

R&D needs to adopt MSPO sustainability standards in Malaysia

Presented at ARPOS Network, Annual General Meeting,
Faculty of Engineering & Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

9 Oct 2017



OUTLINE

- **A little something about Oil Palm**
- **100 year journey**
- **Economic standing**
- **Global emerging challenges & external pressures**
- **MSPO Certification Scheme, Standards**
- **What's next?**
- **R&D needs to adopt MSPO certification**



Global edible oils

Major oils

Coconut oil
Corn oil
Cottonseed oil
Canola oil
Olive oil
Palm oil
Safflower oil
Sesame oil
Soybean oil
Sunflower oil

Nut oils

Almond oil
Cashew oil
Hazelnut oil
Macadamia oil
Pecan oil
Pistachio oil
Walnut oil

Other edible oils

Amaranth oil
Apricot oil
Argan oil
Artichoke oil
Avocado oil
Babassu oil
Ben oil
Borneo tallow nut oil
Buffalo gourd oil
Carob pod oil
Coriander seed oil
False flax oil
Grape seed oil
Hemp oil
Kapok seed oil
Lallemantia oil
Meadowfoam seed oil
Mustard oil (pressed)

Food supplements

Acai oil
Blackcurrant seed oil
Borage seed oil
Evening primrose oil

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_vegetable_oils



16 GLOBAL COMPETING EDIBLE OILS AND FATS



Products that contain palm oil





Palm oil is cholesterol-free and nature's richest source of anti-oxidants

**Pro-Vitamin A
carotenoids** and
Vitamin E.



www.mpo100years.org



Palm oil is naturally **semi-solid**, it can be separated into **liquid portion (olein)** and **solid portion (stearin).**



www.mpo100years.org

Oil Yield per Crop (mt/ha)



Average oil yield

● Soybean ● Sunflower ● Rapeseed ● Oil Palm

Data: Oil World, Gro Intelligence

www.gro-intelligence.com

- Palm oil vs other vegetable oil productivity



Key facts about Malaysia's Oil Palm

- Plays a critical role in providing affordable, quality and nutritious food to more than **3 billion people** worldwide.
- **8-10 times** more productive than other major oil seed crops as well as highly efficient as denoted by its high output-to-input energy ratio.
- Has a theoretical productivity of **18.5 tonnes** of oil per hectare; making it potentially the crop in which the future of global food security might rely on, and
- Highly **versatile** in uses including its **waste**, which can be converted to **value-added products**.

Source: MPOC & MPOB



100 year journey: Malaysian Palm Oil



History: From Africa to South East Asia



Use of palm oil in antiquity suggested by samples of oil present in an Egyptian tomb, chemically similar to palm oil

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaeis_guineensis, Corley (1976) and Berger (2010) citing Friedel (1897)



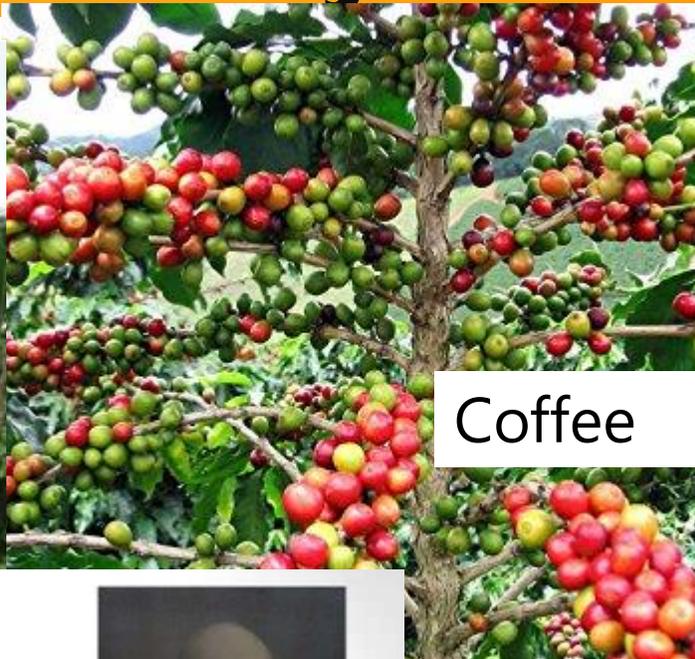
100 years of Agriculture in Malaysia



Cocoa



Sago



Coffee



Coconu



Pepper

Rubber Ridley



Rubber

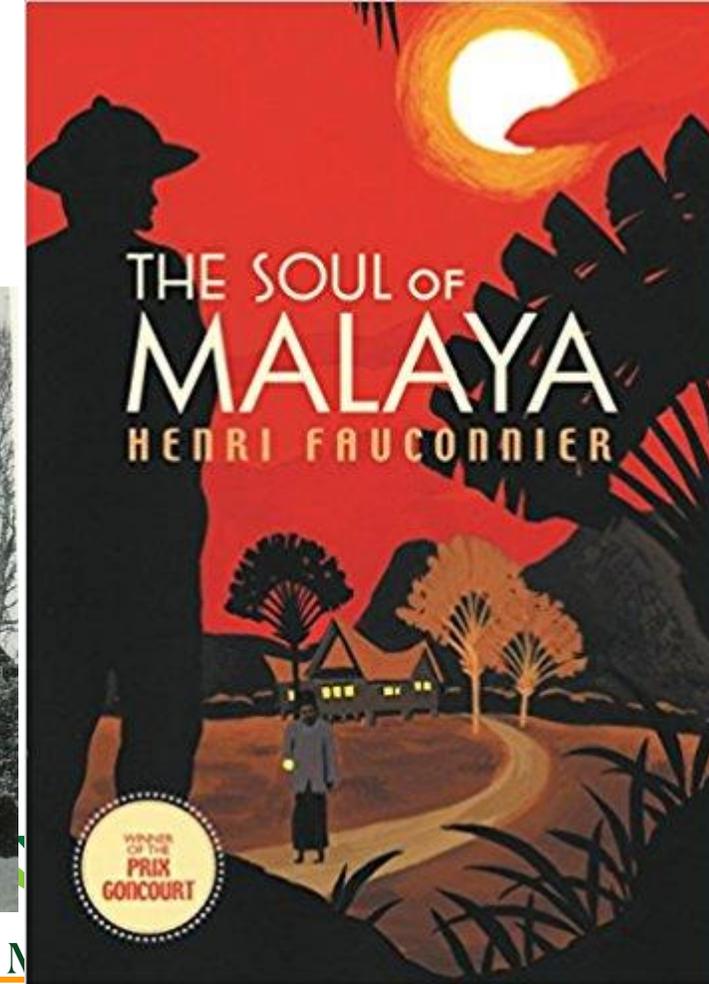
100 years of Oil Palm in Malaysia

Historical records

- 1887 Oil palm was first introduced as ornamental palm
- 1903 Identified as 'plant of economic importance'
- 1910 Oil palm first planted at Kluang, Johore
- 1914 Trial plots planted in Rantau Panjang, Kuala Selangor
- 1917 Commercial planting in Tennamaram Estate, Selangor
- 1920 First hydraulic press system in Mengkibol, Johor



Henri Fauconnier



Born: February 26, 1879, [Barbezieux-Saint-Hilaire, France](#)

Died: April 14, 1973, [Paris, France](#)

Merdeka (31 Aug 1957) and Crop diversification

Led to rural development, crop diversification from rubber to oil palm





The oil palm was introduced to
MALAYA
in the **1870s**
by the British.



www.mpo100years.org



The **first**
commercial planting
of the oil palm in Malaysia
was carried out at the
TENNAMARAM
ESTATE
in Selangor.



www.mpo100years.org

Economic standing



Over the last 100 years ... Malaysia's success story

- Since the 1st commercial oil palm planting (1917) by Frenchman, Henri Fauconnier ... **steady growth** to 5.7 mil ha
- William Middleton **Sime**, Henry d'Esterre **Darby** and Herbert Milford Darby founded Sime, Darby & Co in Malacca (1910)
- **FELDA** Scheme introduced in 1961 by the late Tun Abdul Razak, the then Prime Minister of Malaysia, to **eradicate hard-core poverty in rural areas**
 - Poverty reduction from 58% to less than 2% today
- At present, Malaysia is a **major global palm oil producer**



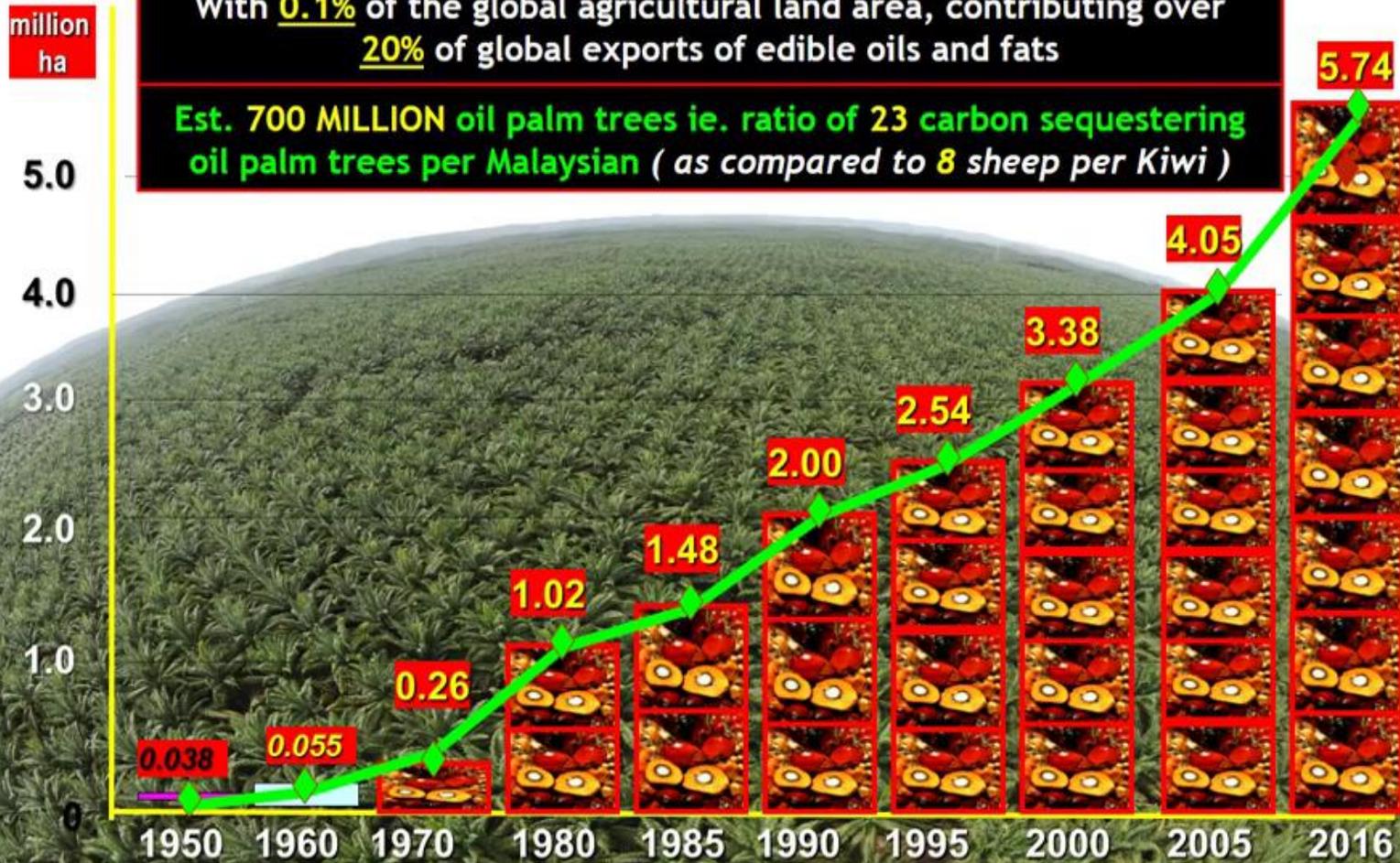


OIL PALM AREA IN MALAYSIA (1950-2016)

