

## 特別委員（パーム油）名簿

永田 淳嗣	東京大学大学院総合文化研究科 准教授
横島 直彦	農林水産省食料産業局食品製造課長
井上 達夫	油糧輸出入協議会 専務理事
齊藤 昭	一般社団法人 日本植物油協会 専務理事
金子 貴代	グリーン購入ネットワーク（GPN）
河野 康子	一般財団法人 日本消費者協会 理事

〔 パーム油の調達基準の検討において参加する委員。 〕

## パーム油に関する認証団体一覧

認証団体名	出席者
ISPO 認証 (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil)	Dr. Wilistra Danny, Assistant to Deputy Minister for Estate Crops and Horticulture, Indonesian Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs
MSPO 認証 (Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil)	Datuk Dr. Ahmad Kushairi Din, Director General of MPOB  Dr. Ainie Kuntom, Senior Research Fellow, MPOB  Mr. Yoong Jun Hao, Regional Manager for Far East, MPOB  Mr. Azri Mat Yacob, Deputy Chief Mission, Embassy of Malaysia in Tokyo, Japan  Mr. Shah Nizam Ahmad, Counsellor (Trade), Embassy of Malaysia in Tokyo, Japan
RSPO 認証 (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil)	一般社団法人 SusCon 代表理事 栗野美佳子

## 第 15 回 調達ワーキンググループ (WG) パーム油の調達基準の検討 概要

### (パーム油の用途や流通について)

- ・パーム油は様々な食品や洗剤製品に使われている。
- ・パーム油の流通経路は多段階かつ複雑である。

### (パーム油を巡る海外の状況について)

- ・グローバル企業は RSPO の活用も含めた調達方針を作っている。
- ・ヨーロッパでは国策として、持続可能なパーム油を利用する方針を打ち出している。

### (パーム油を巡る日本の状況について)

- ・日本では輸入量全体に対して RSPO 認証油は約 1.7% と少ない。
- ・持続可能なパーム油について、日本の消費者の認識はまだ低い。
- ・商社はパーム油も含めた調達に関する CSR 行動指針を作り、それをサプライヤーに守ってもらうよう働きかけている。

### (生産現場における課題について)

- ・パーム油の生産現場では、労働、人権について深刻な問題があると聞いたことがある（児童労働、強制労働、移民労働者、先住民の権利）。
- ・インドネシアとマレーシアで課題は異なるので個別の分析も必要ではないか。

### (持続可能なパーム油の認証について)

- ・RSPO でも、クレジット制度を使えば費用負担を抑えることができる。
- ・RSPO のプレミアム価格の根拠が明確でなく不安がある。
- ・RSPO は日本での流通量が非常に少ない。それを増やすことが可能なのか。
- ・RSPO 以外にも MSPO、ISPO といった政府主導の認証も出てきている。
- ・MSPO や ISPO は小規模農家でも参加でき、低コストで取り組むことができる。
- ・MSPO や ISPO は法律が整備されれば、実効性も高まると考える。
- ・NGO の立場から見て、MSPO や ISPO が改善し、RSPO に近づくことは歓迎する。
- ・MSPO と ISPO は審査がしっかりなされているかがわからない。
- ・ISPO と MSPO は実績があまりないため評価が難しい。

**(基準検討に関する意見について)**

- ・安易に低い基準を設定することは国際的に評価されない可能性がある。
- ・認証油を調達できなかったとしても、その理由を説明できれば積極的な評価につながる。
- ・認証品の利用によるコストのことも考慮する必要がある。
- ・国際的な関心の高さを考えると RSPO 以上の基準が必要である。
- ・基準の検討に当たっては、費用があまりかからないようにすること、現実性があること、実効性の高いことが重要。
- ・RSPO、MSPO といった複数の認証を採用することで選択肢が広がるのが望ましい。



KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR  
BIDANG PEREKONOMIAN  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA



## Harmonizing Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects Through Strengthening Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil System (ISPO)

**Dr. Wilistra Danny**

**Assistant to Deputy Minister for Estate Crops and Horticulture  
Indonesian Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs**

Presented at the Sustainable Sourcing Working Group Meeting of the Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games  
in Tokyo, 4 December 2017

