



**ROUNTABLE FOR SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL**

**CAMBODIAN LOCAL INDICATORS**

**FOR**

**MONG RETHTHY INVESTMENT CAMBODIA OIL PALM CO. LTD**

**BASED ON THE**

**RSPO PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA (25 April 2013)**

**Reviewed and Revised: April 2014**

## Cambodian Local Indicators

### Principle 1: Commitment to transparency

<b>Criterion</b>		
Criterion 1.1 Oil palm growers and millers provide adequate information to other stakeholders on environmental, social and legal issues relevant to RSPO Criteria, in appropriate languages & forms to allow for effective participation in decision making.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
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. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remark: Currently, there are no smallholders (i.e. growers of below 500 ha) at MRICOP as the plantations are owned / managed by MRICOP. Note: Any associated oil palm plantation of above 51% ownership by MRICOP will need to be included into the Time Bound Plan for certification.
1.1.2 Records of requests for information and responses shall be maintained. <b>Major Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use.
<b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 1.1.1: Evidence should be provided that information is received in appropriate form(s) and language(s) by relevant stakeholders. Information will include information on the RSPO mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, including information on their rights and responsibilities.		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Guidance:</b>          Growers and millers should have a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to respond constructively to stakeholders, including a specific timeframe to respond to requests for information.          Growers and millers should respond constructively and promptly to requests for information from stakeholders.          Growers and millers should ensure that sufficient objective evidence exists to demonstrate that the response is timely and appropriate.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
See Criterion 1.2 for requirements relating to publicly available documentation.		As above.
See Criterion 6.2 on consultation.		As above.
See Criterion 4.1 on SOPs.		As above.
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.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
1.2.1 Publicly available documents shall include, but are not necessarily limited to:  <b>Major Compliance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land titles/user rights (Criterion 2.2);</li> </ul>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.  Note: List of Laws and Regulations Identified by MRICOP and the Stakeholders - refer to Appendix 1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupational health and safety plans (Criterion 4.7);</li> </ul>		As above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans and impact assessments relating to environmental and social impacts (Criteria 5.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 7.8);</li> </ul>		As above.

### Cambodian Local Indicators

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HCV documentation (Criteria 5.2 and 7.3);</li> </ul>		As above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution prevention and reduction plans (Criterion 5.6);</li> </ul>		As above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of complaints and grievances (Criterion 6.3);</li> </ul>		As above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation procedures (Criterion 6.4);</li> </ul>		As above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continual improvement plans (Criterion 8.1);</li> </ul>		As above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public summary of certification assessment report;</li> </ul>		As above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Rights Policy (Criterion 6.13).</li> </ul>		As above.
<p><b>Guidance:</b>  This concerns management documents relating to environmental, social and legal issues that are relevant to compliance with RSPO Criteria.  Management documents will include monitoring reports.  The auditors will comment on the adequacy of <b>each of the documents listed in the public summary of the assessment report.</b>  Examples of commercially confidential information include financial data such as costs and income, and details relating to customers and/or suppliers. Data that affects personal privacy should also be confidential.  <b>Ongoing disputes</b> (within or outside of a legal mechanism) can be considered as confidential information where disclosure could result in potential negative outcomes for all parties involved. However, affected stakeholders and those seeking resolution to conflict should have access to relevant</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prohibition of all forms of corruption, bribery and fraudulent use of funds and resources;</li> <li>• A proper disclosure of information in accordance with applicable regulations and accepted industry practices.</li> </ul> <p>The policy should be set within the <b>framework of the UN Convention Against Corruption, in particular Article 12.</b></p>		
--	--	--

### Principle 2: Compliance with applicable laws and regulations

<b>Criterion 2.1</b> There is compliance with all <u>applicable</u> local, national and ratified international laws and regulations.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
2.1.1 Evidence of compliance with relevant legal requirements shall be available. <b>Major Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.
2.1.2 A documented system, which includes written information on legal requirements, shall be maintained. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
2.1.3 A mechanism for ensuring compliance shall be implemented. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
2.1.4 A system for tracking any changes in the law shall be implemented. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
<b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 2.1.4: The systems used for tracking any changes in laws and regulations should be appropriate to the scale of the organisation.		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Guidance:</b>          Implementing all legal requirements is an essential baseline requirement for all growers whatever their location or size. Relevant legislation includes, but is not limited to: regulations governing land tenure and land-use rights, labour, agricultural practices (e.g. chemical use), environment (e.g. wildlife laws, pollution, environmental management and forestry laws), storage, transportation and processing practices. It also includes laws made pursuant to a country's obligations under international laws or conventions (e.g. the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ILO core Conventions, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights). Furthermore, where countries have provisions to respect customary law, these will be taken into account. Key international laws and conventions are set out in Annex 1. Contradictions and inconsistencies should be identified and solutions suggested.</p>		<p>MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation have noted the availability of the applicable local laws, sub-decrees and International conventions ratified by the Cambodian government. These were accepted.</p>
<p><b>Criterion 2.2</b>          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.</p>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
<p>2.2.1 Documents showing legal ownership or lease, history of land tenure and the actual legal use of the land shall be available.  <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>2.2.2 Legal boundaries shall be clearly demarcated and visibly maintained.  <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.           Remark:          Stakeholders have agreed that 'boundary stones' in the Cambodian context could be any boundary markers such as roads, rivers, trenches, poles etc.</p>




### Cambodian Local Indicators

		Stakeholders have agreed that should any conflict or dispute arise on land claim or use, the guidance indicators to be applied.
<p>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).</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p>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 neighbouring communities where applicable).</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>	 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	As above.



### Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 2.2.2: Plantation operations should cease on land planted beyond the legally determined area and there should be specific plans in place to address such issues for associated smallholders.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p>For 2.2.6: Company policy should prohibit the use of mercenaries and para-militaries in their operations. Company policy should prohibit extra-judicial intimidation and harassment by contracted security forces (see Criterion 6.13).</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p><b>Guidance</b> Where there is a conflict on the condition of land use as per land title, growers should show evidence that necessary action has been taken to resolve the conflict with relevant parties. A mechanism should be in place to resolve any conflict (Criteria 6.3 and 6.4). Where operations overlap with other rights holders, companies should resolve the issue with the appropriate authorities, consistent with Criteria 6.3 and 6.4.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p><b>Criterion 2.3</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Translation</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b></p>
<p>2.3.1 Maps of an appropriate scale showing the extent of recognised legal, customary or user rights (Criteria 2.2, 7.5 and 7.6) shall be developed through participatory mapping involving affected parties (including neighbouring communities where applicable, and relevant authorities).</p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		
<p>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:</p> <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> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>2.3.3 All relevant information shall be available in appropriate forms and languages, including assessments of impacts, proposed benefit sharing, and legal arrangements.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>2.3.4 Evidence shall be available to show that communities are represented through institutions or representatives of their own choosing, including legal counsel.</p>		<p>As above</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 2.3.4: Evidence should be available from the companies, communities or other relevant stakeholders.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> All indicators will apply to current operations, but there are exceptions for long-established plantations which may not have records dating back to the time of the decision making, in particular for compliance with Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. Where there are legal or customary rights over land, the grower should demonstrate that these rights are understood and are not being threatened or reduced. This Criterion should be considered in conjunction with Criteria 6.4, 7.5 and 7.6. Where customary rights areas are unclear these should be established through participatory mapping exercises involving affected parties (including neighbouring communities and local authorities). This Criterion allows for sales and negotiated agreements to compensate other users for lost benefits and/ or relinquished rights. Negotiated agreements should be non-coercive and entered into voluntarily, carried out prior to new investments or operations, and based on an open sharing of all relevant information. The representation of communities should be transparent and in open communication with other community</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>members. Adequate time should be given for customary decision making and iterative negotiations allowed for, where requested. Negotiated agreements should be binding on all parties and enforceable in the courts. Establishing certainty in land negotiations is of long-term benefit for all parties. Companies should be especially careful where they are offered lands acquired from the State by its invoking the national interest (also known as 'eminent domain').</p> <p>Growers and millers should refer to the RSPO approved FPIC guidance (<i>'FPIC and the RSPO: A Guide for Companies', October 2008</i>)</p>		
--	--	--