5.74 MILLION HECTARES OF OIL PALMS

With 0.1% of the global agricultural land area, contributing over 20% of global exports of edible oils and fats

Est. 700 MILLION oil palm trees ie. ratio of 23 carbon sequestering oil palm trees per Malaysian (as compared to 8 sheep per Kiwi)



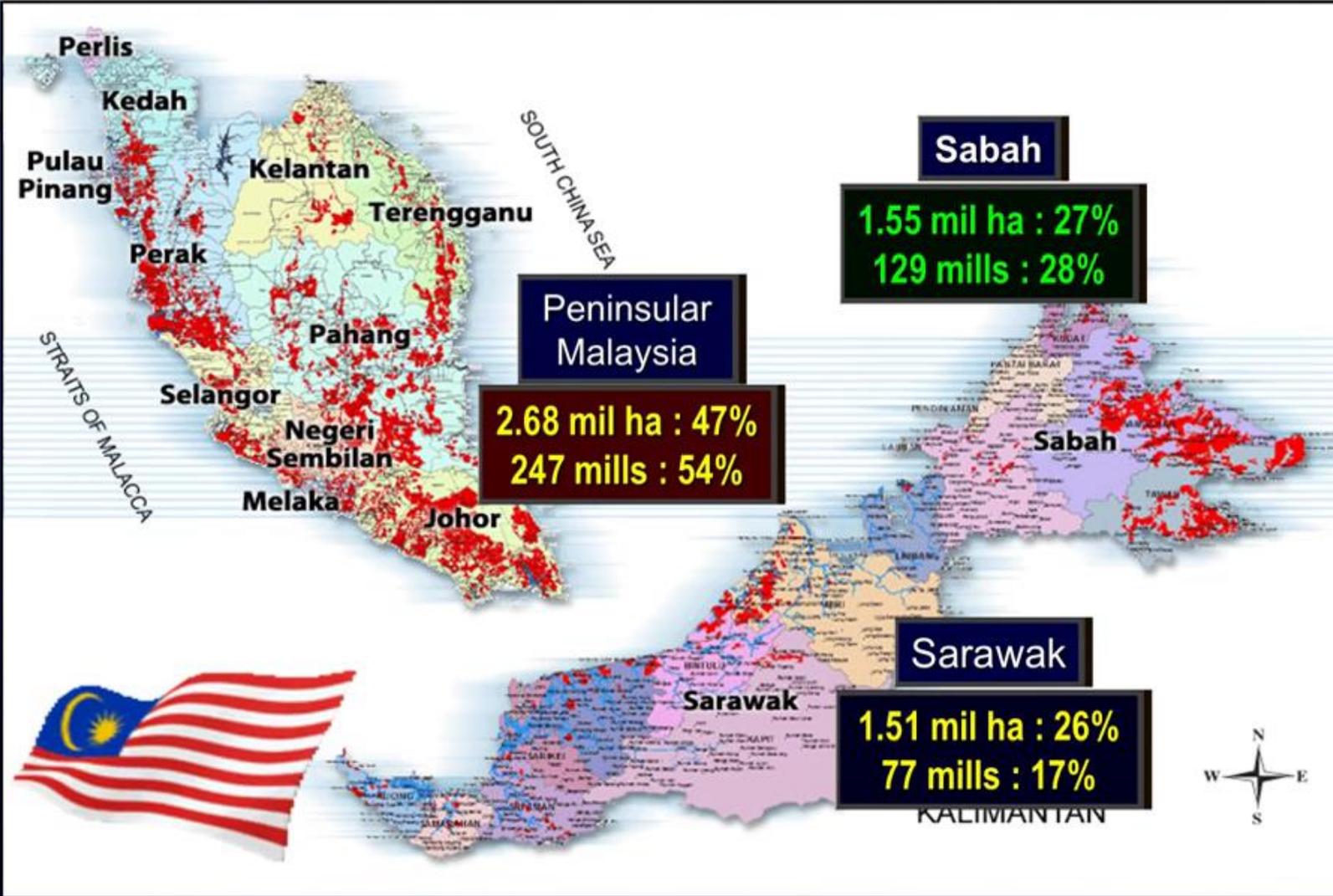
- How much is enough?
- What's next?

Courtesy of MEOA, MPOB



MALAYSIAN PALM OIL INDUSTRY ASSETS (2016)

5.74 million hectares, 453 mills, 45 palm kernel crushers, 52 refineries, 20 oleochemicals, 17 biodiesel plants



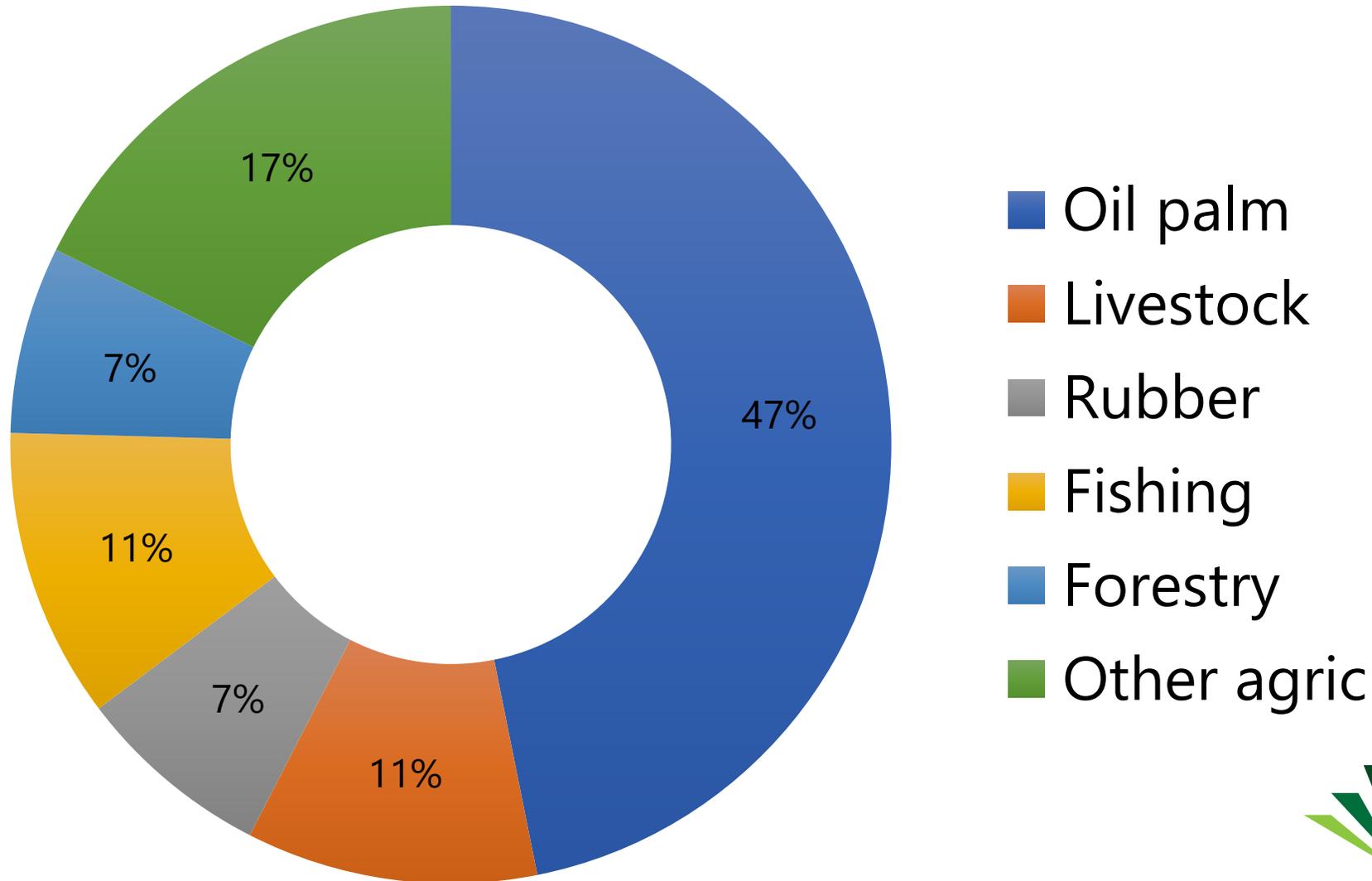
- How much is enough?
- What's next?

Courtesy of MEOA, MPOB



Oil palm and GDP, Malaysia (2015)

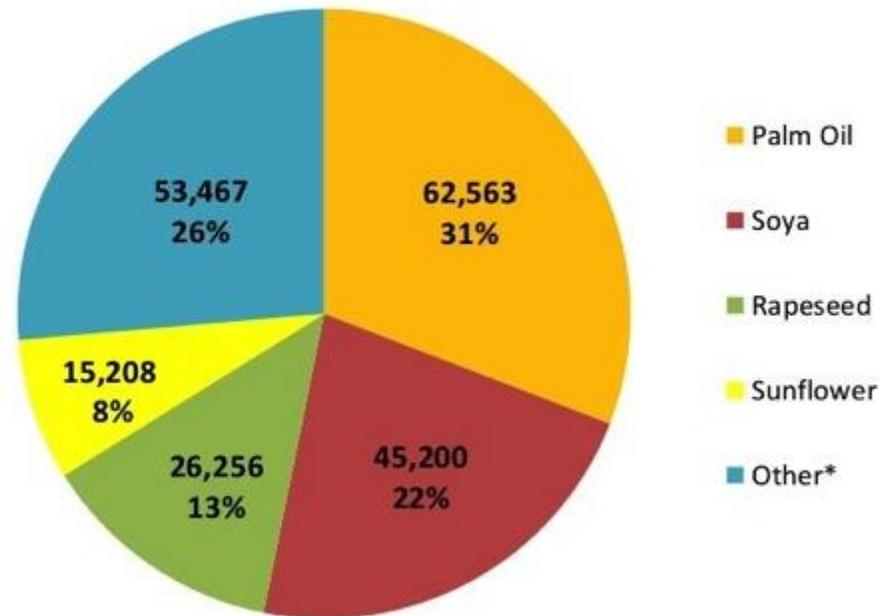
- Agriculture/Plantation/Forestry Sector