# STRATEGIC ROLES OF PALM OIL TO INDONESIA



- The highest rank foreign exchange earnings exceeding tourism and (fossil oil and gas) amounting to USD. 18 billion equals to Rp. 240 Trilyun in 2016 (the world largest producer and exporter CPO, CPKO and refined products).
- Fulfilling domestic demand on vegetable oils and bio-energy (the second largest consumer after India and followed by EU).
- Job opportunity for 16,2 million people ( 4,2 million direct and 12 million indirect).
- Accelerating regional development in 22 provinces of palm oil producers and center for associated economic activities, public health, vocational education, and palm oil derivative industries.
- Potential for rural development, poverty alleviation for around 30 million local community and intra-territorial equity.
- More than 40 % oil palm plantation owned by small holder farmers → global community : risk while Indonesia : solution
- Energy security replacing fossil fuel of 3 million KL through biodiesel mandatory program 2016 hence saving foreign exchange earnings of USD. 1,1 milyar equals to Rp. 14,8 trilyun.
- Support Indonesian Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to reduce Green House Gases emission 29 % without international support and 41 % with international support by 2030.



# DRIVER TO STRENGTHENING ISPO



- To secure strategic roles of palm oil in Indonesia (sustainability) → internal need.
- Sustainability (UN Bruntland Commission) : meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



At the same time international markets require sustainable palm oil products such as European Union and USA as well as India and China as other biggest markets would also follow soon.



- Improvement palm oil governance
- involving multi-stakeholders to build ownership and transparency
- Creating stakeholders balance share in designing and implementing public policy
- Upgrade law hierarchy from ministerial decree into presidential decree.



- Increasing acceptance level and competitiveness of palm oil products in global markets
- Improving palm oil image causing deforestation.



- Integrating with other related government policies such as :
- review and withholding of new permits of palm plantation
  - one map policy system
  - preventing forest and land fires.

## OBJECTIVES OF STRENGTHENING ISPO



To ensure and improve palm oil **management system** in a **sustainable manner** by implementing ISPO principles and criteria consistently



To provide contribution to the **improvement of environmental quality, economic and social**



To increase palm oil product **acceptance level** and **competitiveness** in both domestic and international markets



To contribute to the **Indonesian Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)** as pledged in Paris 2015