### Principle 3: Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability

<b>Criterion 3.1</b>		
There is an implemented management plan that aims to achieve long-term economic and financial viability.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
<p>3.1.1 A business or management plan (minimum three years) shall be documented that includes, where appropriate, a business case for scheme smallholders.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 3.1.1: The business or management plan should contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attention to quality of planting materials;</li> </ul>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop projection = Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) yield trends;</li> <li>• Mill extraction rates = Oil Extraction Rate (OER) trends;</li> <li>• Cost of Production = cost per tonne of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) trends;</li> <li>• Forecast prices;</li> <li>• Financial indicators.</li> </ul> <p>Suggested calculation: trends in 3-year running mean over the last decade (FFB trends may need to allow for low yield during Major Compliance replanting programmes).</p>		
<p><b>Guidance:</b></p> <p>Whilst it is recognised that long-term profitability is also affected by factors outside their direct control, top management should be able to demonstrate attention to economic and financial viability through long-term management planning. There should be longer term planning for plantations on peat, particularly in regards to subsidence and flooding issues (see Indicator 4.3.5). Consideration of smallholders should be inherent in all management planning where applicable (see also Criteria 6.10 and 6.11).</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

### Principle 4: Use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers

<b>Criterion 4.1</b> Operating procedures are appropriately documented, consistently implemented and monitored.		
Indicators	Cambodian Translation	Cambodian Local Indicators & Remarks
4.1.1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for estates and mills shall be documented. <b>Major Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.
4.1.2 A mechanism to check consistent implementation of procedures shall be in place. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
4.1.3 Records of monitoring and any actions taken shall be maintained and available, as appropriate. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
4.1.4 The mill shall record the origins of all third-party sourced Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). <b>Major Compliance</b>		As above
<b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 4.1.1 and 4.1.4: SOP and documentation for mills should include relevant supply chain requirements (see RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard, Nov 2011).		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<b>Guidance:</b> Mechanisms to check implementations could include documentation management systems and internal control procedures.		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<b>Criterion 4.2</b>		
Practices maintain soil fertility at, or where possible improve soil fertility to, a level that ensures optimal and sustained yield.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
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. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.
4.2.2 Records of fertiliser inputs shall be maintained. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
4.2.3 There shall be evidence of periodic tissue and soil sampling to monitor changes in nutrient status. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
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. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
<b>Guidance:</b> Long-term fertility depends on maintaining the structure, organic matter content, nutrient status and microbiological health of the soil. Nutrient efficiency should take account of the age of plantations and soil conditions. The nutrient recycling strategy should include any use of biomass for by-products or energy production.		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<b>Criterion 4.3</b>		
Practices to minimise and control erosion and degradation of soils.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
4.3.1 Maps of any fragile soils shall be available. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

		<p>Remarks: The current plantations are on flat lands and soil erosion issues are not significant.</p> <p>Should the plantation expand to hilly or steep slope areas the existing Local laws and regulations on Land Management, Urbanization and Construction (1994) applies.</p> <p>In addition, it was highlighted that the 'Agriculture Land Use and Management' currently is in 'Draft stage' - dated 30 Oct 2011. This would be used as a reference.</p>
<p>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). <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>4.3.3 A road maintenance programme shall be in place. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>4.3.4 Subsidence of peat soils shall be minimised and monitored. A documented water and ground cover management programme shall be in place. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		Not applicable as it has been confirmed that there are no peat soils in the MRICOP plantations.
<p>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. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above.



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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).</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b></p> <p>For 4.3.4: For existing plantings on peat, the water table should be maintained at an average of 50cm (between 40 - 60cm) below ground surface measured with groundwater piezometer readings, or an average of 60cm (between 50 - 70cm) below ground surface as measured in water collection drains, through a network of appropriate water control structures e.g. weirs, sandbags, etc. in fields, and watergates at the discharge points of main drains (Criteria 4.4 and 7.4).</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p>For 4.3.5: Where drainability assessments have identified areas unsuitable for oil palm replanting, plans should be in place for appropriate rehabilitation or alternative use of such areas. If the assessment indicates high risk of serious flooding and/or salt water intrusion within two crop cycles, growers and planters should consider ceasing replanting and implementing rehabilitation.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Guidance:</b> Plantations on peat should be managed at least to the standard set out in the '<i>RSPO Manual on Best Management Practices (BMPs) for existing oil palm cultivation on peat</i>', June 2012 (especially water management, fire avoidance, fertiliser use, subsidence and vegetation cover). Techniques that minimise soil erosion are well known and should be adopted, where appropriate. These should include practices such as ground cover management, biomass recycling, terracing, and natural regeneration or restoration instead of replanting.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Criterion 4.4</b> Practices maintain the quality and availability of surface and ground water.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>4.4.1 An implemented water management plan shall be in place. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>Remarks:  It was highlighted to Stakeholders by the official from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) that the law governing riparian zones is currently in 'draft stage' and is not made publicly available yet. Similarly the Ministry of Environment (MOE) is also drafting a law on 'coastal zone land management'.  Once publicly available, these should be used as reference and indicators be followed accordingly.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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).</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>4.4.4 Mill water use per tonne of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) (see Criterion 5.6) shall be monitored.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 4.4.1: The water management plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take account of the efficiency of use and renewability of sources;</li> <li>• Ensure that the use and management of water by the operation does not result in adverse impacts on other users within the catchment area, including local communities and customary water users;</li> <li>• Aim to ensure local communities, workers and their families have access to adequate, clean water for drinking, cooking, bathing and cleaning purposes;</li> <li>• Avoid contamination of surface and ground water through run-off of soil, nutrients or chemicals, or as a result of inadequate disposal of waste including Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME).</li> </ul>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p>For 4.4.2: Refer to the '<i>RSPO Manual On Best Management Practices (BMP) for management and rehabilitation of natural vegetation associated with oil palm cultivation on peat</i>', July 2012</p>		

