Challenges Of Implementing RSPO P&C For Sustainable Palm Oil Production & Use of MS GAP-Oil Palm for National Interpretation in Malaysia By Sabarinah Marzuky Certification Executive, SIRIM QAS INT.

Presentation Outline

- Introduction to participating organizations (SIRIM, SQAS, MPOA, GHPB)
- Challenges in implementing RSPO P&C for Sustainable Palm Oil Production –case study GHPB
- MS 1784:2006; Good Agricultural Practice-Part 2: Oil Palm (Elaeis Guineensis Jacq.) as input for National Interpretation.
Participating organizations.

- **SIRIM Berhad** is the appointed agent to develop Malaysian Standards by the Department of Standard Malaysia.

- **SIRIM QAS International**, is a subsidiary of SIRIM Berhad. An independent 3rd party national certification and testing body. Services offered include ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001, QMS ISO 9001, Forest & Forest Product and all types of product testing.

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Participating organizations.

**Malaysian Palm Oil Association (MPOA)**
- Established in 1999, among its objectives includes to act as single united voice of the Malaysian oil palm and other plantation tree crop industry. Founding & EB member of RSPO. Task to lead National Interpretation for Malaysia.

**Golden Hope Plantations Berhad (GHPB)**
- The first Malaysian public-listed plantations company, 160 years history
- Owns plantations as well as involved in downstream activities in Malaysia, Europe, South Africa and Asia
- Group Vision to be “Global leader in sustainable plantations, commodities and oils & fats businesses”
Challenges

Conduct of the Assessment (1)

- A gap analysis was conducted to determine GHPB status of conformance against RSPO P&C Guidance Document & MS 1784:2006; Good Agricultural Practice-Part 2: Oil Palm (*Elaeis Guineensis* Jacq.)
- The assessment covered 8 estates of 27,260 ha and 4 mills.
- The sites are all implementing EMS & OHSMS
- The system are centrally managed
- One of the estates borders National Park. (stakeholder consultation was carried out)
Conduct of the Assessment (2)

- The assessment does not cover Principle 7
- Conducted by four assessors with specialization on management system, agriculture, sociology and environment.
- RSPO P&C are assessed throughout the organizations on sampling basis.

Assessment Findings (1)

- Difficulty of complying to certain RSPO P&C for sustainable palm oil production at the indicator level.
- These are for P4, P5 & P6
Assessment Findings (2)

P4: Use of Appropriate Best Practices by Growers & Millers. (C4.2, C4.3, C4.5)

Indicators are not used by Malaysian industry.

- Monitoring of soil organic matter content trends
- % of ground surface protected from impact of raindrops
- Pesticide toxicity units (a.i. x LD$_{50}$/tonne of FFB)

Assessment Findings (3)

P5: Environmental Responsibility & Conservation of Natural Resources & Biodiversity (C5.1, 5.2)

- Documented impact assessment has not include stakeholder consultation
- Knowledge & understanding of these issues at operating unit / level require enhancement e.g. HCVF and conservation status
### Assessment Findings (4)

**P6: Responsible Consideration of Employees and Individuals and Communities Affected by Growers and Mills (C6.1, 6.2)**

- Documented social impact assessment not available
- Records of external stakeholder (surrounding community) was not available

### Assessment Mandays

- Assessment mandays for assessing more than two operating units of the same organization would be quite substantial (e.g. for this gap analysis requires 21 mandays.)
- The level of complexity within the operating unit will influence the total assessment mandays.
- Stakeholder consultation, report writing and will add up to the total mandays of certification.
- For multiple sites or multiple operating units appropriate sampling mechanism is required.
Audit Team Competencies

- For complex operating unit the audit team should comprise of Management System Specialist, Environmentalist, Agriculturist & Sociologist
- Criteria defined in ISO 19011 are adequate except that RSPO may need to specify the competency required to be an RSPO auditor.

MS 1784:2006; Good Agricultural Practice - Part 2: Oil Palm (Elaeis Guineensis Jacq.) as input for National Interpretation
This Standard was established to certify farms which adopt Good Agricultural Practice (GAP).

MS 1784:2006 prescribes specification for management of oil palm plantations in Malaysia. The requirements include:

- Traceability
- Record keeping and internal audit
- Planting Materials
- Site History and Site management
- Soil and Substrate management
- Fertilizer management
- Irrigation and Fertigation
Usage of MS 1784:2006;
Good Agricultural Practice-Part 2: Oil Palm

- Crop Protection
- Harvesting
- Post harvest handling
- Pesticide residue analysis of palm oil
- Waste and pollution management, recycling and reuse
- Worker Health, Safety and Welfare
- Environmental Issues
- Record of Complaints
- Legal Requirements

MS 1784:2006;
Good Agricultural Practice-Part 2: Oil Palm

- MS GAP Standard complements RSPO P&C because it addresses the essential elements for sustainable oil palm cultivation covering legally compliant, environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable practices.

- Adopting MS GAP Part 2 will help oil palm plantations to comply with RSPO P & C.
Thank you

SIRIM, MPOA, GHPB