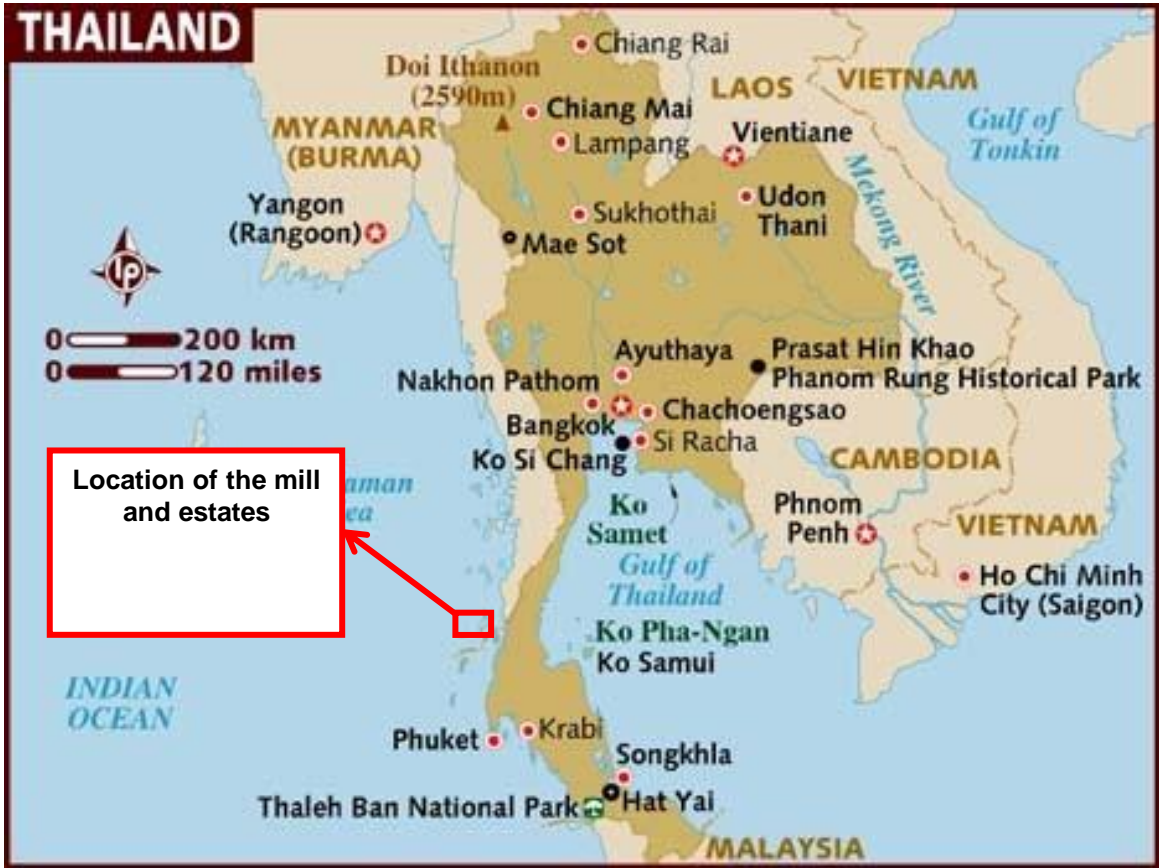


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document.-1 Overall location of CPI mill and CPP mill and five estates (CPI1-CPI5) owned by Chumporn Palm Oil PCL

Figure 2: Geographical Map of the CPI mill



Remark: Translation from Thai to English

- สถานที่สำคัญ : holy place
- ห้วย คลอง : small canal (blue line)
- ถนน : road, คลอง : river (brown line)
- สระน้ำ บ่อน้ำ : pond and reservoir (blue square)
- พื้นที่โรงงาน : boundary of the mill (green square)