**ISPO Certificate**



**Governance**



**Acceptance Level and Market Competitiveness**

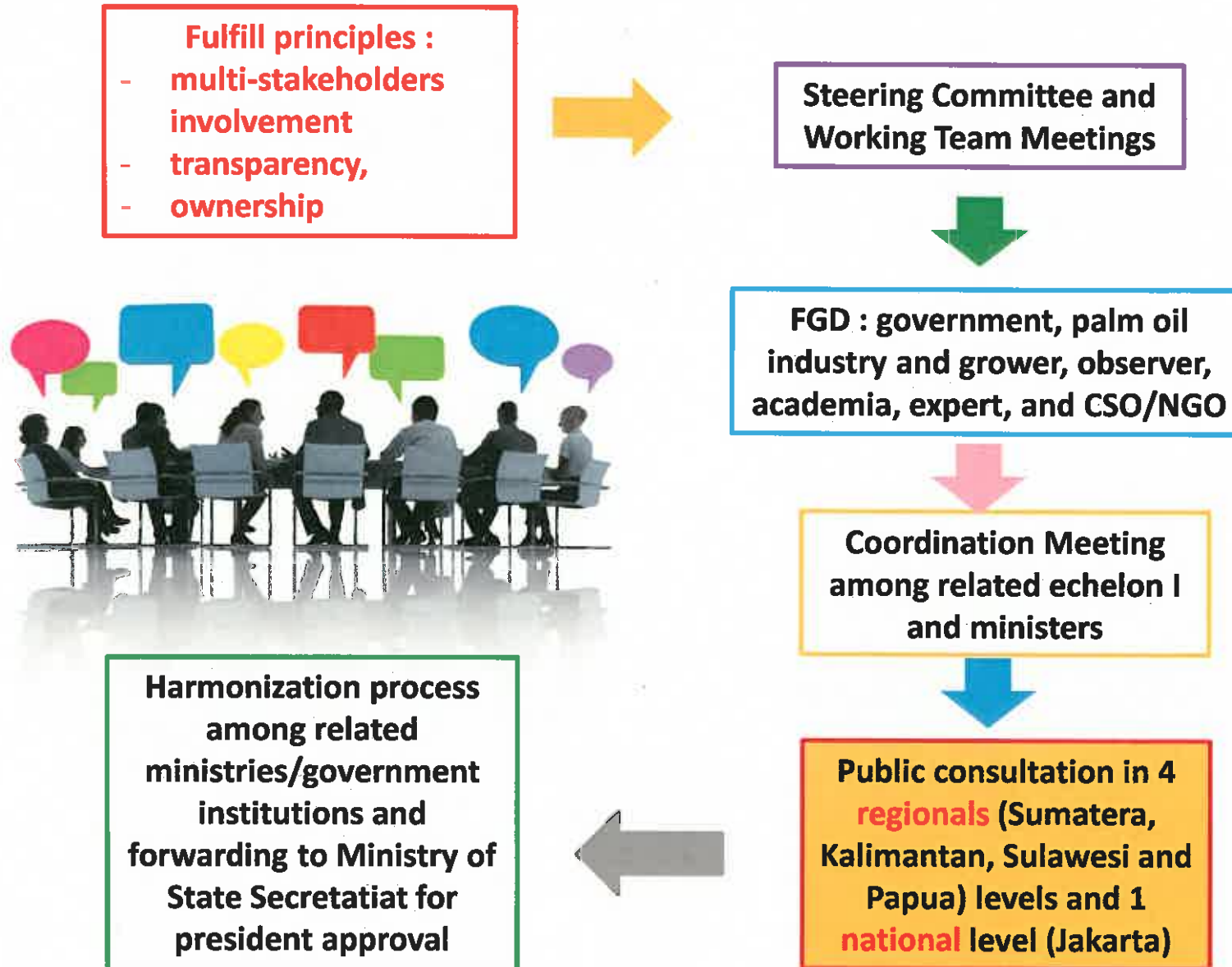


**Financing**



**Sanctions**

# BUSINESS PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING ISPO



# STRENGTHENED ISPO (NEW ISPO) INSTITUTION (based on Presidential Decree Draft)



Components	Tasks
<b>1. Government</b>	<b>Convener of ISPO Certification System</b>
<b>2. Coordination Team</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Chaired by Deputy to Minister for Food and Agriculture Coordination, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs</li> <li>▪ Members consist of palm oil related stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepare general policy</li> <li>▪ Promote market acceptance</li> </ul>
<b>3. ISPO Committee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Chaired by Director in the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Members consist of government officials and professionals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop certification system</li> <li>▪ Foster palm oil business entities</li> <li>▪ Involve related ministries and other government institutions</li> </ul>
<b>4. National Accreditation Committee (NAC)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government institution comply with various international standards such as ISO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issue accreditation certificate</li> <li>▪ Oversee implementation</li> <li>▪ Freeze and revoke accreditation certificate</li> </ul>
<b>5. Professional Certification Body</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Professional entities accredited by NAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Audit for certificate and issue ISPO certificate</li> <li>▪ Surveil implementation</li> <li>▪ Revoke ISPO certificate</li> </ul>
<b>6. Palm Oil Business Entity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6 types of business entity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement ISPO certificate</li> <li>▪ Appeal misconducts in certification process</li> </ul>
<b>7. Independent Monitoring Institution</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comprises NGO/CSO, academia, and practioners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitor ISPO implementation</li> <li>▪ Complain misconducts</li> </ul>



