



PAPER 5

Shaping the future of MSPO, delivering a national promise

Major milestones of MSPO Certification Scheme

2015

Voluntary MSPO

implementation
•MPOCC Chair & Board

appointed



2016

•MPOCC starts operation

- Mandatory MSPO announced
- •TWC (MSPO) convened

2017



2018

- •MSPO Incentives rolled out
- •Tokyo Olympics recognition
- •Supply Chain Standard launched
- •Standards review begins





2019

- Collaboration with China Green Food Development Centre
- •MSPO Scheme to be made mandatory
- •MSPO-trace







Progress of MSPO certification as of 31 October 2019

OIL PALM MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION (OPMC) – MS2530 Part 2 - 4				
Category	Total planted area * (ha)	Unit certified	Area certified (ha)	%
Independent smallholdings (Part 2)	979,892	157 clusters	82,675.71	8.44
Organised Smallholdings (Part 3)	682,524	358 clusters/estates	533,989.48	78.24
Plantations (Part 3)	4,186,914	1560 estates	2,791,255.64	66.67
Total	5,849,330	2075	3,407,890.82	58.30
	Total processing facilities (unit)*	Unit certified	Mills Capacity (MT/hr)	%
Palm Oil Mills (Part 4)	452	328	17,784.00	72.57

*Source: MPOB as of December 2018

https://www.mpocc.org.my/mspo-certification

Progress of MSPO certification as of 31 October 2019

SUPPLY CHAIN CERTIFICATION (SCC) – SCC Standard			
Sector	Total processing facilities (unit)*	Unit certified	%
Palm Oil Mills	452	75	16.59
Crushers	43	12	27.91
Refineries**	52	46	88.46
Oleochemicals	21	6	28.57
Biodiesel***	16	6	37.50
Total processing facilities	584	145	24.83
Others^		7	

Note: 1. *Source: MPOB as of December 2018

2. **22 unit of refineries are currently under the Cooking Oil Stabilization Scheme (COSS)

3. ***Source: Ministry of Primary Industries as of December 2018

4 ^None-mandatory group (i.e end-product manufacturers)

Progress of MSPO certification by state as of 31 October 2019

State	Total Area	Total Certified Area (ha)	%
Negeri Sembilan	187,451	147,213	78.53%
Terengganu	168,914	128,579	76.12%
Pahang	756,149	482,893	63.86%
Sarawak	1,572,477	1,000,170	63.60%
Sabah	1,549,245	878,397	56.70%
Kedah & Perlis	90,975	49,882	54.83%
Melaka	56,811	29,846	52.53%
Perak	413,311	212,761	51.48%
Johor	747,562	364,837	48.80%
Kelantan	155,372	71,685	46.14%
Selangor	136,361	52,803	38.72%
Pulau Pinang	14,702	2,840	19.31%
Total	5,849,330	3,421,906	58.50%



MSPO Standards Review process

Oil Palm Management Certification Standard (OPMC) MS 2530:2013 Series (Part 1-4)

MALAYSIAN MAZELTIZETI
MALAYSIAN STANDARD
STANDAR

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



Companies



MS 2530-3:2013 – Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO)

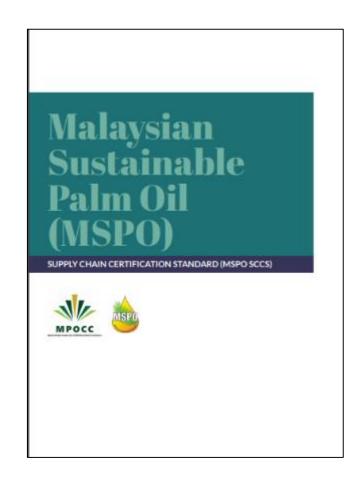
Part 3: General principles for oil palm plantations and organised smallholders

MS 2530-4:2013 – Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO)

Part 4: General principles palm

oil mills

MSPO Supply Chain Certification (SCC)
Standard



MSPO Standards review



- Stakeholder participation: involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the review process for continuous improvement
- Formation of <u>Technical Committee</u> & <u>Working Groups</u>: Multi-stakeholder facilitation
- Done in close collaboration with <u>Department of Standards</u> <u>Malaysia</u> in line with national and international best practices