Source: Forest Industry Organization, November 2014

Figure 3: Geographical Map of the CPP mill where is located in boundary of CPI1

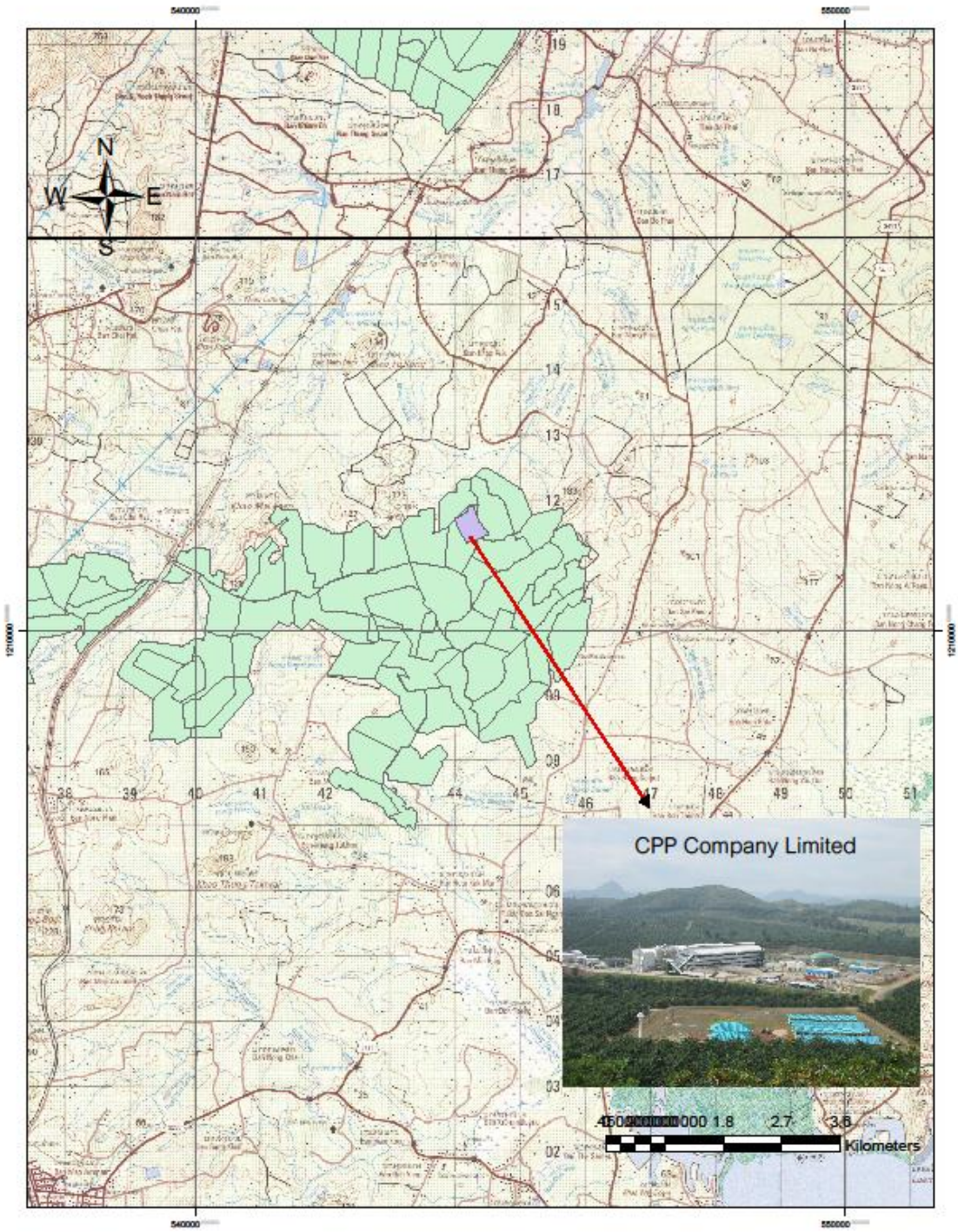
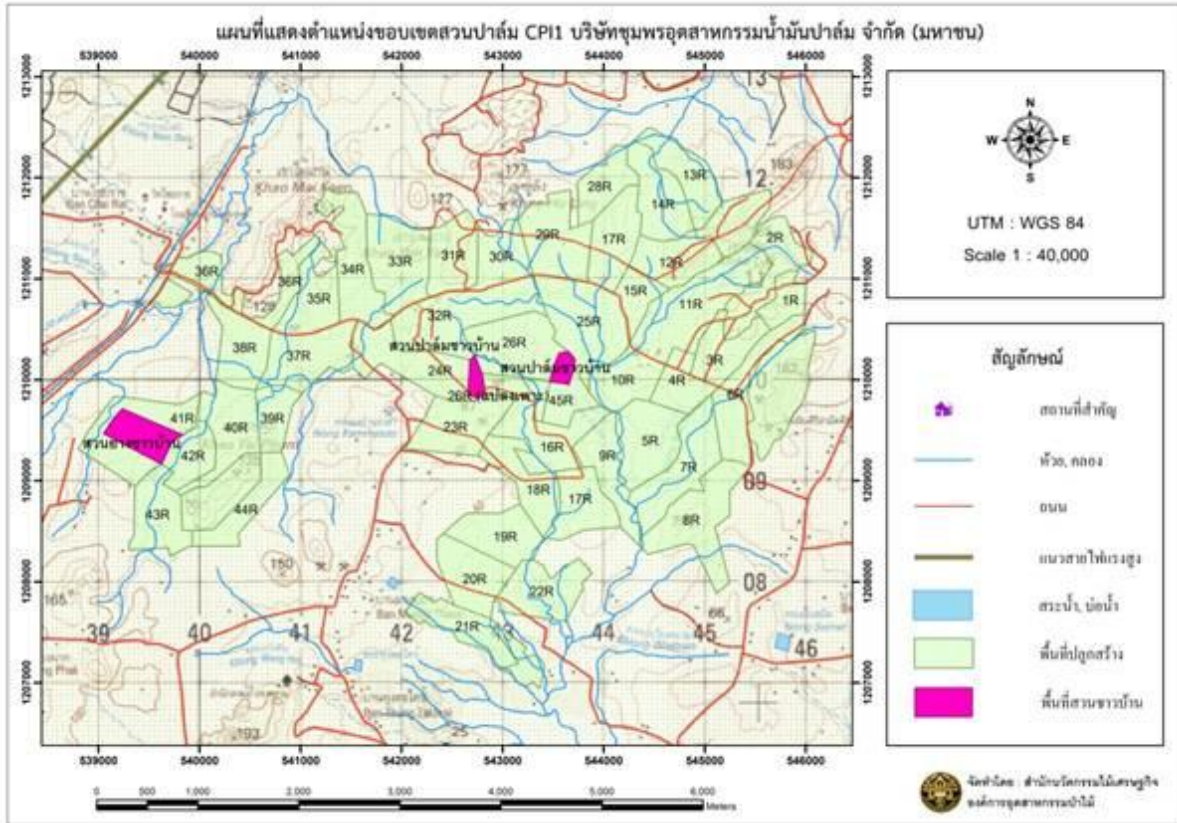