### ASPECTS



Legal Aspect



Economic Aspect



Social and culture  
Aspect



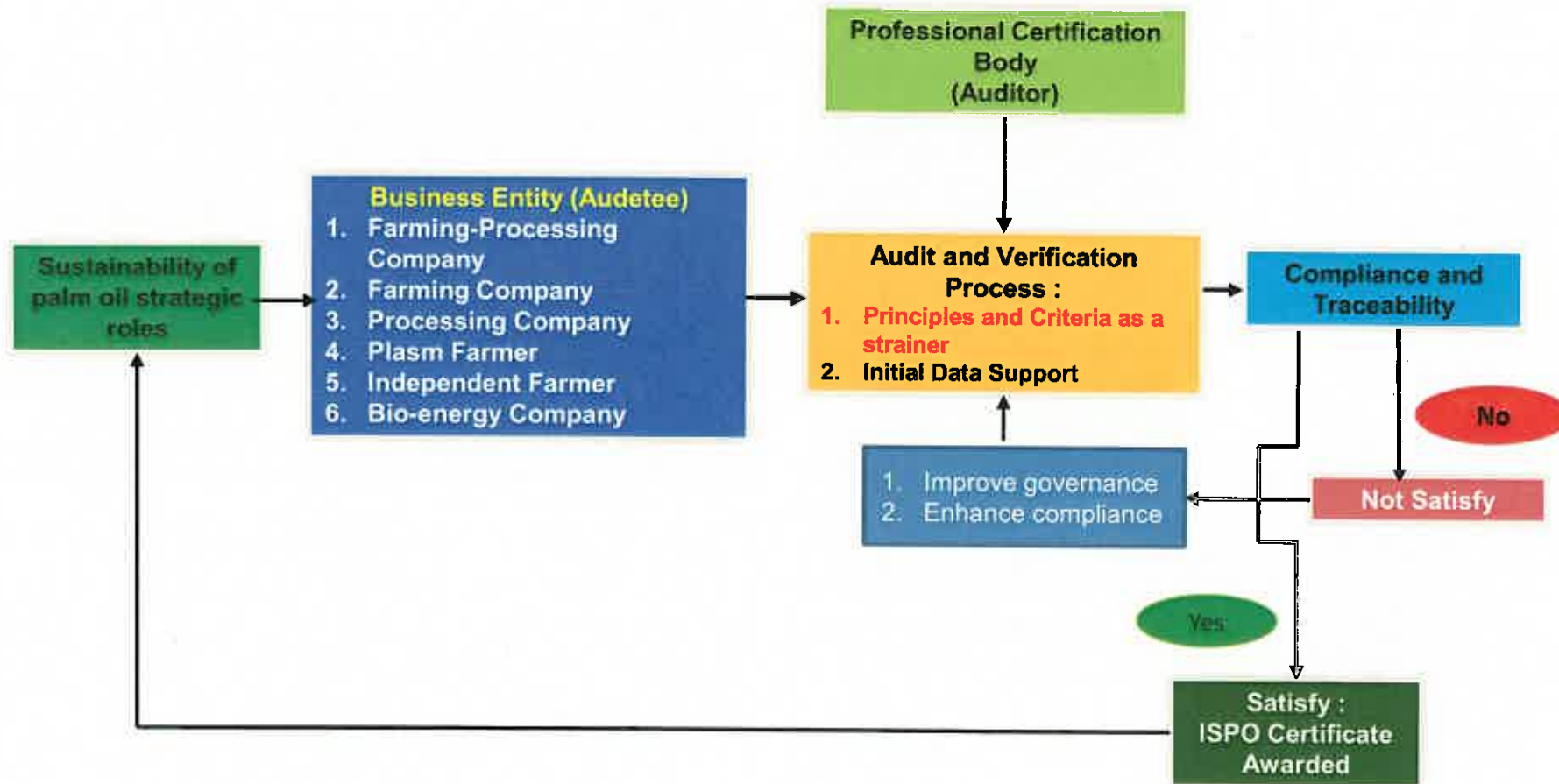
Environmental  
Aspect



### PRINCIPLES & CRITERIA

1. Farming Business Legality → economic, social and environment
2. Farming management → economic and environment
3. Protection and utilization of primary forests and peat lands → environment
4. Environmental management and monitoring → environment
5. Responsibility to labor → social and economic
6. Social responsibility and empowering community economy → social and economic
7. Enhancing sustainable enterprise → economic
8. Traceability and transparency → economic, social and environment