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Guidance:</b> Growers and millers should address the effects of their use of water and the effects of their activities on local water resources</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Criterion 4.5</b> Pests, diseases, weeds and invasive introduced species are effectively managed using appropriate Integrated Pest Management techniques.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>4.5.1 Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans shall be monitored. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>4.5.2 Training of those involved in IPM implementation shall be demonstrated. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Growers should apply recognised IPM techniques, incorporating cultural, biological, mechanical and physical methods to minimise the use of chemicals. Native species should be used in biological control where possible</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p> <p>Remarks: The Stakeholders acknowledged the existence of Ministerial declaration (Prakas) No. 205 on the establishment of an Integrated Crop Management Program, called "National IPM Program". This shall be adopted as a local indicator.</p> <p>The new law on 'chemical fertilizer usage' once verified would be used as the local indicator.</p> <p>Currently the local cultural IPM technique applied is the manual 'hand catching' method for pests such as field rats and rhinoceros beetles.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<b>Criterion 4.6</b> Pesticides are used in ways that do not endanger health or the environment		
Indicators		
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. <b>Major Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.  Remarks: The Stakeholders acknowledged the existence of Ministerial Declaration (No. 598) on the Lists of Pesticide in Cambodia issued 15 December 2003. This shall be adopted as a local indicator.  Annual health check on plantation workers handling pesticides and hazardous chemicals need to be carried out. This should be addressed in the company policy and documented SOP.  Stakeholders noted that the current Pesticide law did not mention the recycling and disposal of pesticide containers. Used containers are re-used as containers for mixing of agrochemicals only and prohibited for other uses. This should be documented in procedures.
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. <b>Major Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.
4.6.3 Any use of pesticides shall be minimised 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.		As above.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		
<p>4.6.4 Pesticides that are categorised as World Health Organisation Class 1A or 1B, or that are 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 minimised and eliminated as part of a plan, and shall only be used in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>Stakeholders highlighted that paraquat is on the banned list of pesticides in Cambodian local law and this is to be used a local indicator. Reference: National Profile on the Management of Chemicals (2004), Ch. 4 – Legal Instruments and Non-Regulatory mechanisms for Managing Chemicals. Section.4.4.3 Table 4-4: List of Pesticides Banned for Use in Cambodia. Document located at: <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_ni/ni.../cambodia/Chemicals.pdf">www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_ni/ni.../cambodia/Chemicals.pdf</a></p>
<p>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).</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>4.6.6 Storage of all pesticides shall be according to recognised best practices. All pesticide containers shall be properly disposed of and not used for other purposes (see Criterion 5.3).</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.</p>
<p>4.6.7 Application of pesticides shall be by proven methods that minimise risk and impacts.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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).</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p>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).</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p>4.6.11 Specific annual medical surveillance for pesticide operators, and documented action to treat related health conditions, shall be demonstrated.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p>4.6.12 No work with pesticides shall be undertaken by pregnant or breast-feeding women.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b></p> <p>For 4.6.1: Measures to avoid the development of resistance (such as pesticide rotations) should be applied. The justification should consider less harmful alternatives and IPM.</p> <p>For 4.6.3: Justification of the use of such pesticides will be included in the public summary report.</p> <p>For 4.6.6: Recognised best practice includes: Storage of all pesticides as prescribed in the FAO International Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides and its guidelines, and supplemented by relevant industry guidelines in support of the International Code (see Annex 1).</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Guidance:</b> The RSPO has identified some examples of alternatives to pesticide use, which include those listed in the 'Research project on Integrated Weed Management Strategies for Oil Palm; CABI, April 2011'. Due to problems in the accuracy of measurement, monitoring of pesticide toxicity is not applicable to independent smallholders (refer to 'Guidance for Independent Smallholders under Group Certification', June 2010).</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Criterion 4.7</b> An occupational health and safety plan is documented, effectively communicated and implemented.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>The health and safety plan shall cover the following: 4.7.1 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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>4.7.6 All workers shall be provided with medical care and covered by accident insurance.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>4.7.7 Occupational injuries shall be recorded using Lost Time Accident (LTA) metrics</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Specific Guidance</b></p> <p>For 4.7.7: The National Interpretation will define the metrics for LTA. For countries where there are no national interpretations, the growers will determine their own metrics.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p> <p>Remarks: The Stakeholders acknowledged the existence of Law on Administration of Factory and Handicraft (2006). The applicable sections relating to Safety &amp; Health are to be used as indicators and complied accordingly.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b></p> <p>Growers and millers should ensure that the workplace, machinery, equipment, transport and processes under their control are safe and without undue risk to health. Growers and millers should ensure that the chemical, physical and biological substances and agents under their control are without undue risk to health when appropriate measures are taken. All indicators apply to all workers regardless of status. The health and safety plan should also reflect guidance in ILO Convention 184 (see Annex 1).</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Criterion 4.8</b></p> <p>All staff, workers, smallholders and contract workers are appropriately trained.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>4.8.2 Records of training for each employee shall be maintained.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.</p>

### Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Guidance:</b>  Workers should be adequately trained on: the health and environmental risks of pesticide exposure; recognition of acute and long-term exposure symptoms including the most vulnerable groups (e.g. young workers, pregnant women); ways to minimise exposure to workers and their families; and international and national instruments or regulations that protect workers' health.  The training programme should include productivity and best management practice, and be appropriate to the scale of the organisation. Training should be given to all staff and workers by growers and millers to enable them to fulfil their jobs and responsibilities in accordance with documented procedures, and in compliance with the requirements of these Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Guidance.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p> <p>Remarks:  The Stakeholders acknowledge the existence of local laws to protect the Safety and Health of workers such as Law on Social Security for Persons covered by the provisions of the Labour Law (2002) and Administration of Factory and Handicraft (2006). These are to be used as indicators and complied accordingly.</p>
<p>Contract workers should be selected for their ability to fulfil their jobs and responsibilities in accordance with documented procedures, and in compliance with the requirements of the RSPO Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Guidance.  Growers and millers should demonstrate training activities for schemes smallholders who provide Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) on a contracted basis.</p>		<p>As above.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

### Principle 5: Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity

<b>Criterion 5.1</b>		
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.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
5.1.1 An environmental impact assessment (EIA) shall be documented. <b>Major Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.
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. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above.
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. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above.
<b>Guidance:</b> The EIA should cover the following activities, where they are undertaken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building new roads, processing mills or other infrastructure;</li> <li>• Putting in drainage or irrigation systems;</li> <li>• Replanting and/or expansion of planting</li> </ul>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Remarks: Local stakeholders acknowledged the existence of local law such as: Environment Protection and Management of Natural Resources (1996), Water Resources Management (2007), Natural Protection Zone (2008),

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of mill effluents (Criterion 4.4);</li> <li>• Clearing of remaining natural vegetation;</li> <li>• Management of pests and diseased palms by controlled burning (Criteria 5.5 and 7.7).</li> </ul>		<p>Sub-decrees no.36 - Solid Waste Management (1999), no. 27 – Control of Water Pollution (1999), no.72 – Environmental Impact Assessment Process (1999), no. 42 – Control of Air Pollution and Noise Disturbances (2000). These to be used as indicators and complied accordingly.</p> <p>Documentation on Aspects and Impacts both Environmental and Social risk assessments will include improvement plans to mitigate the negative impacts and promote the positive ones. Refer to Sub-Decree No-72 ( Environmental Impact Assessment)</p>
<p>Impact assessment can be a non-restrictive format e.g. ISO 14001 EMS and/or EIA report incorporating elements spelt out in this Criterion and raised through stakeholder consultation. Environmental impacts should be identified on soil and water resources (Criteria 4.3 and 4.4), air quality, greenhouse gases (Criterion 5.6), biodiversity and ecosystems, and people’s amenity (Criterion 6.1), both on and off-site. Stakeholder consultation has a key role in identifying environmental impacts. The inclusion of consultation should result in improved processes to identify impacts and to develop any required mitigation measures.</p>		
<p><b>Criterion 5.2</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Translation</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b></p>
<p>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</p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders’ consultation without any reservations. Remarks:</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>(such as wildlife corridors). <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>Stakeholders noted that the environmental conservation matters are indicated in the sub-decree no.72 for EIA. The EIA report should address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification and assessment of HCV habitats and protected areas within landholdings; and attempt assessments of HCV habitats and protected areas surrounding landholdings e.g. national parks. Management plan for HCV habitats (including ERTs) and their conservation to be included.</li> <li>2. Refer to Forestry Law (2002), Law on Protected Areas (2008), Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management (1996).</li> <li>3. The relevant list of endangered species in Cambodia as per the IUCN list should be also documented in the EIA report.</li> </ol>
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>5.2.4 Where a management plan has been created</p>		<p>As above</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>there shall be ongoing monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The status of HCV and RTE species that are affected by plantation or mill operations shall be documented and reported;</li> <li>• Outcomes of monitoring shall be fed back into the management plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 5.2.1: This information will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of protected areas that could be significantly affected by the grower or miller;</li> <li>• Conservation status (e.g. IUCN status), legal protection, population status and habitat requirements of rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) species that could be significantly affected by the grower or miller;</li> <li>• Identification of HCV habitats, such as rare and threatened ecosystems, that could be significantly affected by the grower or miller;</li> </ul>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p>For 5.2.2: These measures will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that any legal requirements relating to the protection of the species or habitat are met;</li> <li>• Avoiding damage to and deterioration of HCV habitats such as by ensuring that HCV areas are connected, corridors are conserved, and buffer zones around HCV areas are created;</li> <li>• Controlling any illegal or inappropriate hunting,</li> </ul>		As above