Palm Oil

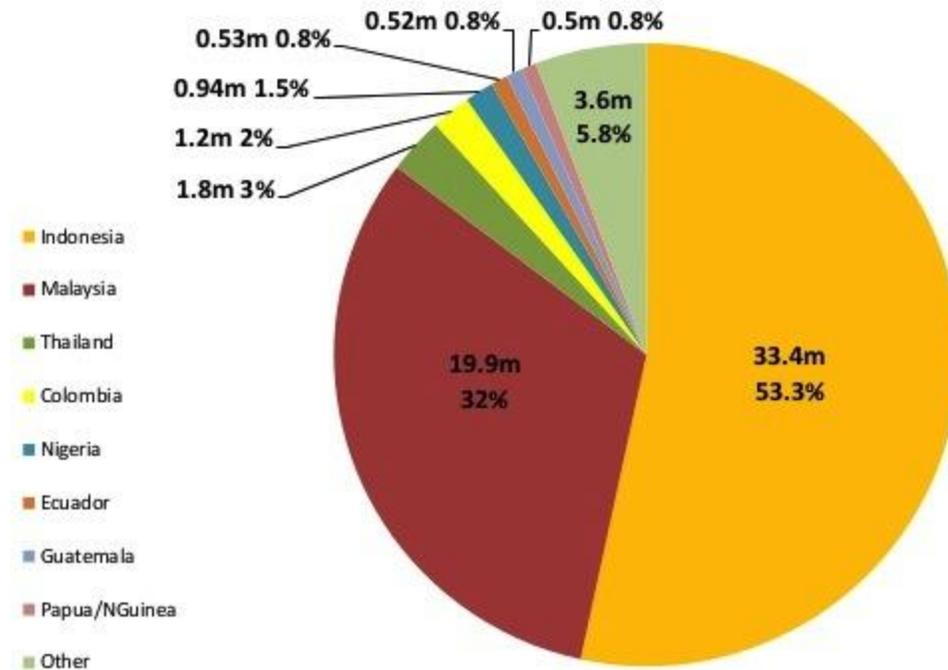
Globally, oil palm is grown on > 18 million hectares (FAOSTAT, 2017), which represents 0.4% of global agricultural land

**Global Edible Oil / Fat Production
2015 – Tonnes 000's**



4 major oils / fats = 74 % market share

Global Palm Oil Production 2015 – MMT



Indonesia & Malaysia = 84 % market share

Source: GreenPalm and Oil World June 2016 database
Volume made up of 13 other major fat sources.

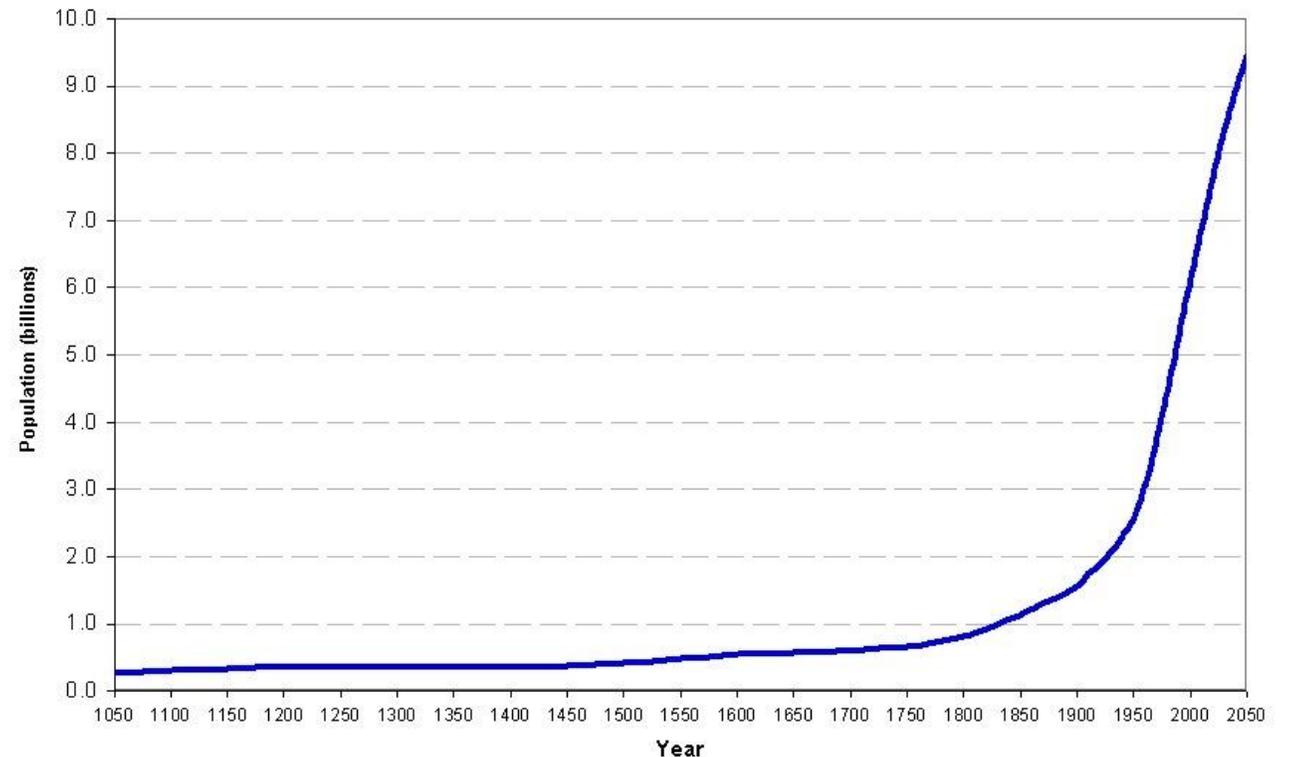
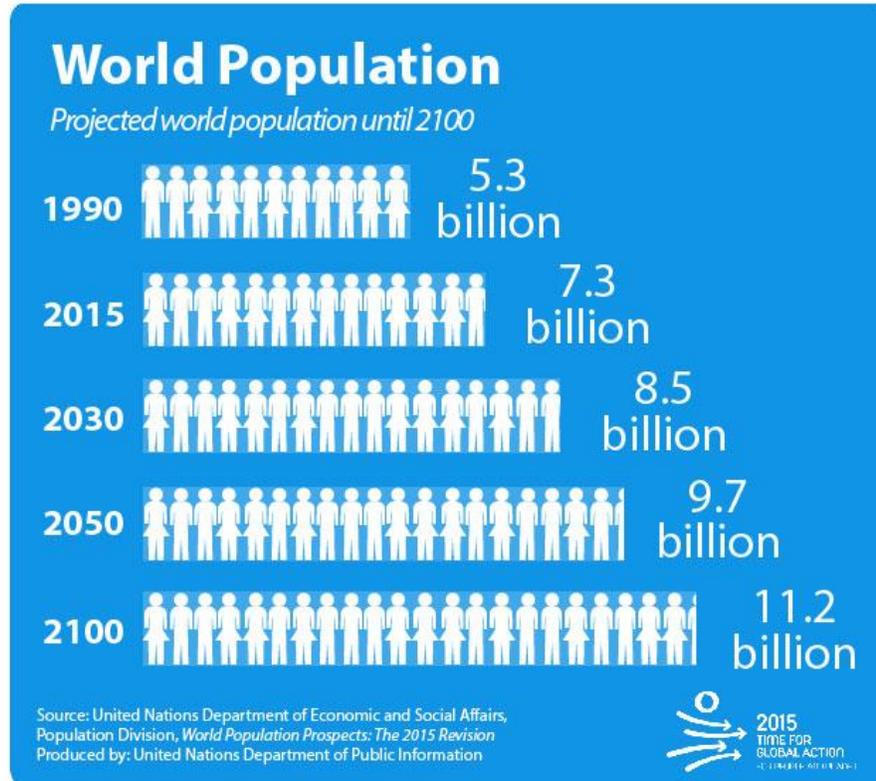


Global emerging trends/challenges



World population and growth rate

- With this trend, is sustainable way of life still possible to **all** of us?



GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS

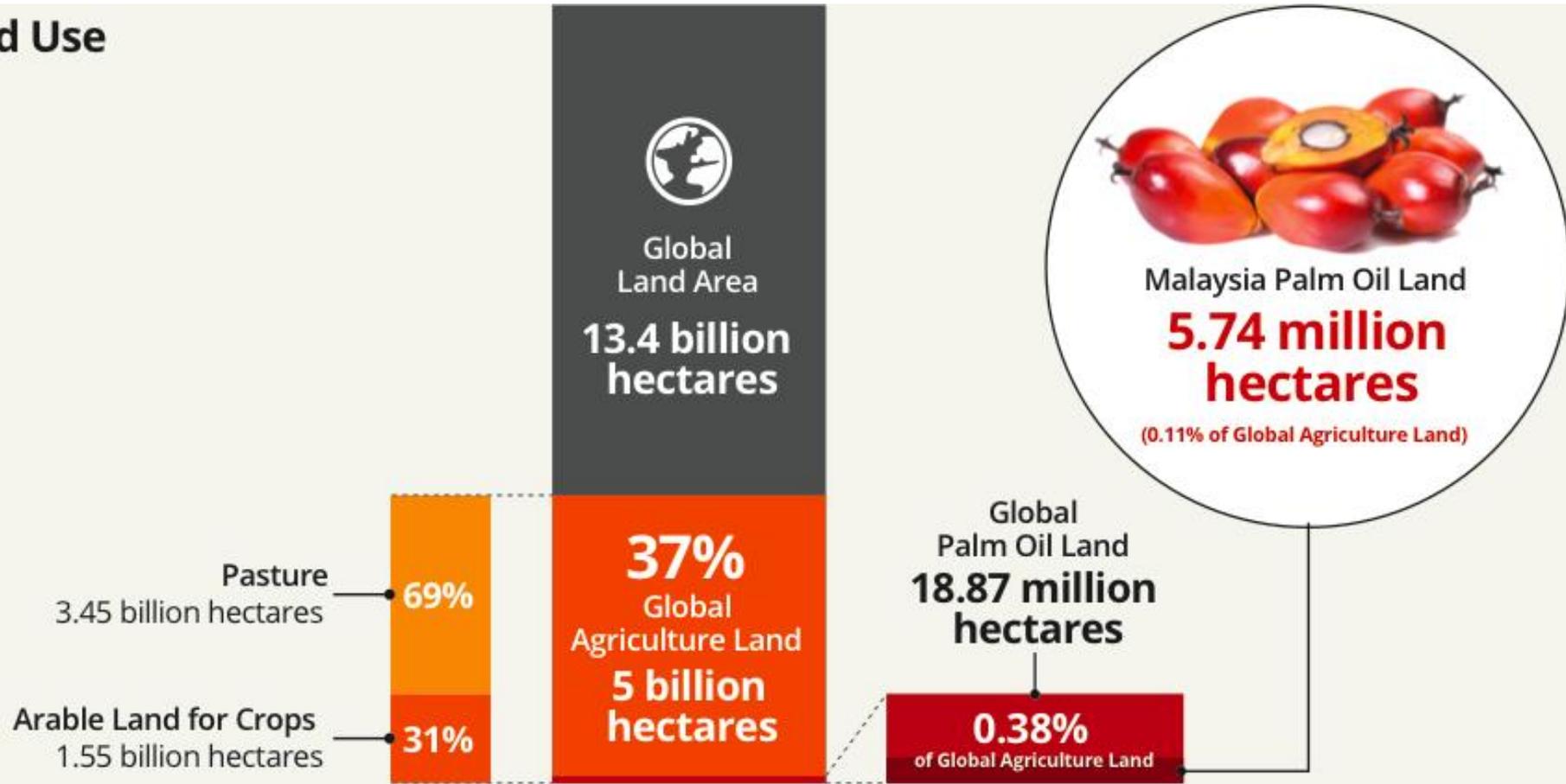


Source: Conservation International

- Much of globally biodiverse areas are in the tropics

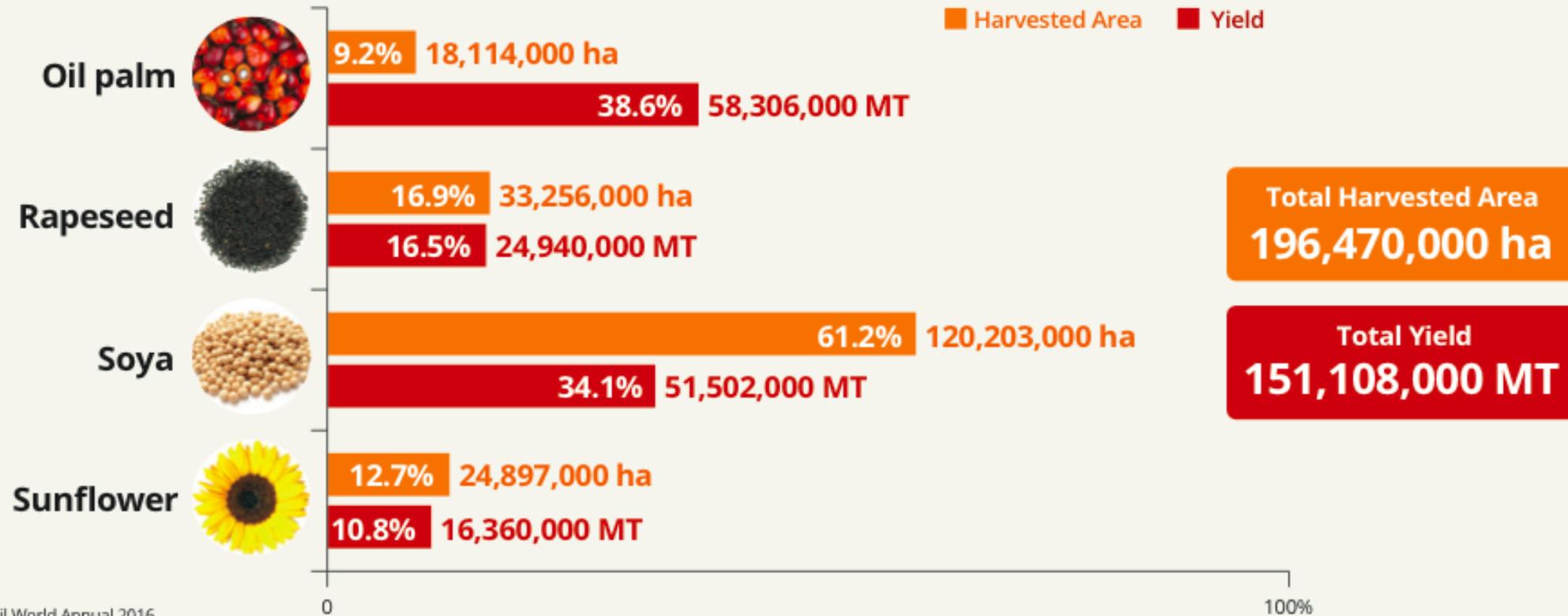
Global land use and oil palm land area

1 Land Use



Area and yields of major oil crops

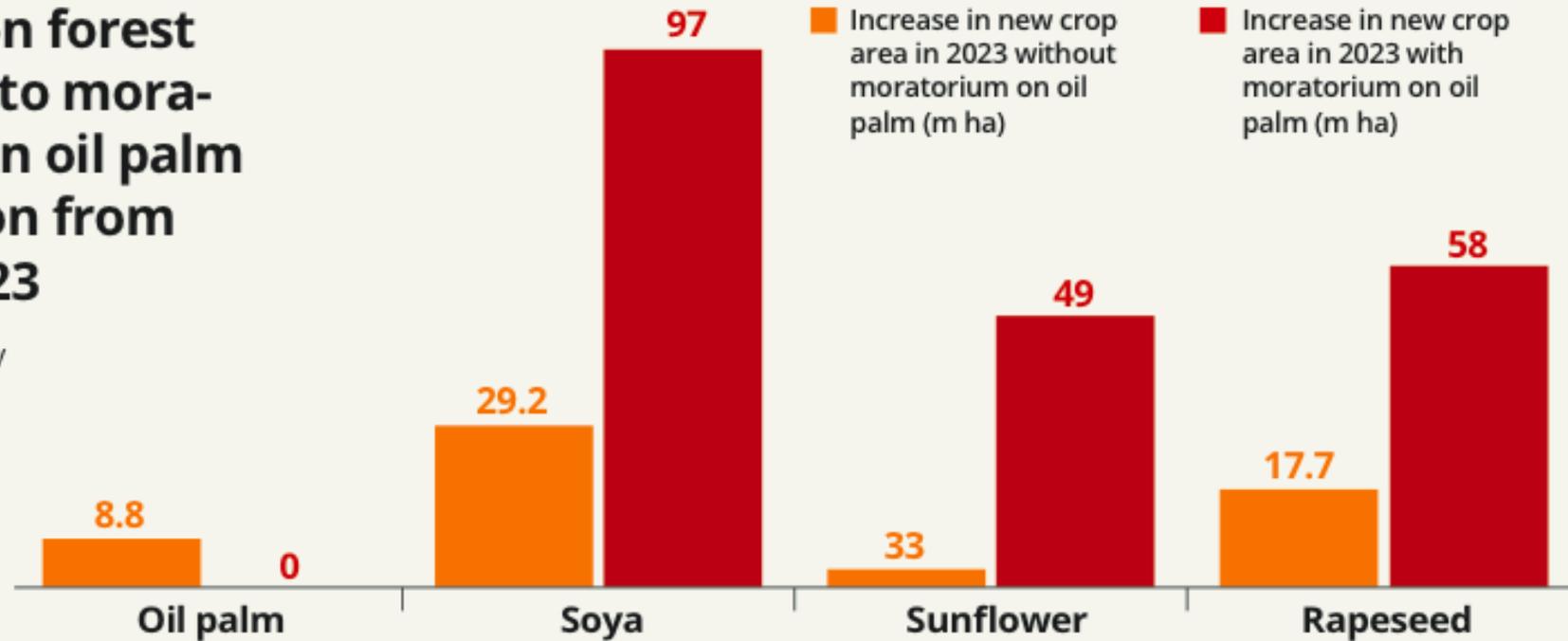
2 Harvested area and yield obtained from the four major oil crops in 2016