# BUSINESS PROCESS OF ISPO CERTIFICATION





## PROMINENT CHANGES FROM MINISTER DECREE TO PRESIDENTIAL DECREE



1. Balance composition of institution components comprising government, private sector and community representatives
2. Two new institution components are added i.e. National Accreditation Committee and Independent Monitoring Institution
3. Augment one new principle Traceability and Transparency to secure clear origin of the palm oil products
4. Certification is mandatory implemented for all business entities
5. Violations of the ISPO certificate will be imposed an administrative sanction in the form of estate crops business permit revoking which preceded by written notice
6. ISPO Certification for plasm and independent farmers will be applied either in group or individual
7. Expenses of ISPO certification will be paid by individual company unless for plasm and independent farmers could be covered by either goverment or other non binding and lawful financial sources
8. Government through ISPO Commission will develop standard price for ISPO certification





**Thank You**



資料5



# Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO)

By  
Dr. Ahmad KUSHAIRI Din  
Director General  
Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)

Presented to  
Sustainable Sourcing Working Group (WG)  
The Organizing Committee of the 2020 Tokyo  
Olympics and Paralympic Games

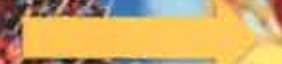
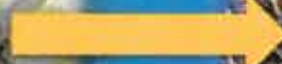
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower, Tokyo, Japan  
4 December 2017



[kushairi@mpob.gov.my](mailto:kushairi@mpob.gov.my)



# Palm Oil at a Glance



Oil number  
**1**



**Palm Oil**  
from Mesocarp

Oil number  
**2**

**Palm Kernel Oil**  
from Kernel

**Oil palm FRUITS produce two types of oil**

Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia • Malaysian Palm Oil Board



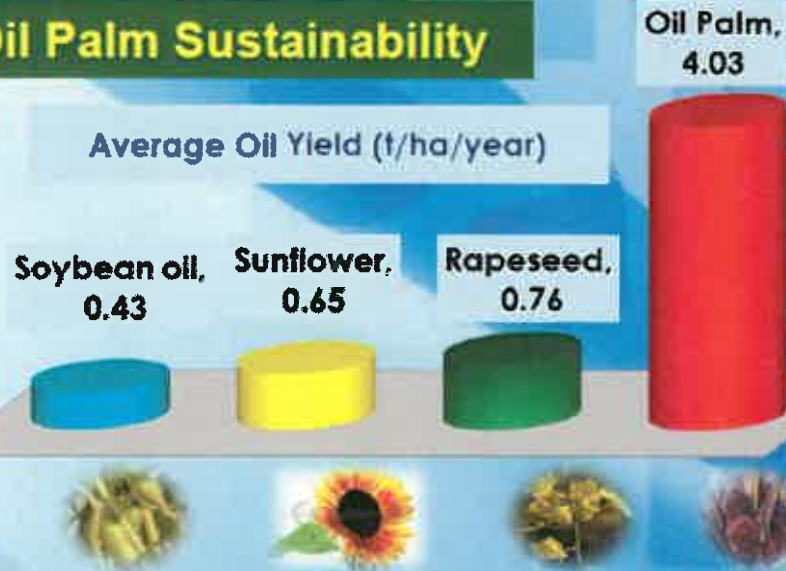


# Oil Palm is the Most Productive Oil-bearing Crop in the World



## Oil Palm Sustainability

Average Oil Yield (t/ha/year)

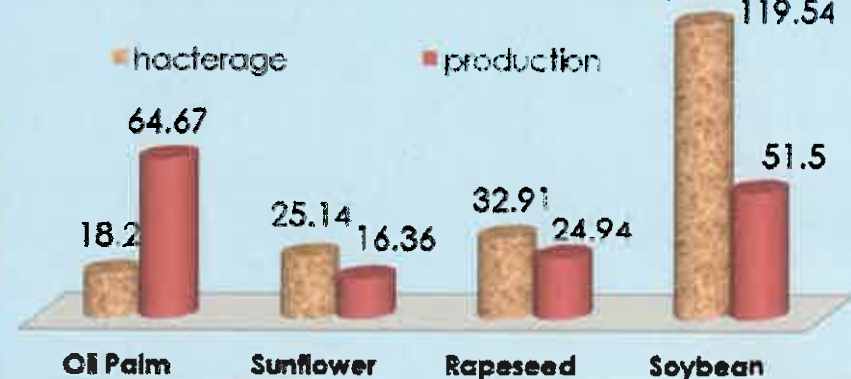


Oil	1 hectare produces X amount oil	1 tonne oil needs Y ha land
CPO	4.0	0.25
SBO	0.4	2.50
SFO	0.6	1.67
RSO	0.8	1.25