## Cambodian Local Indicators

fishing or collecting activities, and developing responsible measures to resolve human-wildlife conflicts (e.g. incursions by elephants).		
For 5.2.5: If a negotiated agreement cannot be reached, there should be evidence of sustained efforts to achieve such an agreement. These could include third party arbitration (see Criteria 2.3, 6.3 and 6.4).		As above
<p><b>Guidance:</b> This information gathering should include checking available biological records and consultation with relevant government departments, research institutes and interested NGOs if appropriate. Depending on the biodiversity values that are present, and the level of available information, some additional field survey work may be required. Wherever HCV benefits can be realised outside of the management unit, collaboration and cooperation between other growers, governments and organisations should be considered.</p>		As above
<p><b>Criterion 5.3</b> Waste is reduced, recycled, re-used and disposed of in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.</p>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
5.3.1 All waste products and sources of pollution shall be identified and documented. <b>Major Compliance</b>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Stakeholders highlighted that documentation, identification and disposal shall include all waste products and sources of pollution as per the List of Laws and Regulations Nos. 3, 15, 16 and 19.. (Refer to Appendix A)</p>



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>5.3.2 All chemicals and their containers shall be disposed of responsibly.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p>5.3.3 A waste management and disposal plan to avoid or reduce pollution shall be documented and implemented.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p><b>Guidance:</b> The waste management and disposal plan should include measures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying and monitoring sources of waste and pollution.</li> <li>• Improving the efficiency of resource utilisation and recycling potential wastes as nutrients or converting them into value-added products (e.g. through animal feeding programmes).</li> <li>• Appropriate management and disposal of hazardous chemicals and their containers. Surplus chemical containers should be reused, recycled or disposed of in an environmentally and socially responsible way using best available practices (e.g. returned to the vendor or cleaned using a triple rinse method), such that there is no risk of contamination of water sources or risk to human health. The disposal instructions on the manufacturers' labels should be adhered to. Use of open fire for waste disposal should be avoided.</li> </ul>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p> <p>Remarks: Stakeholders highlighted the indicators for recycling of crop residues / biomass needs to follow the local guidelines as per Law on Administration on Factory and Handicraft, Chapter 3, Articles: 31, 32)</p>
<p>Criterion 5.4 Efficiency of fossil fuel use and the use of renewable energy is optimised.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Translation</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b></p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>5.4.1 A plan for improving efficiency of the use of fossil fuels and to optimise renewable energy shall be in place and monitored. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Renewable energy use per tonne of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) or palm product in the mill should be monitored. Direct fossil fuel use per tonne of CPO or Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) should be monitored. Energy efficiency should be taken into account in the construction or upgrading of all operations. Growers and millers should assess the direct energy use of their operations, including fuel and electricity, and energy efficiency of their operations. This should include estimation of fuel use by on-site contract workers, including all transport and machinery operations. The feasibility of collecting and using biogas should be studied if possible.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Translation</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b></p>
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remark: Stakeholders agreed that 'open burning' is to be avoided except in cases which are specially permitted by local authorities. This is to be documented in the plantation procedures.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Fire should be used only where an assessment has demonstrated that it is the most effective and least environmentally damaging option for minimising the risk of severe pest and disease outbreaks, and exceptional levels of caution should be required for use of fire on peat. This should be subject to regulatory provisions under respective national environmental legislation. Extension/training programmes for associated smallholders may be necessary.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p>Criterion 5.6 Plans to reduce pollution and emissions, including greenhouse gases, are developed, implemented and monitored.</p>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>
<p>5.6.1 An assessment of all polluting activities shall be conducted, including gaseous emissions; particulate/soot emissions and effluent (see Criterion 4.4). <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Stakeholders noted that the environmental conservation matters are indicated in the sub-decree for EIA. Stakeholders also highlighted the need for documented plans for pollution and emissions control as per MOE. Law list No - 3, 15, 16 and 19 (Refer to Appendix A).</p>
<p>5.6.2 Significant pollutants and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions shall be identified, and plans to reduce or minimise them implemented.</p>		As above.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Major Compliance</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above.
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b></p> <p>For 5.6.2: Plans will include objectives, targets and timelines. These should be responsive to context and any changes should be justified.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p>For 5.6.2 and 5.6.3: The treatment methodology for POME will be recorded.</p>		As above.
<p><b>For 5.6.3:</b></p> <p>In addition, during the implementation period, growers will start to assess, monitor and report emissions arising from <b>changes in carbon stocks within their operations, using the land use in November 2005 as the baseline.</b></p> <p>The implementation period for Indicator 5.6.3 is the same implementation period for Criterion 7.8.</p> <p>During the implementation period, reporting on GHG will be to a relevant RSPO working group (composed of all membership categories) which will use the information reported to review and fine tune the tools, emission factors and methodologies, and provide additional guidance for the process.</p> <p><b>Public reporting is desirable, but remains voluntary until the end of the implementation period.</b></p> <p>During the implementation period the RSPO working group will seek to continually improve PalmGHG, recognising the challenges associated with measuring GHG and carbon stock.</p>		As above.



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>PalmGHG or RSPO-endorsed equivalent will be used to assess, monitor and report GHG emissions. Parties seeking to use an alternative to PalmGHG will have to demonstrate its equivalence to the RSPO for endorsement.</p>		
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Where practically feasible, operations should follow best management practices to measure and reduce emissions. Advice on this is available from the RSPO.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

### Principle 6: Responsible consideration of employees and of individuals and communities affected by growers and mills

<p>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.</p>		
Indicators	Cambodian Translation	Cambodian Local Indicators & Remarks
<p>6.1.1 A social impact assessment (SIA) including records of meetings shall be documented. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remark: Stakeholders have noted the availability of the applicable local laws, sub-decrees and International conventions ratified by the Cambodian government which should be complied accordingly.</p>
<p>6.1.2 There shall be evidence that the assessment has been done with the participation of affected parties. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>As above</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		
<p>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 to current practices.</p> <p>There shall be evidence that the review includes the participation of affected parties.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>6.1.5 Particular attention shall be paid to the impacts of smallholder schemes (where the plantation includes such a scheme).</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>Remarks: Stakeholders noted that presently, there are no smallholder schemes applicable at MRICOP.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Identification of social impacts should be carried out by the grower with the participation of affected parties, including women and migrant workers as appropriate to the situation. The involvement of independent experts should be sought where this is considered necessary to ensure that all impacts (both positive and negative) are identified.</p> <p>Participation in this context means that affected parties are able to express their views through their own representative institutions, or freely chosen spokespersons, during the identification of impacts, reviewing findings and plans for mitigation, and monitoring the</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

### Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>success of implemented plans.</p> <p>Potential social impacts may result from activities such as: building new roads, processing mills or other infrastructure; replanting with different crops or expansion of planting area; disposal of mill effluents; clearing of remaining natural vegetation; changes in employee numbers or employment terms; smallholder schemes.</p> <p>Plantation and mill management may have social impacts (positive or negative) on factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and use rights;</li> <li>• Economic livelihoods (e.g. paid employment) and working conditions;</li> <li>• Subsistence activities;</li> <li>• Cultural and religious values;</li> <li>• Health and education facilities;</li> <li>• Other community values, resulting from changes such as improved transport /communication or arrival of substantial migrant labour force.</li> </ul> <p>The review can be done (once every two years) internally or externally.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">□□□□□□□□□□□□□□</p>	
<p>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.</p>		
<p><b>6.2.1</b> Consultation and communication procedures shall be documented. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p><b>6.2.2</b> A management official responsible for these issues shall be nominated. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>6.2.3</b> A list of stakeholders, records of all communication, including confirmation of receipt and that effort are made to ensure understanding by affected parties, and records of actions taken in response to input from stakeholders, shall be maintained.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p><b>Guidance:</b>          Decisions that the growers or mills are planning to make should be made clear, so that local communities and other interested parties understand the purpose of the communication and/or consultation.          Communication and consultation mechanisms should be designed in collaboration with local communities and other affected or interested parties. These should consider the use of appropriate existing local mechanisms and languages. Consideration should be given to the existence/formation of a multi-stakeholder forum. Communications should take into account differential access to information by women as compared to men, village leaders as compared to day labourers, new versus established community groups, and different ethnic groups.          Consideration should be given to involving third parties, such as disinterested community groups, NGOs, or government (or a combination of these), to facilitate smallholder schemes and communities, and others as appropriate, in these communications.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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.</p>		
Indicators	Cambodian Translation	Cambodian Local Indicators & Remarks
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Stakeholders noted that Workers committee has been established by MRICOP, for the consultative process to achieve the intent given in the RSPO indicators. Documentation of any meetings and any disputes shall be maintained.</p>
<p>6.3.2 Documentation of both the process by which a dispute was resolved and the outcome shall be available. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>Specific Guidance: For 6.3.1: The system should aim to reduce the risks of reprisal</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> See also to Criterion 1.2. Dispute resolution mechanisms should be established through open and consensual agreements with relevant affected parties. Complaints should be dealt with by mechanisms such as Joint Consultative Committees (JCC), with gender representation as necessary. Grievances may be internal (employees) or external. Where a resolution is not found mutually, complaints can be brought to the attention of the RSPO Complaints System.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

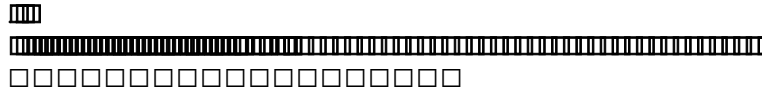
## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>Criterion 6.4 Any negotiations concerning compensation for loss of legal, customary or user rights are dealt with through a documented system that enables indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders to express their views through their own representative institutions.</p>		
<b>Indicators</b>		
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Stakeholders noted that MRICOP has a documented procedure in place for handling any land acquisition, dispute and compensation issues.</p>
<p>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 transmigrants and long-established communities; and differences in ethnic groups' proof of legal versus communal ownership of land. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>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. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 6.4.2: Companies should make best efforts to ensure that equal opportunities have been provided to both female and male heads of households to hold land titles in smallholder schemes.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> This criterion should be considered in conjunction with Criteria 2.2 and 2.3, and the associated Guidance.</p>		<p>As above.</p>
<p>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</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Translation</b></p>	<p><b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b></p>
<p>6.5.1 Documentation of pay and conditions shall be available. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remark: Stakeholders noted that there is a Labor Code, 1997 Chapter VI, Section 1(B) Article 104 -109 on the minimum wage, age and work conditions for the Garment &amp; Footwear industry. This is to be used as reference for the local indicator.</p>
<p>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. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>

### Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>6.5.4 Growers and millers shall make demonstrable efforts to monitor and improve workers' access to adequate, sufficient and affordable food. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p><b>Criterion 6.6</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>6.6.1 A published statement in local languages recognising freedom of association shall be available. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.
<p>6.6.2 Minutes of meetings with main trade unions or workers representatives shall be documented. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p><b>Guidance:</b> The right of employees, including migrant and transmigrant workers and contract workers, to form associations and bargain collectively with their employer should be respected, in accordance with Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Labour laws and union agreements, or in their absence direct contracts of employment</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>detailing payments and other conditions, should be available in the languages understood by the workers or explained carefully to them by a management official.</p>		
<p>Criterion 6.7 Children are not employed or exploited.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>6.7.1 There shall be documentary evidence that minimum age requirements are met. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p> <p>Remarks: Local Labour law indicator for working age is minimum 15 years i.e. 15-18 is categorized as 'young worker' and wages to be paid according to local living standards depending on the industry and geographical locations.</p> <p>Stakeholders noted that MRICOP has employment procedure that adheres to the minimum age of 16 years old.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Growers and millers should clearly define the minimum working age, together with working hours. Only workers above the minimum school leaving age in the country or who are at least 15 years old may be employed. The minimum age of workers will not be less than stated under national regulations. Any hazardous work should not be done by those under 18, as per International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 138.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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.</p>		
Indicators	Cambodian Translation	Cambodian Local Indicators & Remarks
<p>6.8.1 A publicly available equal opportunities policy including identification of relevant/affected groups in the local environment shall be documented. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>6.8.2 Evidence shall be provided that employees and groups including local communities, women, and migrant workers have not been discriminated against. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>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. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Examples of compliance can be appropriate documentation (e.g. job advertisements, job descriptions, appraisals, etc.), and/or information obtained via interviews with relevant stakeholders such as affected groups which may include women, local communities, foreign workers, and migrant workers, etc. Notwithstanding national legislation and regulation, medical conditions should not be used in a discriminatory way. The grievance procedures detailed in Criterion 6.3 apply. Positive discrimination to provide employment and benefits to specific communities is acceptable as part of negotiated agreements.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>Criterion 6.9 There is no harassment or abuse in the work place, and reproductive rights are protected.</p>		
Indicators	Cambodian Translation	Cambodian Local Indicators & Remarks
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>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. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>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. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 6.9.1 and 6.9.2: These policies should include education for women and awareness of the workforce. There should be programmes provided for particular issues faced by women, such as violence and sexual harassment in the workplace. A gender committee specifically to address areas of concern to women will be used to comply with this Criterion. This committee, which should include representatives from all areas of work, will consider matters such as: training on women's rights; counselling for women affected by violence; child care facilities to be provided by the growers and millers; women to be allowed</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

to breastfeed up to nine months before resuming chemical spraying or usage tasks; and women to be given specific break times to enable effective breastfeeding.		
For 6.9.2: see Indicator 4.6.12.		As above
<p><b>Guidance:</b> There should be a clear policy developed in consultation with employees, contract workers and other relevant stakeholders, and the policy should be publicly available. Progress in implementing the policy should be regularly monitored, and the results of monitoring activities should be recorded. Notwithstanding national legislation and regulation, reproductive rights are respected.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p>Criterion 6.10 Growers and millers deal fairly and transparently with smallholders and other local businesses.</p>		
Indicators	Cambodian Translation	Cambodian Local Indicators & Remarks
<p>6.10.1 Current and past prices paid for Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) shall be publicly available. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remark: Stakeholders noted that MRICOP has a mechanism in place for handling contracts with contractors engaged in the plantation process including harvesting of FFB.</p>
<p>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). <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above



### Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>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.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>6.10.4 Agreed payments shall be made in a timely manner.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p><b>Guidance:</b>          Transactions with smallholders should consider issues such as the role of middle men, transport and storage of FFB, quality and grading. The need to recycle the nutrients in FFB (see Criterion 4.2) should also be considered; where it is not practicable to recycle wastes to smallholders, compensation for the value of the nutrients exported can be made through the FFB price.          Smallholders should have access to the grievance procedure under Criterion 6.3 if they consider that they are not receiving a fair price for FFB, whether or not middle men are involved.          The need for a fair and transparent pricing mechanism is particularly important for outgrowers who are contractually obliged to sell all FFB to a particular mill.          If mills require smallholders to change practices to meet the RSPO Principles and Criteria, consideration should be given to the costs of such changes, and the possibility of advance payments for FFB can be considered.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Criterion 6.11</b> Growers and millers contribute to local sustainable development where appropriate.</p>		
<p>6.11.1 Contributions to local development that are based on the results of consultation with local communities shall be demonstrated. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>6.11.2 Where there are scheme smallholders, there shall be evidence that efforts and/or resources have been allocated to improve smallholder productivity <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Contributions to local development should be based on the results of consultation with local communities. See also Criterion 6.2. Such consultation should be based on the principles of transparency, openness and participation, and should encourage communities to identify their own priorities and needs, including the different needs of men and women. Where candidates for employment are of equal merit, preference should always be given to members of local communities. Positive discrimination should not be recognised as conflicting with Criterion 6.8. Efforts should be made to identify independent smallholders in the supply base. Where sourcing of fruit is from identified independent smallholders, efforts should be made to contribute to the improvement of their farming practices</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>





## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Guidance:</b> See also Criterion 6.3. All levels of operations will include contracted third parties (e.g those involved in security).</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> From the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: <i>“The responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights refers to internationally recognised human rights – understood, at a minimum, as those expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work” (“The corporate responsibility to respect human rights” in Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights).</i> The RSPO WG on Human Rights will provide a mechanism to identify, prevent, mitigate and address human rights issues and impacts. The resulting Guidance will identify the relevant issues on human rights to all RSPO Members.</p>		

## Cambodian Local Indicators

### Principle 7: Responsible development of new plantings

<b>Criterion 7.1</b> A comprehensive and participatory independent social and environmental impact assessment is undertaken prior to establishing new plantings or operations, or expanding existing ones, and the results incorporated into planning, management and operations.		
Indicators	Cambodian Translation	Cambodian Local Indicators & Remarks
7.1.1 An independent social and environmental impact assessment (SEIA), undertaken through a participatory methodology including the relevant affected stakeholders, shall be documented. <b>Major Compliance</b>		RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Local law and indicators are currently covered under the Environment Protection and Management of Natural Resources (1999), (Chapter 3, Articles: 6, 7) and the Sub-decree no. 72 Environment Impact Assessment Process (1999), (Chapter 3, Articles: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)
7.1.2 Appropriate management planning and operational procedures shall be developed and implemented to avoid or mitigate identified potential negative impacts. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
7.1.3 Where the development includes an outgrower scheme, the impacts of the scheme and the implications of the way it is managed shall be given particular attention. <b>Minor Compliance</b>		As above
<b>Guidance:</b> See also Criteria 5.1 and 6.1. The terms of reference should be defined and impact assessment should be carried out by accredited independent experts, in order to ensure an objective process. Both should not be done by the same body. A participatory methodology including external stakeholder groups is essential to the identification of		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>impacts, particularly social impacts. Stakeholders such as local communities, government departments and NGOs should be involved through the use of interviews and meetings, and by reviewing findings and plans for mitigation.</p> <p>It is recognised that oil palm development can cause both positive and negative impacts. These developments can lead to some indirect/secondary impacts which are not under the control of individual growers and millers. To this end, growers and millers should seek to identify the indirect/secondary impacts within the SEIA, and where possible work with partners to explore mechanisms to mitigate the negative indirect impacts and enhance the positive impacts.</p> <p>The potential impacts of all Major Compliance proposed activities should be assessed in a participatory way prior to development. The assessment should include, in no order of preference and as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the impacts of all Major Compliance planned activities, including planting, mill operations, roads and other infrastructure;</li> <li>• Assessment, including stakeholder consultation, of High Conservation Values (see Criterion 7.3) that could be negatively affected;</li> <li>• Assessment of potential effects on adjacent natural ecosystems of planned developments, including whether development or expansion will increase pressure on nearby natural ecosystems;</li> </ul>		
<p>Identification of watercourses and wetlands and assessment of potential effects on hydrology and land subsidence of planned</p>		

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>developments. Measures should be planned and implemented to maintain the quantity, quality and access to water and land resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline soil surveys and topographic information, including the identification of steep slopes, marginal and fragile soils, areas prone to erosion, degradation, subsidence, and flooding;</li> <li>• Analysis of type of land to be used (forest, degraded forest, cleared land);</li> <li>• Analysis of land ownership and user rights;</li> <li>• Analysis of current land use patterns;</li> <li>• Assessment of potential social impacts on surrounding communities of a plantation, including an analysis of potential effects on livelihoods, and differential effects on women versus men, ethnic communities, and migrant versus long-term residents;</li> <li>• Identification of activities which may generate significant GHG emissions.</li> </ul> <p>Plans and field operations should be developed and implemented to incorporate the results of the assessment. One potential outcome of the assessment process is that the development may not proceed because of the magnitude of potential impacts.</p> <p>For smallholder schemes, the scheme management should address this Criterion.</p> <p>For individual smallholders, this Criterion does not apply.</p> <p>Where there is no National Interpretation, for land areas greater than 500ha, a full independent assessment will be required. For land areas less than 500ha, an internal assessment using selected components of SEIA and HCV assessments can be used.</p>		
---	--	--