Potential impact on forest loss

3 Impact on forest loss due to moratorium on oil palm expansion from 2013- 2023

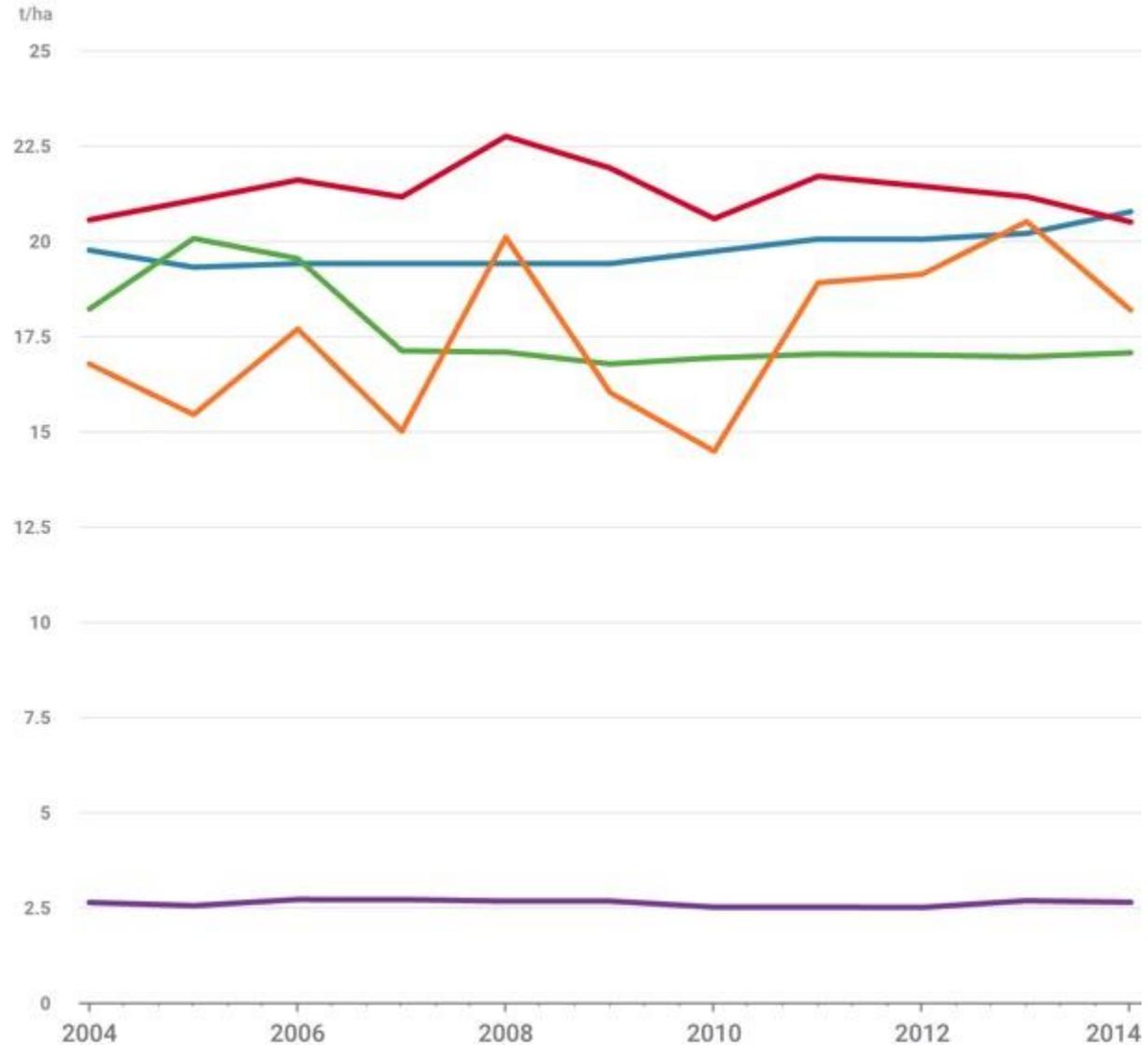
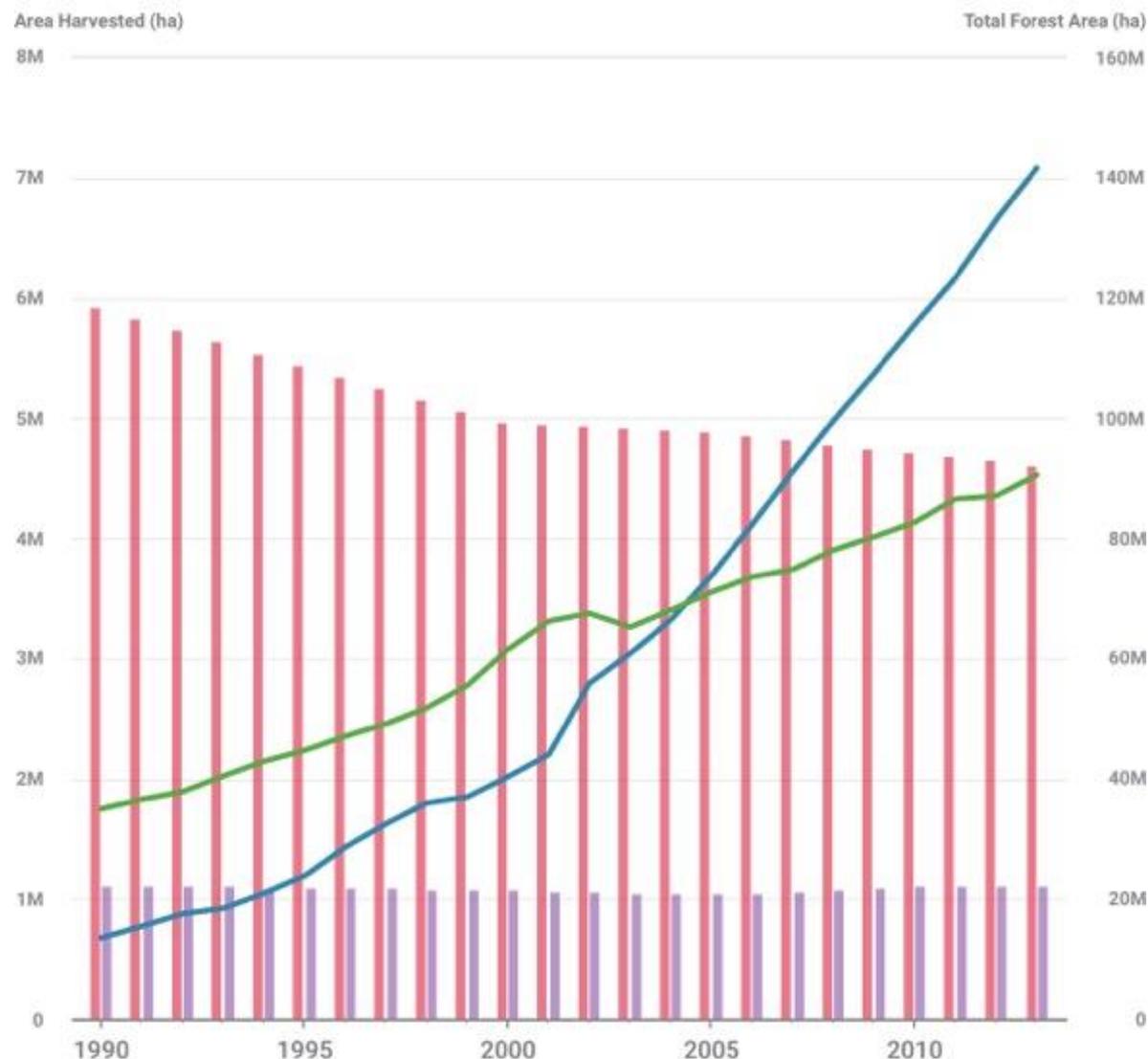
Source: James Fry





Oil Palm Area Harvested Increases, While Total Forest Area Decreases (1990 - 2013)

Oil Palm Fruit Yields, Selected Major Producers (2004 - 2014)



Area Harvested of Oil Palm Fruit
 ● Indonesia ● Malaysia
 Total Forest Area
 ● Indonesia ● Malaysia

Data: FAO, Gro Intelligence
www.gro-intelligence.com

Yield of Oil Palm Fruits, tonnes per hectare
 ● Colombia ● Indonesia ● Malaysia ● Nigeria ● Thailand
 Data: FAO, Gro Intelligence
www.gro-intelligence.com

Sustainability certification



Why Sustainability Certification is needed for Oil Palm?

- Addressing issues on:
 - Deforestation
 - Biodiversity loss
 - Conservation of High Biodiversity Value areas



Why Sustainability Certification is needed for Oil Palm?

- Addressing issues related to:
 - Climate change
 - Planting on peat lands
 - Fire
 - Haze
 - Green House Gases



Why Sustainability Certification is needed for Oil Palm?

- Addressing issues on:

- Social

- Employment & work conditions
- Child & forced labour
- Communal (NCR) land & ownership rights



What does sustainability certification and labels mean?



Standards Map! (www.sustainabilitymap.org)

provides information on standards, codes of conduct, audit protocols addressing sustainability hotspots in global supply chains

Filter for Palm oil (private) resulted in 15 standards

1. Alliance for Water Stewardship
2. BioSuisse Standards for Imports
3. Equitable Food Initiative – EFI
4. Fair for Life
5. Fairtrade International Trader
6. Global G.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice (GRASP)
7. ISCC EU
8. ISCC PLUS
9. ProTerra Foundation
10. RSPO – Supply Chain Certification
11. Small Producers Symbol
12. Soil Association Organic Standards
13. Sustainability Initiative of South Africa – SIZA
14. Sustainable agriculture Network – Rainforest Alliance
15. Sustainably Grown



Recent trends

- Amsterdam Declaration – 7 Dec 2015

(Denmark, France, Germany, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Norway, Italy)

- Towards **eliminating deforestation** from agricultural commodity chains within European Countries
- In support of a **fully sustainable palm oil supply chain** by 2020, and
- In support of an end to **illegal deforestation** by 2020



Recent trends

- EU Parliament resolution – 4 April 2017
 - On Palm Oil and Deforestation of Rainforests
 - EU Parliament voted on the ENVI Report
640 approved, 18 objected, 28 abstained
- Deforestation causes climate change, and brings along economic, environmental and social problems
- The Resolution identifies oil palm cultivation as the biggest contributor to deforestation
- The Resolution calls for among others:
 - Development of a single certification system for CSPO
 - Ensuring imports of CSPO into the EU by 2020
 - Phasing out vegetable oils, including palm oil from biofuel programme



Recent trends

- Major importing markets demanding for Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO)
- **UK procurement initiative** ~ 2010
 - Voluntary measure by Dept of Environ, Food & Rural Areas (DEFRA), with aspirational targets to have all palm oil imports to the UK as certified sustainable by 2015. The initiative fell short of its target and was disbanded after 3 years
- Similar to the UK, the **Dutch Task Force on Sustainable Palm Oil**
 - Led by Dutch Product Board for Fats & Oils (MVO), relied on significant Dutch, Danish and Swiss govt funding via IDH (Sustainable Trade Initiative)

The Dutch Task Force pushed for similar goals to the UK measures, i.e. to have all palm oil imported into the Netherlands to be CSPO. The Dutch Alliance Sustainable Palm Oil (DASPO) is the successor



Similar Action by others on use of palm oil

- **Singapore:** Health Promotion Board, to subsidise canola & olive but not palm oil
- **US:** impose higher duties on imported bio-diesel from Indonesia & Argentina
- **US:** Department of Labour includes palm oil produced in Malaysia under the list of goods produced by forced and child labour
- **Norway:** Parliament voted to ban use of all palm oil-based bio-fuels
- **France:** proposal to restrict use of palm oil based bio-fuels on sustainability grounds

Malaysia's response



Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC)

- Incorporated on December 2014 under Companies Act 1965
- Tasked to develop and operate **Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Certification Scheme**
- Started operations in October 2015
- Governed by 13-Member Board of Trustees

Representatives from:

Oil palm industry associations

Academic and R&D institutes

Smallholders organisation

Government

NGOs



What is MPOCC ?

- **Independent body** responsible for the development & operation of the MSPO Certification Scheme
- Responsible for **standard setting** & **standard review** with relevant stakeholders Responsible for **training** of auditors & assessors
- Promote **recognition** & **acceptance** of the MSPO Scheme



Assurance through 3rd party independent audits

MSPPO Certification Scheme



Promoting Values & Benefits through MSPO Certification

- **Increased productivity**

- Optimise yields and profits, protects the environment, workers and affected communities
- Effective cost management
- Better waste management
- Fair work conditions

- **Traceability**

- Known FFB origin
- Farm details & yield records
- Addresses concerns of affected stakeholders



- **Positive impact**

- Increase awareness
- Legality compliance
- Reduced work accidents
- Best agriculture practices
- Tax breaks & incentives
- Market access
- Meets demands from environmentally sensitive markets for CSPO
- Negates negative perception
- Enhances Malaysian palm oil competitiveness and acceptance in global market