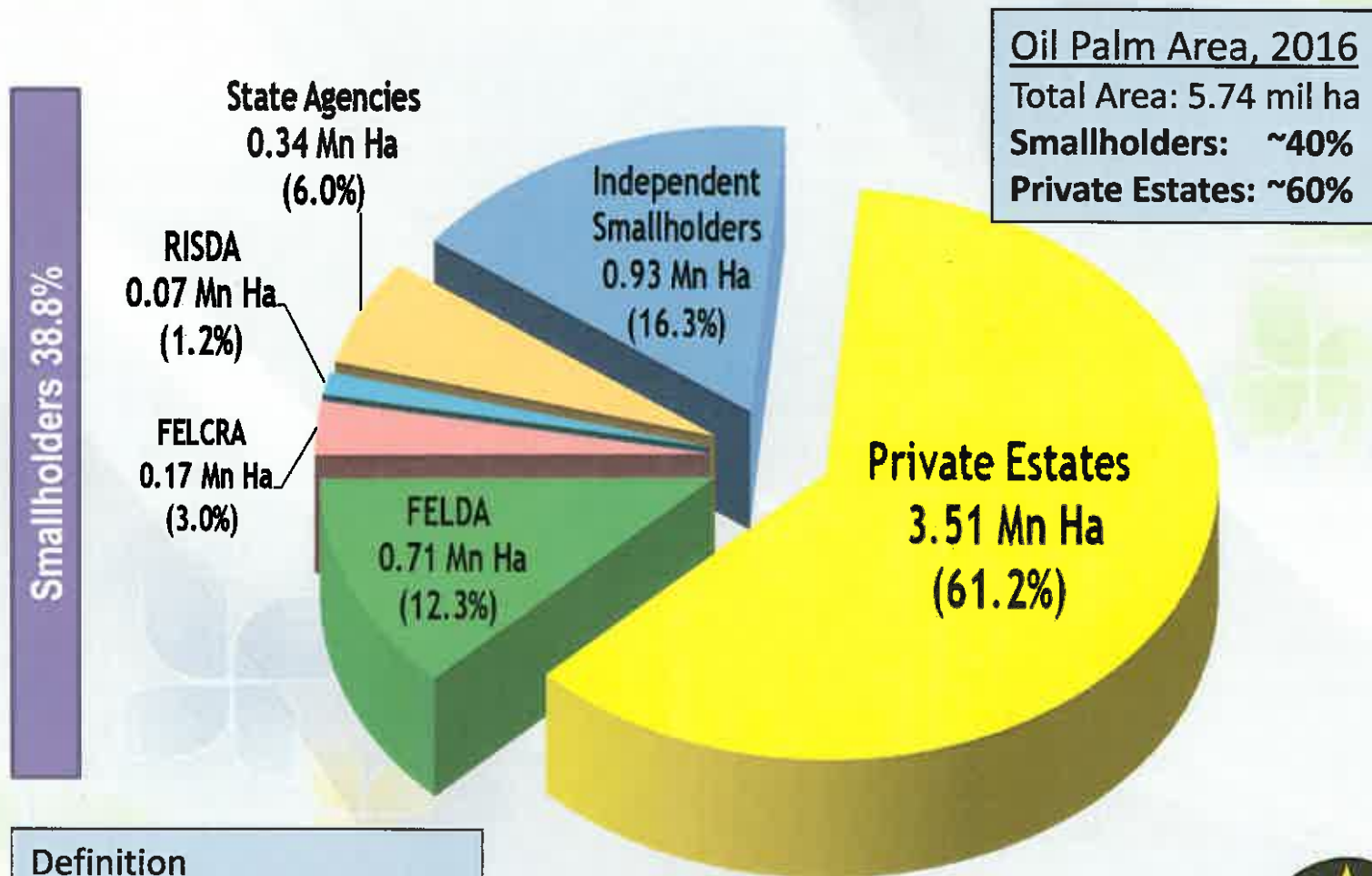
18.2 mil ha of land produces 64.67 mil tonnes of palm oil\*  
 \* Including palm kernel oil