Enabling measures for uptake of MSPO certification

- National and state legislation and policies
- Federal and state government inter-agency coordination
- Incentives for audit fees
- Income Tax relief
- Malaysian established Certification Bodies (CBs) (who are better informed about on-site characteristics)
- Reduced cost for smallholders by incentives and using local auditors
- Stakeholder consultation

MSPO INCENTIVES

All MSPO certification costs incurred by smallholders are 100% funded by the government

	Current (prior June 2019)		Revised	
Categories	Auditing Fee	*Preparation Cost	Auditing Fee	*Preparation Cost
Estates 40.46 ha to 1,000 ha	70%	NA	100%	50 %
Estates more than 1,000 ha	30%	NA	30%	NA
Organised smallholders	RM10/ha	NA	RM10/ha	RM45/ha
Processing facilities under MSPO Part 4 and SCCS	30%	NA	30%	NA

- Processing facilities include mills, kernel crushers, refineries, oleochemical and biodiesel.
- Auditing Fee is defined as onsite man-days, stakeholder consultations, peer review and report writing.

- Limit the nation's oil palm planted area to 6.5 million hectares by 2023 (Menghadkan keluasan tanaman sawit negara kepada 6.5 juta hektar yang dijangka dicapai menjelang tahun 2023)
- Implement the ban on new oil palm cultivation in peat lands and impose stricter conditions on existing oil palm in this area (Melaksanakan larangan penanaman baharu sawit di kawasan tanah gambut dan menetapkan syarat yang lebih ketat terhadap tanaman sawit yang sedia ada di kawasan ini)
- Implement the ban on conversion of Permanent Forest Reserves to oil palm or other agricultural crops, and (Melaksanakan larangan penukaran guna tanah Hutan Simpan kekal (HSK) bagi aktiviti penanam sawit atau tanaman pertanian lain, dan)
- Provide the official map of oil palm planted areas nationwide for public access and public reference to enhance transparency of information (Menyediakan peta rasmi Kawasan tanaman sawit di seluruh negara untuk capaian umum dan rujukan awam bagi meningkatkan ketelusan maklumat)



INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION & RECOGNITION

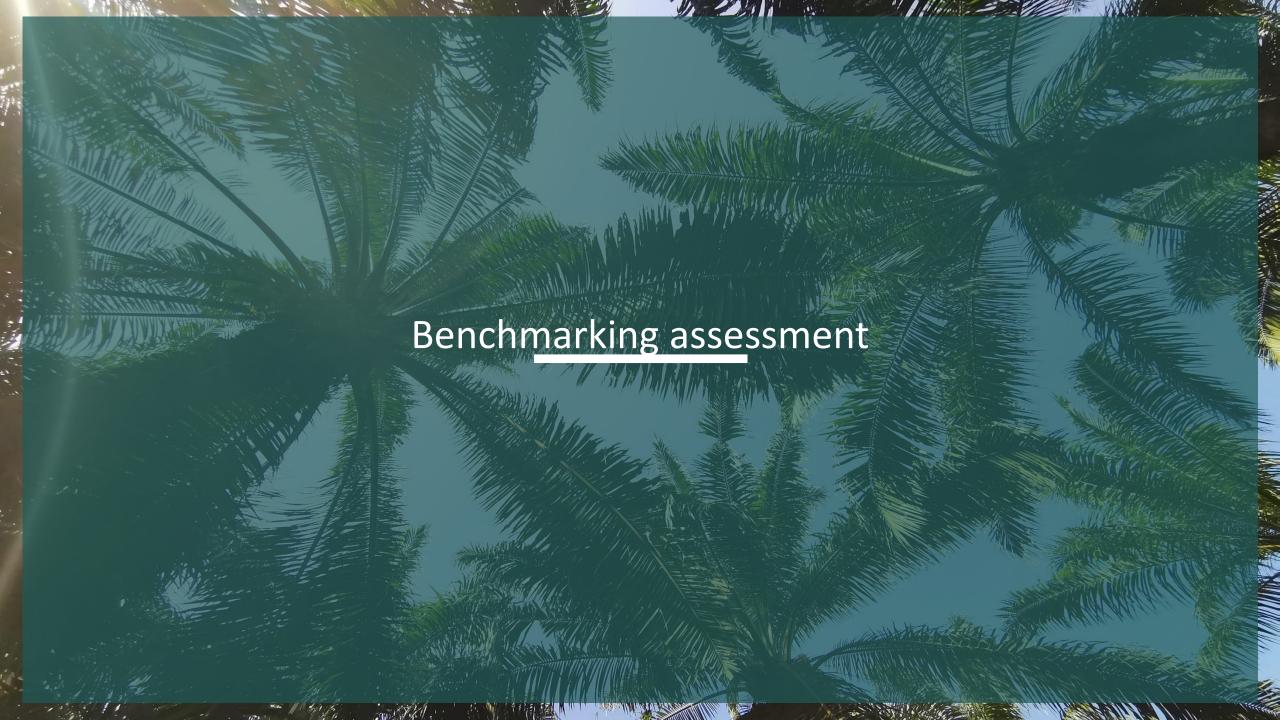
27 May 2019 - Signing of MoU between MPOCC and China Green Food Development Centre on Cooperation in Connection with China Green Food Certification Scheme and Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification







The Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Certification Scheme has been adopted as a tool for the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympic Games Sustainable Sourcing Code for palm oil – since June 2018



MSPO & ISCC baseline assessment

MSPO achieved a total of 276 points against a possible total 408 points, compared to ISS with 359 points



Categories	MSPO	ISCC
Governance (160 points)	119 points	130 points
Sustainability (170 points)	104 points	155 points
Chain of Custody (52 points)	32 points	48 points
Independent smallholder (26 points)	21 points	26 points
Total (408 points)	276 points	359 points

MSPO & ISCC baseline assessment

MSPO P&C can be further strengthened by implementing the improvement measures addressed

Group	Criteria
System management & quality	Compliance with international norms of good practice for setting social and environmental standards (ISEAL Code 2004)
Audit quality	Requirements for auditors
Zero deforestation	Areas with high carbon stock, assess and maintain HCV areas
Biodiversity & environmental management	Biodiversity protection of species and habitats
Soil protection	Soil erosion, soil compaction, soil fertility
Water protection	Water quantity
Fertilizer	Origin & quantity; fertilizer handling and application
Working conditions	Core ILO standards on forced and child labour, discrimination, migrant workers
Community relations	Rights; traditional land rights, indigenous people, sacred sites, water rights
Legal, economics & continuous improvement	Business plan, continuous improvement, legal compliance, avoidance of double accounting/multiple claims
https://www.mpocc.org.my/	

MSPO & ISCC baseline assessment

Areas where MSPO is better than ISCC

- Stakeholder participation: involvement in the systems development, improvement and review processes
- Implementation of a participatory <u>Social and Environmental</u> <u>Impact Assessment</u> (SEIA)
- Inclusion of requirements to conduct <u>Free, Prior & Informed</u>
 <u>Consent</u> (FPIC) procedures for new land acquisitions

Independent assessment by IDDRI

October 2017





N"11/17 OCTOBER 2017

Implementation and effectiveness of sustainability initiatives in the palm oil sector: a review

Pierre-Marie Aubert (IDDRI), Anis Chakib (independent consultant), Yann Laurans (IDDRI)

PALM OIL IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: THE SUSTAINABILITY OF A TWOFOLD SYSTEM INTO QUESTION

In Southeast Asia, two broad types of palm oil production systems coexist: industrial plantations and independent smallholders. Recent research suggests that while smallholder production lags clearly behind the industrial one in terms of yields/productivity, it tends to have lower impact on deforestation and better impact on rural development/rural poverty alleviation. As a consequence, taking action to improve the sustainability of the sector means simultaneously (i) helping smaholiders to improve their yields while monitoring their environmental and aocial performance to continue enhancing their level of sustainability, and (ii) supporting private actors to meet their sustainability commitments through both incentives and regulations.