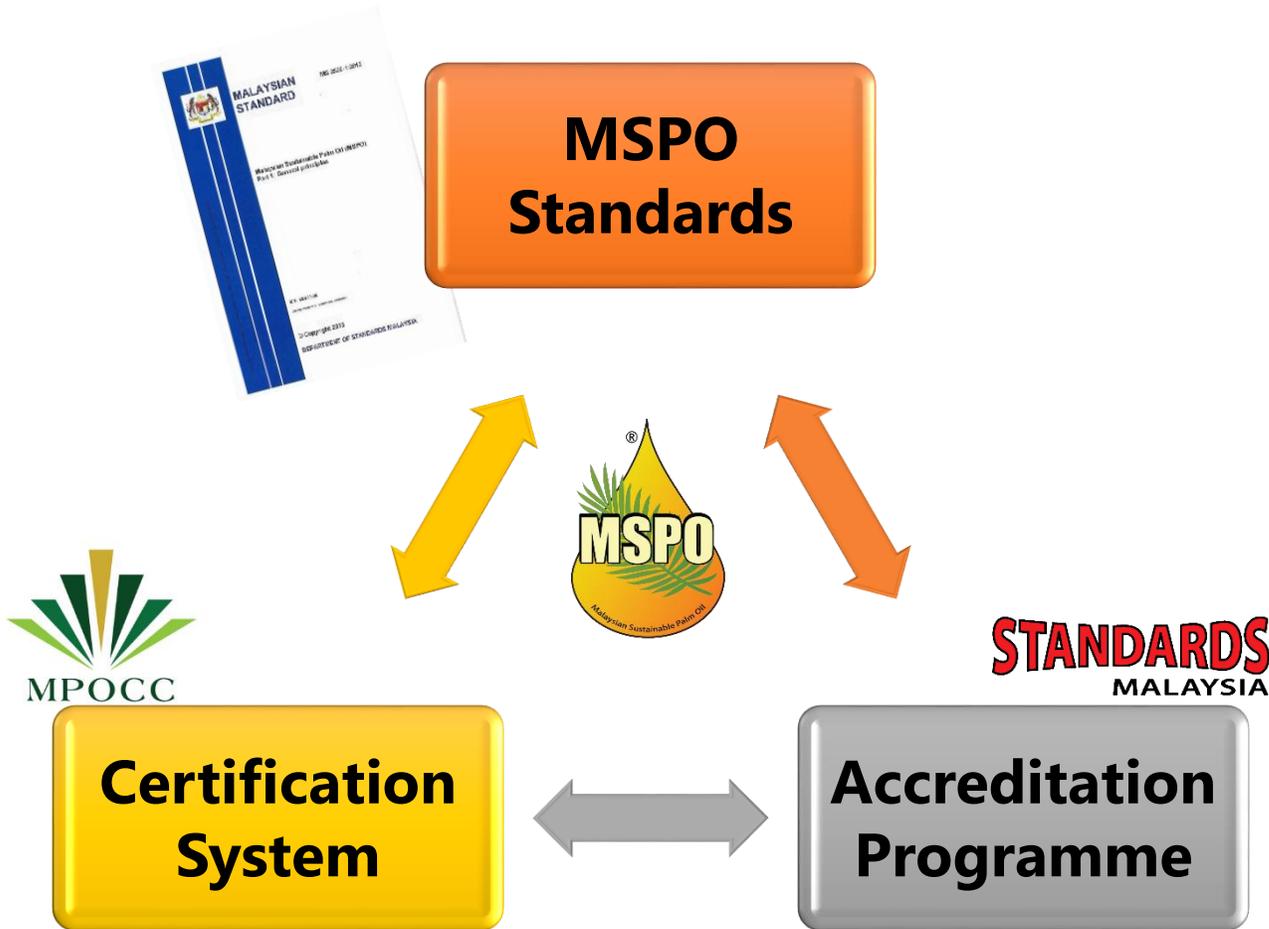


MSPO Certification Scheme

- MSPO is a **home grown** initiative & a national agenda
- Bottom line of **3 Pillars** of Sustainability
- MSPO subjects to legislative checks & balances



More on MSPO Certification Scheme



- **MSPO Standards**

- Sets the requirements & which must be met when audits are done

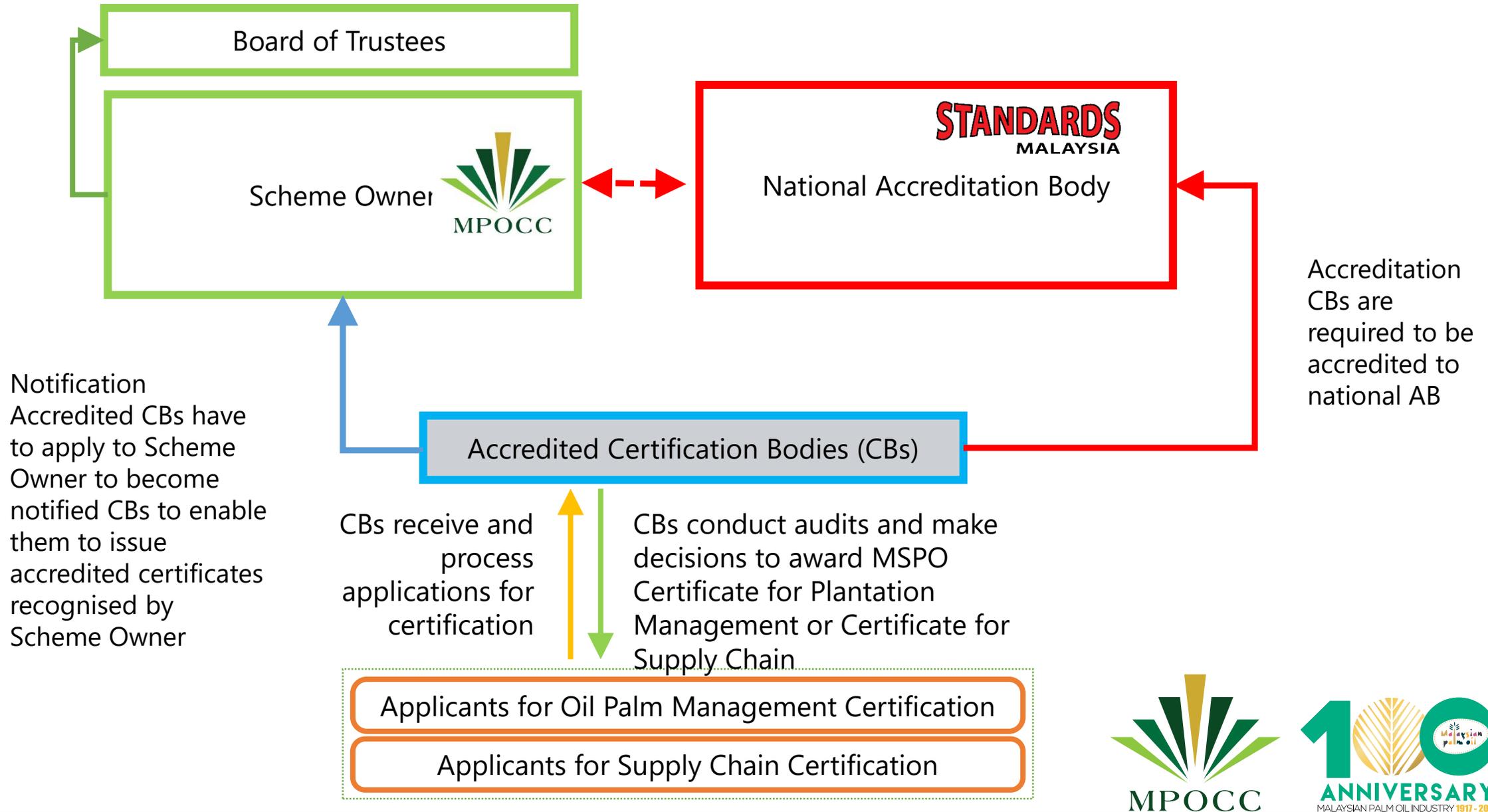
- **Certification System**

- Defines the operations of the scheme, implementation agreement with accredited CBs

- **Accreditation Programme**

- To ensure that organisation who undertake audits are credible and have competent auditors

Institutional Arrangement for MSPO Scheme



Certification Bodies under MSPO Certification Scheme

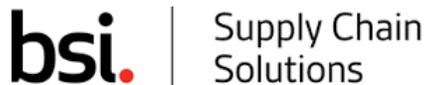
5 Accredited CBs

- DQS Certification (M) Sdn Bhd
- SGS (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
- Bureau Veritas (M) Sdn Bhd
- TUV NORD (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
- SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd



6 more CBs undergoing Accreditation

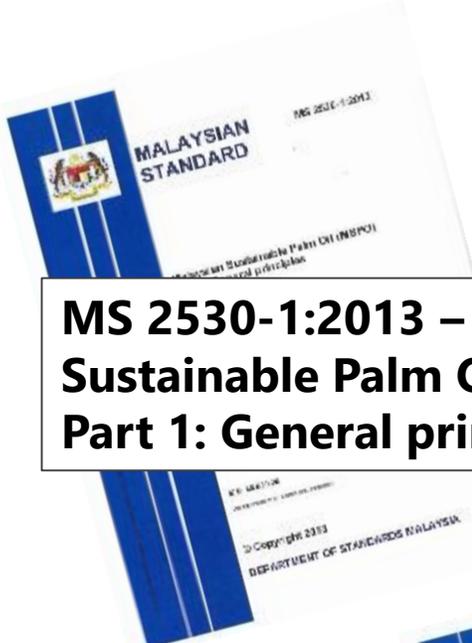
- CARE Certification International (M) Sdn Bhd
- BSI Services Sdn Bhd
- Prima Cert International Sdn Bhd
- Control Union (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
- NIOSH Certification Sdn Bhd
- Global Gateway Certification Sdn Bhd



MSPO Standards



MS 2530:2013 Series (Part 1-4)



MS 2530-1:2013 – Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Part 1: General principles



MS 2530-2:2013 – Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Part 2: General principles for independent smallholders



MS 2530-3:2013 – Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Part 3: General principles for oil palm plantations and organised smallholders



MS 2530-4:2013 – Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Part 4: General principles palm oil mills

MSPPO Standards cover:



**1 Management
commitment and
responsibility**



2 Transparency



**3 Compliance to legal
requirements**



**4 Social responsibility,
health, safety and
employment conditions**



**5 Environment,
natural resources,
biodiversity and
ecosystem services**



6 Best practices



**7 Development of
new plantings**



Contents of MS 2530:2013

| Standards | Principles | Criteria | Indicators |
|---|------------|----------|------------|
| <u>Part 2</u> General principles for independent smallholders | 7 | 22 | 30 |
| <u>Part 3</u> General principles for oil palm plantations and organised smallholders | 7 | 33 | 114 |
| <u>Part 4</u> General principles for palm oil mills | 6 | 25 | 80 |

Principle 1: Management commitment and responsibility

- Implementation of **MSPO Policy**
- Conduct **Internal Audit** periodically
- Conduct **Management review** to ensure effectiveness of MSPO implementation
- **Continual improvement** plan in place





Principle 2: Transparency

- **Relevant information & documents** relevant to MSPO requirements
- Establish **procedures** for consultation & communication
- Implement procedures for **traceability** of products

Principle 3: Compliance to legal requirements

- **Compliance** to applicable laws and regulations
- **Land use** and **Customary Land Rights** respected
- Legal **ownership** of land demonstrated
- **Free, Prior and Informed Consent** (FPIC) in place





Principle 4: Social responsibility, health, safety and employment condition

- **Social impact assessment (SIA)** conducted
- **Complaints and grievances mechanism** in place
- Commitment to contribute to **local sustainable development**
- Employees **safety and health policy** in place
- Good **employment conditions** established
- Appropriate **training** is provided



Principle 5: Environment, natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services

- **Environmental management plan** in place
- Efficiency of **energy use** and use of **renewable energy**
- **Waste management plan** implemented
- **Action plan** to reduce **scheduled & solid waste**
- **Water management plan** implemented
- Identify **High Biodiversity Value** habitats & **ERT** species
- **Zero burn practices** for waste disposal & land preparation





Principle 6: Best practices

- **Procedures** to prevent **soil erosion, siltation, contamination of water** developed and implemented
- **Business or Management plan** implemented
- Transparent and **fair price dealing** implemented
- **Contractors** shall understand and comply with MSPO requirements