Figure-4: Map of CPI1



Remark: Translation from Thai to English

- สถานที่สำคัญ : holy place
- ห้วย คลอง : small canal (blue line)
- ถนน : road (pink line),
- แนวสายไฟแรงสูง : transmission line (brown line)
- สระน้ำ บ่อน้ำ : pond and reservoir (blue square)
- พื้นที่ปลูกสร้าง : boundary of the estate (green square)
- พื้นที่สวนชาวบ้าน : boundary of the independent smallholders (pink square)

Source: Forest Industry Organization, November 2014

Figure-5: Map of CPI2

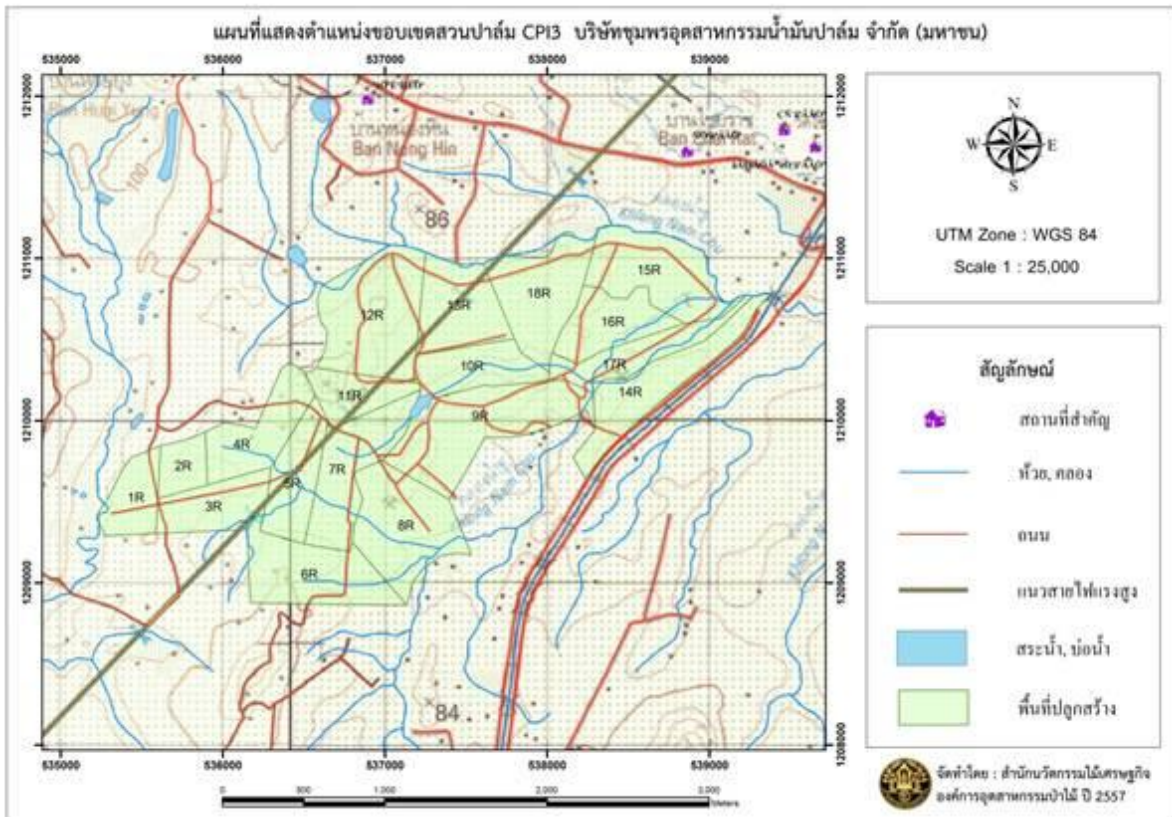


Remark: Translation from Thai to English

- สถานที่สำคัญ : holy place
- ห้วย คลอง : small canal (blue line)
- ถนน : road (brown line), คลอง : river (blue line)
- สระน้ำ บ่อน้ำ : pond and reservoir (blue square)
- พื้นที่ปลูกสร้าง : boundary of the estate (green square)

Source: Forest Industry Organization, November 2014

Figure-6: Map of CPI3



Remark: Translation from Thai to English

- สถานที่สำคัญ : holy place
- ห้วย คลอง : small canal (blue line)
- ถนน : road (brown line), คลอง : river (blue line)
- แนวสายไฟแรงสูง : transmission line (black line)
- สระน้ำ บ่อน้ำ : pond and reservoir (blue square)
- พื้นที่ปลูกสร้าง : boundary of the estate (green square)