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>Where such internal assessments identify significant environmentally or socially sensitive areas or issues, an independent assessment will be undertaken.</p>		
<p><b>Criterion 7.2</b> Soil surveys and topographic information are used for site planning in the establishment of new plantings, and the results are incorporated into plans and operations</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>7.2.1 Soil suitability maps or soil surveys adequate to establish the long-term suitability of land for oil palm cultivation shall be available and taken into account in plans and operations. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>7.2.2 Topographic information adequate to guide the planning of drainage and irrigation systems, roads and other infrastructure shall be available and taken into account in plans and operations. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> These activities can be linked to the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) (see Criterion 7.1) but need not be done by independent experts. Soil suitability maps or soil surveys should be appropriate to the scale of operation and should include information on soil types, topography, hydrology, rooting depth, moisture availability, stoniness and fertility to ensure long-term sustainability of the development. Soils requiring appropriate practices should be identified (see Criteria 4.3 and 7.4). This information should be used to plan planting programmes, etc. Measures should be planned to minimise erosion through appropriate use of heavy machinery, terracing</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p> <p>Remarks: Local law and indicators are currently covered under the Environment Protection and Management of Natural Resources and the Sub-decree no. 72 Environment Impact Assessment Process (1999)</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>on slopes, appropriate road construction, rapid establishment of cover, protection of riverbanks, etc. Areas located within the plantation perimeters that are considered unsuitable for long-term oil palm cultivation will be delineated in plans and included in operations for conservation or rehabilitation as appropriate (see Criterion 7.4). Assessing soil suitability is also important for smallholders, particularly where there are significant numbers operating in a particular location. Information should be collected on soil suitability by companies planning to purchase Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) from potential developments of independent smallholders in a particular location. Companies should assess this information and provide information to independent smallholders on soil suitability, and/or in conjunction with relevant government/public institutions and other organisations (including NGOs) provide information in order to assist independent smallholders to grow oil palm sustainably.</p>		
<p>Criterion 7.3 New plantings since November 2005 have not replaced primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>7.3.1 There shall be evidence that no new plantings have replaced primary forest, or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values (HCVs), since November 2005. New plantings shall be planned and managed to best ensure the HCVs identified are maintained and/or enhanced (see Criterion 5.2). <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Local law and indicators are currently covered under the Environment Protection and Management of Natural Resources and the Sub-decree no. 72 Environment Impact Assessment Process (1999)</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>7.3.2 A comprehensive HCV assessment, including stakeholder consultation, shall be conducted prior to any conversion or new planting. This shall include a land use change analysis to determine changes to the vegetation since November 2005. This analysis shall be used, with proxies, to indicate changes to HCV status.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>7.3.3 Dates of land preparation and commencement shall be recorded.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>7.3.4 An action plan shall be developed that describes operational actions consequent to the findings of the HCV assessment, and that references the grower's relevant operational procedures (see Criterion 5.2).</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>7.3.5 Areas required by affected communities to meet their basic needs, taking into account potential positive and negative changes in livelihood resulting from proposed operations, shall be identified in consultation with the communities and incorporated into HCV assessments and management plans (see Criterion 5.2).</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 7.3.1: Evidence should include historical remote sensing imagery which demonstrates that there has been no conversion of primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more HCV. Satellite or aerial photographs, land use maps and vegetation maps should be used to inform the HCV</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>assessment. Where land has been cleared since November 2005, and without a prior and adequate HCV assessment, it will be excluded from the RSPO certification programme until an adequate HCV compensation plan has been developed and accepted by the RSPO. For 7.3.5: The management plan will be adaptive to changes in HCV 5 and 6. Decisions will be made in consultation with the affected communities.</p>		
<p><b>Guidance:</b> This Criterion applies to forests and other vegetation types. This applies irrespective of any changes in land ownership or farm management that have taken place since November 2005. HCVs may be identified in restricted areas of a landholding, and in such cases new plantings can be planned to allow the HCVs to be maintained or enhanced. The HCV assessment process requires appropriate training and expertise, and will include consultation with local communities, particularly for identifying social HCVs. HCV assessments should be conducted according to the National Interpretation of the HCV criteria or according to the Global HCV Toolkit if a National Interpretation is not available (see Definitions). Developments should actively seek to utilise previously cleared and/or degraded land on mineral soil. Plantation development should not put indirect pressure on forests through the use of all available agricultural land in an area. Where landscape level HCV maps have been</p>		<p>As above</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>developed, these should be taken into account in project planning, whether or not such maps form part of government land use plans. In case of small areas located either in hydrologically sensitive landscapes or in HCV areas where conversion can jeopardise large areas or species, an independent assessment will be required. HCV areas can be very small. Once established, new developments should comply with Criterion 5.2.</p>		
<p><b>Criterion 7.4</b> Extensive planting on steep terrain, and/or marginal and fragile soils, including peat, is avoided.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>7.4.1 Maps identifying marginal and fragile soils, including excessive gradients and peat soils, shall be available and used to identify areas to be avoided <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>7.4.2 Where limited planting on fragile and marginal soils, including peat, is proposed, plans shall be developed and implemented to protect them without incurring adverse impacts. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above.</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> This activity should be integrated with the social and environmental impact assessment (SEIA) required by Criterion 7.1. Planting on extensive areas of peat soils and other fragile soils should be avoided (see Criterion 4.3). Adverse impacts may include hydrological risks or significantly increased risks (e.g. fire risk) in areas outside the plantation (see Criterion 5.5).</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p><b>Criterion 7.5</b> No new plantings are established on local peoples' land where it can be demonstrated that there are legal, customary or user rights, without their free, prior and informed consent. This is dealt with through a documented system that enables these and other stakeholders to express their views through their own representative institutions.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>7.5.1 Evidence shall be available that affected local peoples understand they have the right to say 'no' to operations planned on their lands before and during initial discussions, during the stage of information gathering and associated consultations, during negotiations, and up until an agreement with the grower/miller is signed and ratified by these local peoples. Refer also to criteria 2.2, 2.3, 6.2, 6.4 and 7.6 for Indicators and Guidance on compliance. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Stakeholders noted that any new plantings on steep terrain and marginal and fragile soils shall also follow the latest requirements covered under the Environment Protection and Management of Natural Resources and the Sub-decree no. 72 Environment Impact Assessment Process (1999)</p>
<p><b>Guidance:</b> This activity should be integrated with the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) required by Criterion 7.1. Where new plantings are considered to be acceptable, management plans and operations should maintain sacred sites. Agreements with indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders should be made without coercion or other undue influence (see Guidance for Criterion 2.3). Relevant stakeholders include those affected by or concerned with the new plantings. Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is a guiding principle and should be applied to all RSPO members throughout the supply chain. Refer to RSPO approved FPIC guidance ('<i>FPIC and the RSPO; A Guide for Companies</i>', October 2008).</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>Customary and user rights will be demonstrated through participatory user mapping as part of the FPIC process.</p>		
<p><b>Criterion 7.6</b> Where it can be demonstrated that local peoples have legal, customary or user rights, they are compensated for any agreed land acquisitions and relinquishment of rights, subject to their free, prior and informed consent and negotiated agreements.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		
<p>7.6.1 Documented identification and assessment of demonstrable legal, customary and user rights shall be available. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations. Remarks: Local law and indicators to be used under the Ministry of Economic and Finance , sub-decree 146 Economic Land Concessions (2005)</p>
<p>7.6.2 A system for identifying people entitled to compensation shall be in place. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>7.6.3 A system for calculating and distributing fair compensation (monetary or otherwise) shall be in place. <b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p>7.6.4 Communities that have lost access and rights to land for plantation expansion shall be given opportunities to benefit from plantation development. <b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>

## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>7.6.5 The process and outcome of any compensation claims shall be documented and made publicly available.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p>7.6.6 Evidence shall be available that the affected communities and rights holders have access to information and advice, that is independent of the project proponent, concerning the legal, economic, environmental and social implications of the proposed operations on their lands</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		As above
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 7.6.1: This activity shall be integrated with the social and environmental impact assessment (SEIA) required by Criterion 7.1.</p>		RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.
<p>For 7.6.6: Growers and millers will confirm that the communities (or their representatives) gave consent to the initial planning phases of the operations prior to the new issuance of a concession or land title to the operator.</p>		As above
<p><b>Guidance:</b> Refer to Criteria 2.2, 2.3 and 6.4 and associated Guidance. This requirement includes indigenous peoples (see Annex 1). Refer to RSPO approved FPIC guidance (<i>'FPIC and the RSPO; A Guide for Companies'</i>, October 2008)</p>		As above
<p><b>Criterion 7.7</b> No use of fire in the preparation of new plantings other than in specific situations, as identified in the ASEAN guidelines or other regional best practice.</p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>		





## Cambodian Local Indicators

Indicators		
<p>7.8.1: The carbon stock of the proposed development area and Major Compliance potential sources of emissions that may result directly from the development shall be identified and estimated.</p> <p><b>Major Compliance</b></p>		<p>RSPO indicator is accepted for use. No proposal for amendment. Accepted by MRICOP via stakeholders' consultation without any reservations.</p>
<p>7.8.2: There shall be a plan to minimise net GHG emissions which takes into account avoidance of land areas with high carbon stocks and/or sequestration options.</p> <p><b>Minor Compliance</b></p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>Specific Guidance:</b> For 7.8.1: GHG identification and estimates can be integrated into existing processes such as HCV and soil assessments.</p> <p>The RSPO carbon assessment tool for new plantings will be available to identify and estimate the carbon stocks. It is acknowledged that there are other tools and methodologies currently in use; the RSPO working group will not exclude these, and will include these in the review process.</p> <p>The RSPO PalmGHG tool or an RSPO-endorsed equivalent will be used to estimate future GHG emissions from new developments using, amongst others, the data from the RSPO carbon assessment tool for new plantings.</p> <p>Parties seeking to use an alternative tool for new plantings will have to demonstrate its equivalence to the RSPO for endorsement.</p>		<p>RSPO Guidance points are accepted for use. No proposal for amendment.</p>

### Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>For 7.8.2: Growers are strongly encouraged to establish new plantings on mineral soils, in low carbon stock areas, and cultivated areas, which the current users are willing to develop into oil palm. Millers are encouraged to adopt low-emission management practices (e.g. better management of palm oil mill effluent (POME), efficient boilers etc.) in new developments.</p> <p>Growers and millers should plan to implement RSPO best management practices for the minimisation of emissions during the development of new plantations.</p>		
<p><b>Guidance</b></p> <p>This Criterion covers plantations, mill operations, roads and other infrastructure. It is recognised that there may be significant changes between the planned and final development area, hence the assessment may need to be updated before the time of implementation.</p> <p>Public reporting is desirable, but remains voluntary until the end of the implementation period.</p> <p>During the implementation period until December 31st 2016 (as specified in Criterion 5.6), reporting on GHG will be to a relevant RSPO working group (composed of all membership categories) which will use the information reported to review and fine tune the tools, emission factors and methodologies, and provide additional guidance on the process. During the implementation period the RSPO working group will seek to further develop and continually improve the RSPO carbon assessment tool for new plantings, recognising the challenges associated with</p>		<p>As above</p>