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES: CERTIFICATIONS, COMMITTED BUSINESS, TERRITORIAL APPROACHES

Existing initiatives to encourage sustainability in the palm oil industry inlude: certification schemes (whichever standard is considered); private commitments that are independent from or go beyond certification standards; and territorial approaches, based on 'production area.' Their respective level of stringency results from the relationships that exist between across that bear each of them, and has gradually increased over the last 5 to to years, following a very positive 'race to the top'. Their actual impact is however still well below what they aim to achieve and there are avenues for improvement.

GUIDELINES FOR PROMOTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF PALM OIL PLANTATIONS

The improvement of certification schemes relies first on: developing independent audit systems, in which the direct client-supplier relationship between the auditor and the auditor is severed; strengthening dispute settlement procedures; and ensuring the recognition of the protected status of forests, and more specifically of HCV and HCS forests, in all existing standards. Other policy recommendations include better documenting the negotiation processes between actors of the value chain to

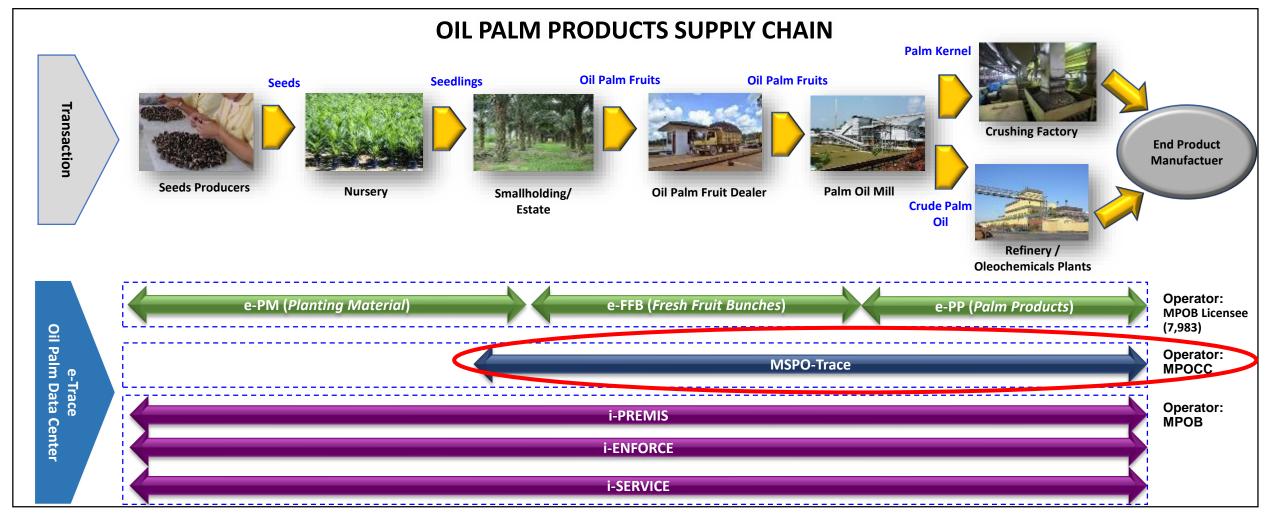
and in

Institut du développement durable



MSPO-TRACE OVERVIEW

The system is able to record the transactions of MSPO-certified palm oil products along the supply chain starting from palm oil mill to downstream processing facilities. It also provides a platform for the public/consumer to trace the MSPO-certified products back to its source or origin (farm/estate). This system will promote a greater accountability and transparency in the Malaysian palm oil industry.



CONCLUSION

- MSPO Standards are the national sustainability certification standards for the oil palm industry
- Sustainability and legality requirements of MSPO Standards are linked to government laws and regulations
- Development and review of MSPO Standards through a inclusive and broader stakeholder engagement process
- Commitment towards full implementation of MSPO certification for all planted areas & processing facilities in Malaysia

THANK YOU

Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council 03-2181 0192 mpocc.org.my