Source: Forest Industry Organization, November 2014

Figure-7 Map of CPI4

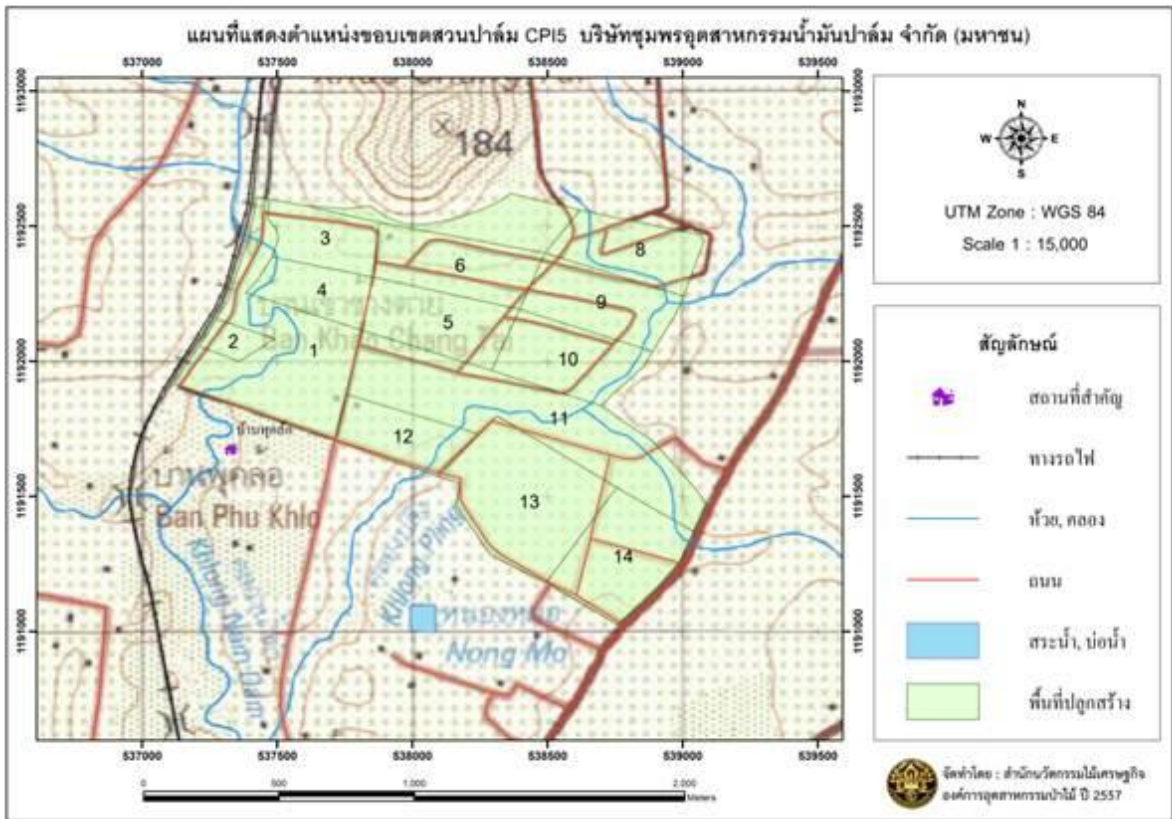


Remark: Translation from Thai to English

- สถานที่สำคัญ : holy place
- ห้วย คลอง : small canal (blue line)
- ถนน : road (brown line)
- สระน้ำ บ่อน้ำ : pond and reservoir (blue square)
- พื้นที่ปลูกสร้าง : boundary of the estate (green square)

Source: Forest Industry Organization, November 2014

Figure-8: Map of CPI5



Remark: Translation from Thai to English

- สถานที่สำคัญ : holy place
- ทางรถไฟ : railway (black line)
- ห้วย คลอง : small canal (blue line)
- ถนน : road (brown line)
- สระน้ำ บ่อน้ำ : pond and reservoir (blue square)
- พื้นที่ปลูกสร้าง : boundary of the estate (green square)

Source: Forest Industry Organization, November 2014

APPENDIX 7: RECORDS OF CERTIFIED AND NON-CERTIFIED TRANSACTION SINCE LAST AUDIT

Monthly Records of Certified and Uncertified FFBs Received Since Last Audit (Jan 2017 -				
Remarks:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If this is Main Assessment, the figures used are from the last 12 Months • If this is Annual Surveillance Assessment, the figures used are since last audit. 				
No.	Month – Year	Certified Supplier (MT)	Uncertified Supplier (MT)	Total (MT)
01	Sep 2016	9,876.50	54,221.00	64,097.50
02	Oct 2016	4,356.76	23,121.20	27,477.96
03	Nov 2016	7,856.34	34,321.23	42,177.57
04	Dec 2016	12,011.12	67,895.20	79,906.32
05	Jan 2017	12,037.81	81,758.18	93,795.99
06	Feb 2017	466.83	6,109.09	6,575.92
07	Mar 2017	1,234.96	10,787.94	12,022.90
08	April 2017	2,427.09	8,855.72	11,282.81
09	May 2017	3,129.36	13,435.95	16,565.31
10	June 2017	2,106.66	16,419.68	18,526.34
11	July 2017	1,824.71	17,127.76	18,952.47
12	Aug 2017	5,101.34	23,301.87	28,403.21
TOTAL (MT)		28,328.76	62,429.48	357,354.82

Remark: only 28,328.76 tons of FFB received during January 2017 – August 2017 (date of the second surveillance assessment) have taken as RSPO certified FFB

Monthly Records of Certified CPO and PK Produced Since Last Audit			
Remarks:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If this is Main Assessment, the figures used are from the last 12 Months • If this is Annual Surveillance Assessment, the figures used are since last audit. 			
No.	Month – Year	Certified CPO (MT)	Certified PK (MT)
01	Sep 2016	-	-
02	Oct 2016	-	-
03	Nov 2016	-	-
04	Dec 2016	-	-
05	Jan 2017	2,046.43	601.89
06	Feb 2017	79.36	23.34
07	Mar 2017	209.94	61.75
08	April 2017	412.61	121.35
09	May 2017	531.99	156.47
10	June 2017	358.13	105.33
11	July 2017	310.20	91.24
12	Aug 2017	1,164.68	402.37
TOTAL (MT)		5,113.34	1,563.74

Remark: Since there more than 200 transaction ID no., the details of the certified CSPO and CSPK sold with RSPO claim are indicated in Table above instead

End of Report