## Cambodian Local Indicators

<p>estimating carbon stocks and projecting GHG emissions from new developments.          Thereafter growers and millers will ensure that new plantation developments are designed to minimise net GHG emissions and commit to reporting publicly on this.          Once established, new developments should report on-going operational, land use and land use change emissions under Criterion 5.6.</p>		
---	--	--

**Principle 8: Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity**

<p><b>Criterion 8.1</b>          Growers and millers regularly monitor and review their activities, and develop and implement action plans that allow demonstrable continual improvement in key operations.</p>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Cambodian Translation</b>	<b>Cambodian Local Indicators &amp; Remarks</b>



## Cambodian Local Indicators

### Annex 1: International Standards & Provisions (for consideration under the National Interpretation for Cambodia)

Principles	International Standards	Key provisions	Summary of Protections	Findings
Just Land Acquisition	ILO Convention 169 (1989) On Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Articles 13-19	Respect and safeguard rights to lands and natural resources traditionally occupied and used; respect for customs of inheritance; no forced removals; compensation for loss and injury.	The Stakeholders agreed that these be considered when National Interpretations are developed for the whole of Cambodia.
	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples (2007)	Articles 25, 26	Right to distinctive relationship with land; right to own, use, develop and control their lands, territories and other resources.	As above
	UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Article 10(c)	Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional practices.	As above
Fair Representation and Participation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	ILO Convention 169 (1989) on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Articles 6-9	Represent themselves through their own representative institutions; consultations with objective of achieving agreement or consent; rights to decide their own priorities, retain their own customs and resolve offences according to customary law (compatible with international human rights).	As above
	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)	Articles 10, 11(2), 19, 28(1), 29(2) and 32(2).	Right to free, prior and informed consent to any project affecting their lands as expressed through their own representative institutions.	As above
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant on Economic, Social and	UN CERD Committee, UN Committee on Social Cultural and Economic Rights,	Free, Prior and Informed Consent for decisions that may affect indigenous peoples. (This standard has been widely accepted as a 'best practice')	As above

### Cambodian Local Indicators

	Cultural Rights, InterAmerican Human Rights System.	Inter- American Commission on HumanRights.1	standard by bodies such as World Commission on Dams, Extractive Industries Review, Forest Stewardship Council, UNDP, CBD, IUCN and WWF).	
No Forced Labour	ILO Convention 29 (1930) Forced Labour	Article 5	No concession to companies shall involve any form of forced or compulsory labour.	As above
	ILO Convention 105 (1957) Abolition of Forced Labour	Article 1	Not make use of any form of forced or compulsory labour.	As above
Protection of Children	ILO Convention 138 (1973) Minimum Age	Articles 1-3	Abolition of child labour and definition of national minimum age for labour not less than 15 - 18 years (depending on occupation).	As above
	ILO Convention 182 (1999) Worst Forms of Child Labour	Articles 1-7	Abolition of child slavery, debt bondage, trafficking and procurement for prostitution; suitable methods to monitor and enforce compliance.	As above
	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)	Articles 17(2), 21, 22(2)	No exploitation or exposure to hazard or discrimination against indigenous women and children.	As above
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	ILO Convention 87 (1948) Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organise	Articles 2- 11	Freedom to join organisations, federations and confederations of their own choosing; with freely chosen constitutions and rules; measures to protect the right to organise.	As above
	ILO Convention 98 (1949) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining	Articles 1-4	Protection against anti-union acts and measures to dominate unions; established means for voluntary negotiation of terms and conditions of employment through collective agreements.	As above

## Cambodian Local Indicators

	ILO Convention 141 (1975) Rural Workers' Organisations	Articles 2-3	Right of tenants, sharecroppers and smallholders to organise; freedom of association; free from interference and coercion.	As above
	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)	Article 3	Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination and to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.	As above
Non- Discrimination and Equal Remuneration	ILO Convention 100 (1951) Equal Remuneration	Articles 1-3	Equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value.	As above
	ILO Convention 111 (1958) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)	Articles 1-2	Equality of opportunity and treatment in respect to employment and occupation; no discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.	As above
	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)	Articles 2, 8(2e), 9, 15(2), 16(1), 21(2), 22, 24(1), 29(1), 46(3)	No discrimination based on origin or identity; free to express identity based on custom; special attention to and full protection of rights of indigenous women.	As above
Just Employment of Migrants	ILO Convention 97 (1949) Migration for Employment	Articles 1-9	Provision of information; no obstacles to travel; provision of health care; no discrimination in employment, accommodation, social security and remuneration; no forced repatriation of legal migrant workers; repatriation of savings.	As above
	ILO Convention 143 (1975) Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions	Articles 1- 12	Respect basic human rights; protection of illegal migrants from abusive employment; no trafficking in illegal migrants; fair treatment of migrant labour.	As above
Protection of Plantation Workers	ILO Convention 110 (1958) Plantations	Articles 5 - 91	Protection of members of families of recruited workers; protection of workers' rights during recruitment and	As above



## Cambodian Local Indicators

			transport; fair employment contracts; abolition of penal sanctions; fair wages and conditions of work; no coercion or obligation to use company stores; adequate accommodation and conditions; maternity protection; compensation for injuries and accidents; freedom of association; right to organise and collective bargaining; proper labour inspection; decent housing and medical care.	
Protection of Tenants and Sharecroppers	ILO Recommendation 132 (1968) Tenants and Sharecroppers	Articles 4-8	Fair rents; adequate payment for crops; provisions for well-being; voluntary organisation; fair contracts; procedures for the settlement of disputes.	As above
Protection of Smallholders	ILO Convention 117 (1962) Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards)	Article 4	Alienation with due regard to customary rights; assistance to form cooperatives; tenancy arrangements to secure highest possible living standards.	As above
Health and Safety	ILO Convention 184 (2001) Safety and Health in Agriculture	Articles 7- 21	Carry out risk assessments and adopt preventive and protective measures to ensure health and safety wrt workplaces, machinery, equipment, chemicals, tools and processes; ensure dissemination of information, appropriate training, supervision and compliance; special protections for youth and women workers; coverage against occupational injuries and disease.	As above
Control or Eliminate Use of Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001)	Articles 1-5	Prohibit and/or eliminate production and use of chemicals listed in Annex A (eg Aldrin, Chlordane, PCB);	As above

### Cambodian Local Indicators

			restrict production and use of chemicals in Annex B (eg DDT); reduce or eliminate releases of chemicals listed in Annex C (e.g. Hexachlorobenzene).	
	FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides (1985, Revised 2002)	Article 5	Curtail use of dangerous pesticides where control is difficult; ensure use of protective equipment and techniques; provide guidance for workers on safety measures; provide extension service to smallholders and farmers; protect workers and bystanders; make available full information on risks and protections; protect biodiversity and minimize impacts on environment; ensure safe disposal of waste and equipment; make provisions for emergency treatment for poisoning.	As above
	Rotterdam Conventions on Prior and Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998)	Articles 1, 5 and 6	Curb trade in banned and hazardous chemicals and pesticides; develop national procedures for control of their use and trade; list banned and hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	As above
	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)	Articles 21(1), 23, 24, 29(3)	Improvement of livelihood in sanitation, health and housing; participate in health delivery; maintain traditional health systems; effective monitoring of health.	As above

----><----