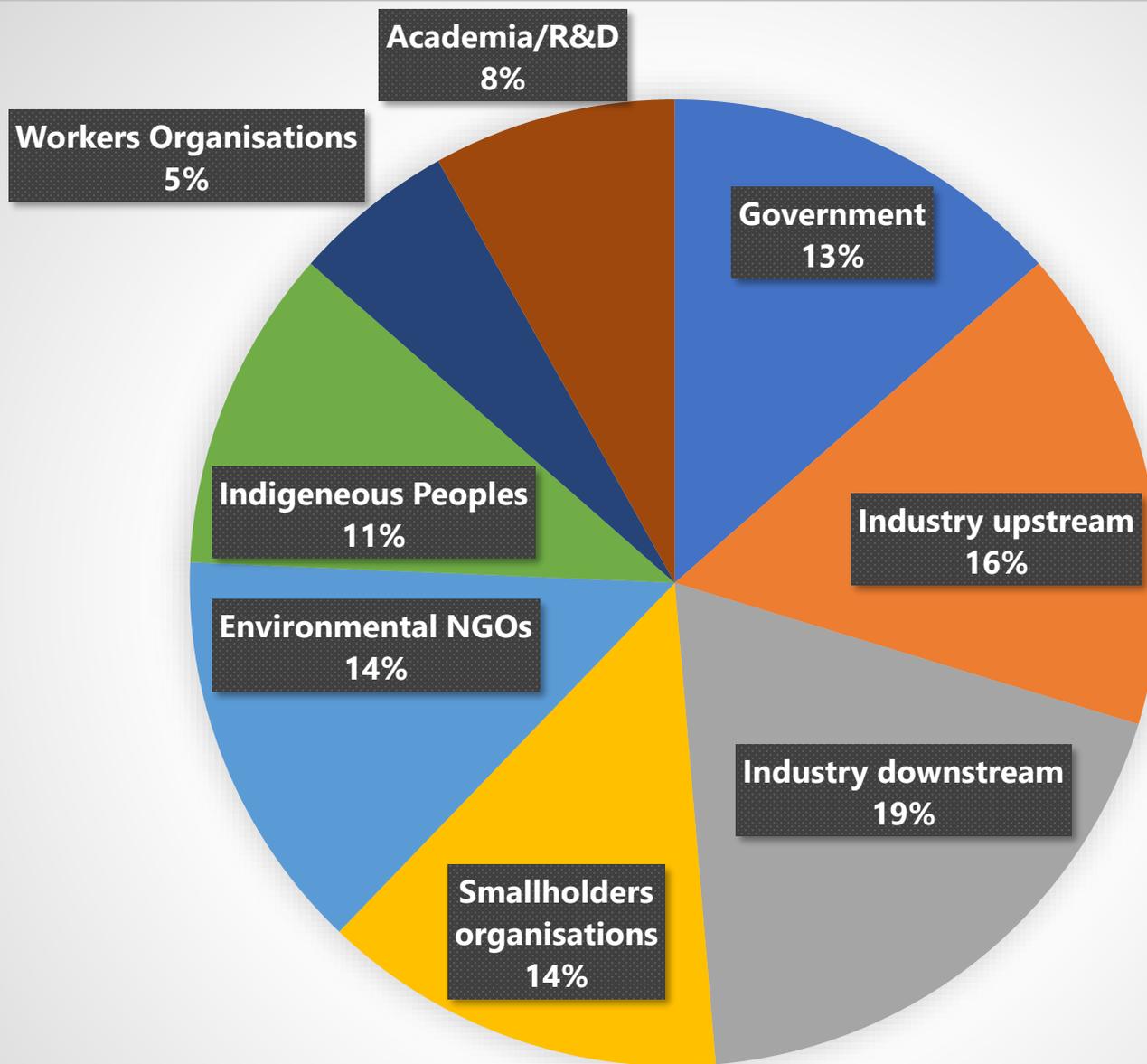


Principle 7: Development of new plantings

- No planting on land with **high biodiversity value**
- No conversion of **Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)**
- New planting & replanting on peat lands as per MPOB guidelines & industry best practices
- **Social & Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)** conducted
- Information on **soil types & topography**
- Extensive planting on **steep areas & fragile soils** avoided
- Recognise customary land rights & owners (**FPIC**)



Technical Working Committee on MSPO Standards (2017)

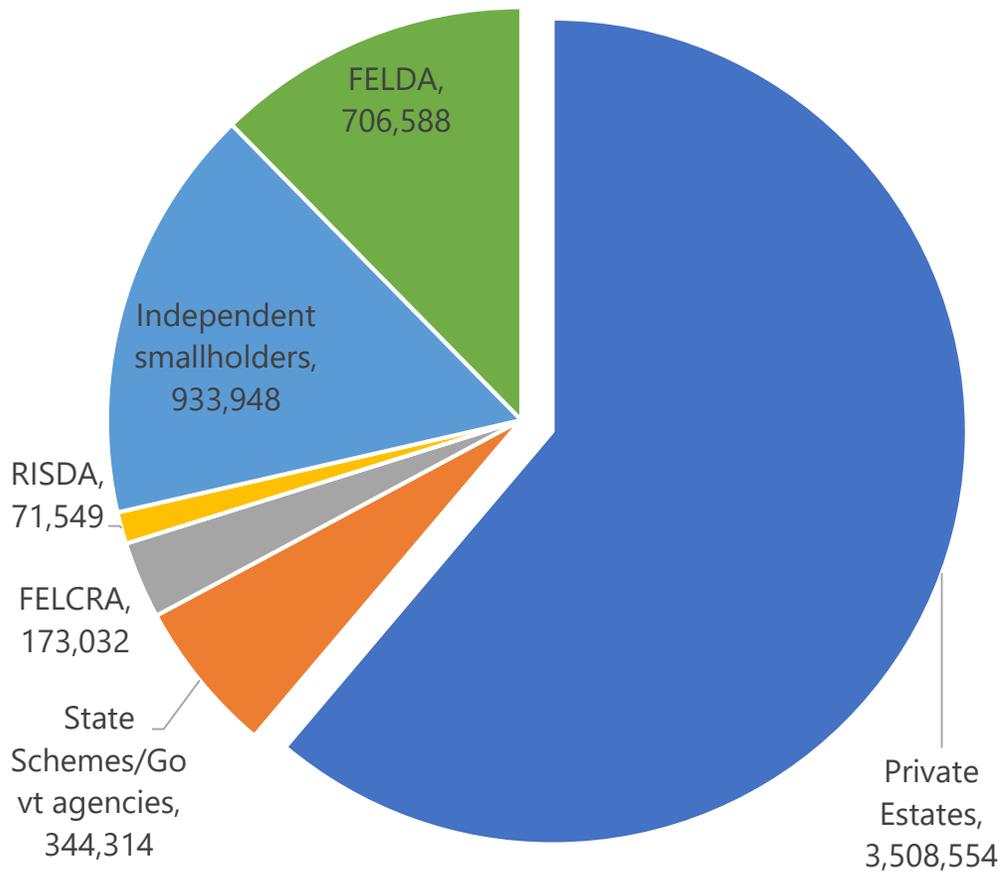


Progress of MSPO Certification



Oil Palm Statistics for 2016

5,737,985 ha



MSPO Certified Areas

Private estates (75 estates) & FELDA (2 clusters)
241,377.73ha (5.7%)

Independent smallholders (18 clusters)
4,004.19ha (0.4%)

TOTAL

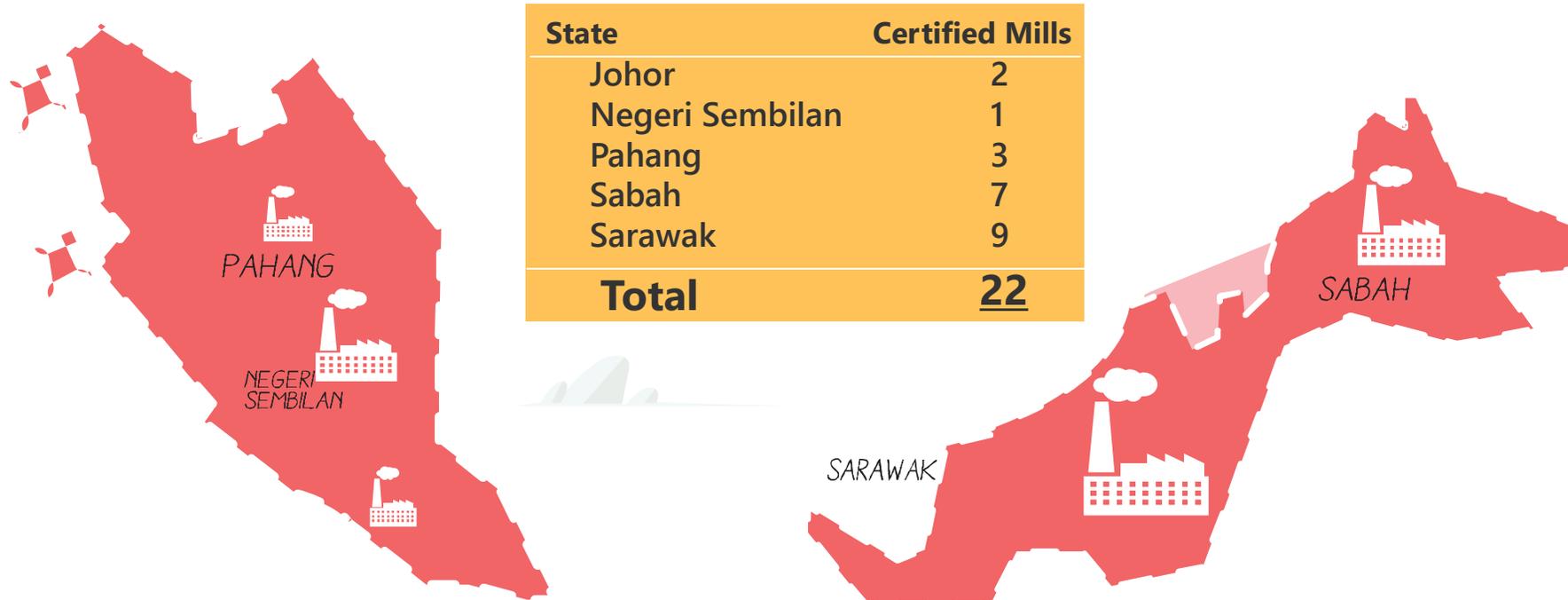
245,381.92ha (4.2%)

As of August, 2017

<https://www.mpooc.org.my/facts-and-figures>



MSPO Certified Mills



Total milling capacity = 1,467 mt/hr
Estimated production capacity = 1.2 million tonnes

As of August, 2017

<https://www.mpooc.org.my/facts-and-figures>



Annual targets for MSPO Certification

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Plantations (ha) | 2,957 | 297,000 | 1,782,000 | 1,470,000 |
| Mills | 21 | 28 | 123 | 280 |



MSPO Certified Companies (15)

- Achi Jaya Plantations Sdn Bhd
- Boustead Plantation Bhd
- FELDA
- FGV Plantations (M) Sdn Bhd
- Genting Plantations Bhd
- IJM Plantations Bhd
- JC Chang Group
- Keresia Plantation Bhd
- PPB Oil Palms Bhd
- Rinwood Pelita (Mukah) Plantation
- Sabah Softwood Bhd
- Sarawak Oil Palms Bhd
- Sime Darby Plantation Sdn Bhd
- Ta Ann Holding Bhd
- Tradewinds Plantation Bhd
- Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd



Plantation



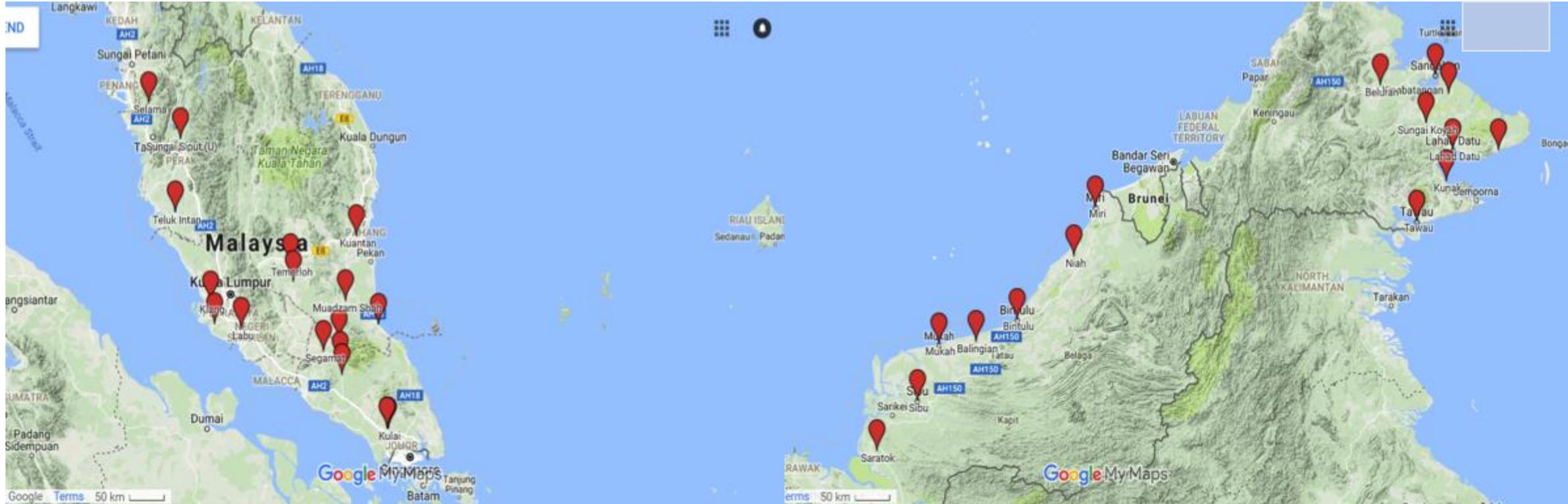
Tradewinds
Plantation Berhad



KERESIA PLANTATIONS
SDN BHD (74447-V)



MSPO Certified entities location map



<http://www.mpocc.org.my/facts-and-figures>



Pensijilan MSPO mandatori pada 2019

➔ Pengeluaran sawit mampan untuk kebaikan industri jangka panjang

Oleh **Fadzil Ghazali**
afadzilg@mpob.gov.my

► **Putrajaya**

Pematuhan pensijilan Minyak Sawit Mampan Malaysia (MSPO) akan dijadikan mandatori kepada pihak industri sawit negara secara berperingkat bermula akhir tahun hadapan.

Untuk mereka yang telah mematuhi pensijilan Meja Bulat mengenai Minyak Sawit Mampan (RSPO), pematuhan mandatori MSPO untuk kumpulan ini akan bermula pada 31 Disember 2018. Bagi mereka yang tiada pensijilan RSPO, tarikh pematuhan pensijilan MSPO ditetapkan pada 30 Jun 2019. Pekebun kecil pula perlu mema-

tuhi pensijilan MSPO menjelang 31 Disember 2019.

Menteri Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi, Datuk Seri Mah Siew Keong berkata beliau sedar langkah ini agak tegas namun ianya perlu dilaksanakan untuk kebaikan industri bagi jangka masa panjang.

Standard minyak sawit

“Keputusan ini bukan mudah. Negara-negara lain terutamanya di Eropah mahu kita melakukan RSPO. Saya rasa adalah mustahil bagi pekebun kecil berbuat demikian. Kita mesti ada standard minyak sawit mampan kita sendiri kerana kita adalah negara pengeluar,” kata beliau di sidang akhbar di sini, baru-baru ini.

Beliau berkata pihak kementerian kini dalam proses menyediakan

insentif untuk membantu pihak industri sawit Malaysia, khususnya pekebun kecil bagi memenuhi syarat-syarat pensijilan MSPO.

“Kami akan menyediakan insentif kewangan pada Jun tahun ini untuk membantu pensijilan industri. Butiran sedang diusahakan,” tambah beliau.

Pelaksanaan skim MSPO, yang bermula pada 1 Januari 2015 hingga kini adalah secara sukarela. Setakat ini, kawasan seluas 222,778 hektar daripada 5.74 juta hektar kawasan ditanam sawit mempunyai pensijilan MSPO. Kawasan ini diusahakan oleh ladang dan pekebun kecil.

Setakat Disember 2016, enam peratus daripada keluasan ladang sawit dan hanya 0.3 peratus daripada keluasan pekebun kecil yang mempunyai sijil MSPO.

Mah berkata langkah menjadikan pematuhan MSPO secara mandatori bertujuan untuk menaik taraf keseluruhan industri dan ia penting ke arah penjenamaan minyak sawit tempatan sebagai produk yang dihasilkan secara mampan dan selamat.

Pada 2016, nilai eksport minyak sawit dan produk berasaskan sawit Malaysia ke Negara Kesatuan Eropah (EU) meningkat 4.14 peratus kepada RM10.30 bilion

daripada RM9.89 bilion pada 2015.

Tambah juru audit

Pada majlis pertukaran perjanjian teknologi antara MPOB dan Premium Food Corporation Sdn Bhd yang berlangsung di Seri Kembangan pula, Mah telah memberitahu pemberita bahawa kerajaan akan menambah jumlah juru audit untuk pensijilan MSPO sebagai langkah mengurangkan kos untuk memenuhi keperluan pensijilan itu.

“Kita mahu memperbesar jumlah juru audit pensijilan MSPO. Ini akan menjana persaingan hebat untuk mengurangkan kos perkhidmatan di samping meningkatkan kecekapan,” tambah beliau.

Mah berkata beliau telah bertemu dengan beberapa pekebun kecil di empat negeri dan mereka telah menyuarakan kebimbangan mengenai keperluan pematuhan pensijilan MSPO secara mandatori menjelang tahun 2019.

“Kami faham dengan kebimbangan mereka. Pihak kementerian akan mengadakan beberapa siri perjumpaan dengan pekebun kecil dalam masa beberapa bulan ini untuk menjelaskan keperluan mematuhi pensijilan kemampuan sebagai usaha meluaskan pasaran minyak sawit negara,” katanya.

Timelines for implementation of mandatory MSPO Certification



What's next?



What's next for Malaysian Palm Oil sector



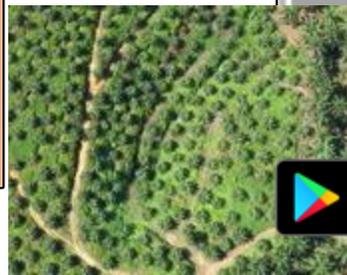
Sustainable Development

- **Costs & Resources**
 - Depleting resources and rising costs
- **Stringent policies**
 - Increase regulatory changes and reforms
- **Unpredictable Weather**
 - Extreme patterns due to global warming
- **Rising demands**
 - Sustainability agenda for clean & green development of palm

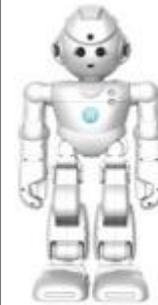


Efficient Operations

- **Higher Oil Yields**
 - Stagnant oil yields
- **Innovation**
 - Automation & Mechanisation
- **Talent creation & retention**
 - Competent, committed talent
 - Labour intensive
 - Unable to attract local talents / young generation



Rebranding of Malaysian Palm Oil



- **Increasing consumer awareness**
- **Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO)**
- **Other green products**
 - Biodiesel, biochemical, biomass
- **Anti-Palm Oil lobby**
 - ENGO and SNGO attacks
- **Internet and Social Media**
 - Transparency
 - Accessibility of information, allegations, complaints

ABUNDANCE OF OIL PALM BIOMASS



10% oil
90% biomass



OIL PALM FRONDS



FRESH FRUIT BUNCH



OIL PALM TRUNK



PALM KERNEL CAKE



SHELL, 5.5%



EMPTY FRUIT BUNCH, 22%



FIBRE, 13.5%



CRUDE PALM KERNEL OIL



CRUDE PALM OIL



POME



A VISION FOR MALAYSIAN PALM OIL TO REMAIN COMPETITIVE

- MSPO to be made the basis for **branding** Malaysian palm oil.
- Strong Government **commitment** towards strengthening and acceptance of MSPO certified products by the global markets.
- Major **Promotional** efforts of MSPO certified palm oil in global markets.
- Government **assistance** to industry and smallholders in the implementation of MSPO certification.



CERTIFYING MALAYSIAN PALM OIL FOR THE WORLD



R&D needs?



R&D needs ~ MSPO sustainability standards

- Are **ARPOS members** doing enough to support the sustainable development of the Malaysian palm oil industry in a coordinated way?
- To what extent is the ARPOS research community **addressing key issues and questions** related to palm oil sustainability?



R&D needs ~ MSPO sustainability standards

- What types of **research questions and agenda** need prioritizing going forward for the sustainable development of the Malaysian palm oil industry?
- Which topics, themes and academic disciplines are so far **under researched** and how can these play a stronger role in future research programmes?



R&D needs ~ MSPO sustainability standards

- Should universities and research institutes work towards become '**key institutions**' whereby they play a more central role in supporting the development of the industry? If so, how can this be achieved?
- How can **universities work closely with industry** and **other key stakeholders** in identifying research areas, with co-benefits?
- What about **funding** needs for ARPOS Network?



Some suggested R&D research areas ~ MSPO

- **Land use change**

- Deforestation, peatland conversion, forest & carbon stocks, communal lands (new plantings)

- **Technologies & by-products**

- Fronds, OPT, roots, EFB, palm press fibre, palm kernel shell, boiler ash, POME

- **Emissions**

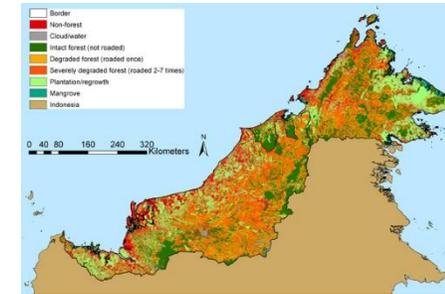
- LCA, Energy use, GHG, air & water pollution

- **Biodiversity & Conservation**

- Mammals, birds, plants, insects, ecosystem services/functions

- **Socio-economic**

- Livelihood & wellbeing, fair pricing, land tenure/rights , legal requirements, market access/incentives, economic assessments, child & forced labour, human trafficking, health & safety, wages, gender equality, women's empowerment



Oriental-pied Hornbill with a caterpillar at oil palm smallholdings.



Invitation to:

CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL FORUM: THE WAY FORWARD

13 November 2017 | 1.00 pm - 4.00 pm
KUALA LUMPUR CONVENTION CENTRE

In conjunction with



Registration is free



Thank You

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