119.54 mil ha of land produces 51.5 mil tonnes of soybean oil

Harvested Area (mil ha) vs. Production (mil ton), 2016



# Malaysian Oil Palm Areas by Ownership

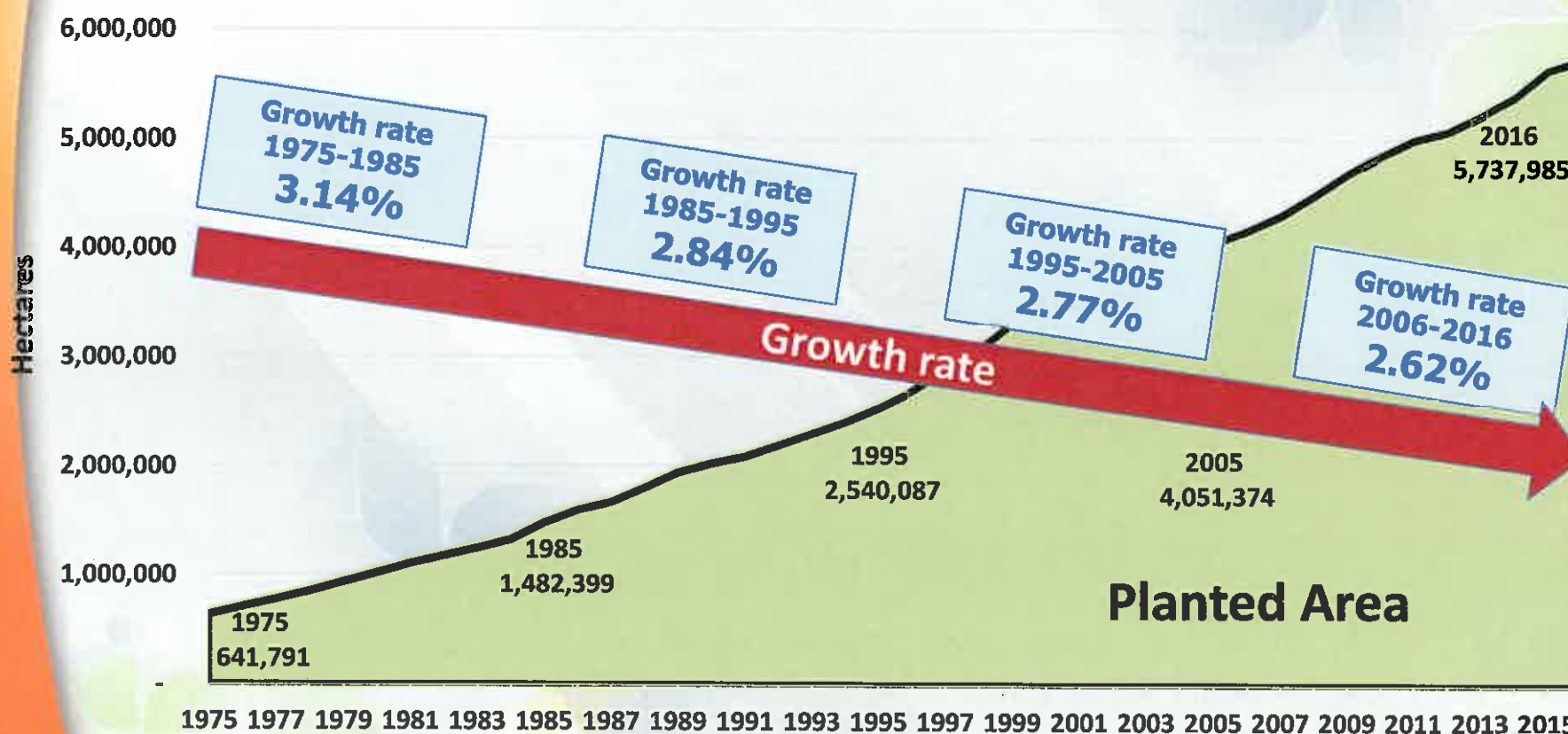


**Oil Palm Area, 2016**  
 Total Area: 5.74 mil ha  
 Smallholders: ~40%  
 Private Estates: ~60%

**Definition**  
 Smallholders <40.46ha (100ac)  
 Estates >40.46ha (100ac)



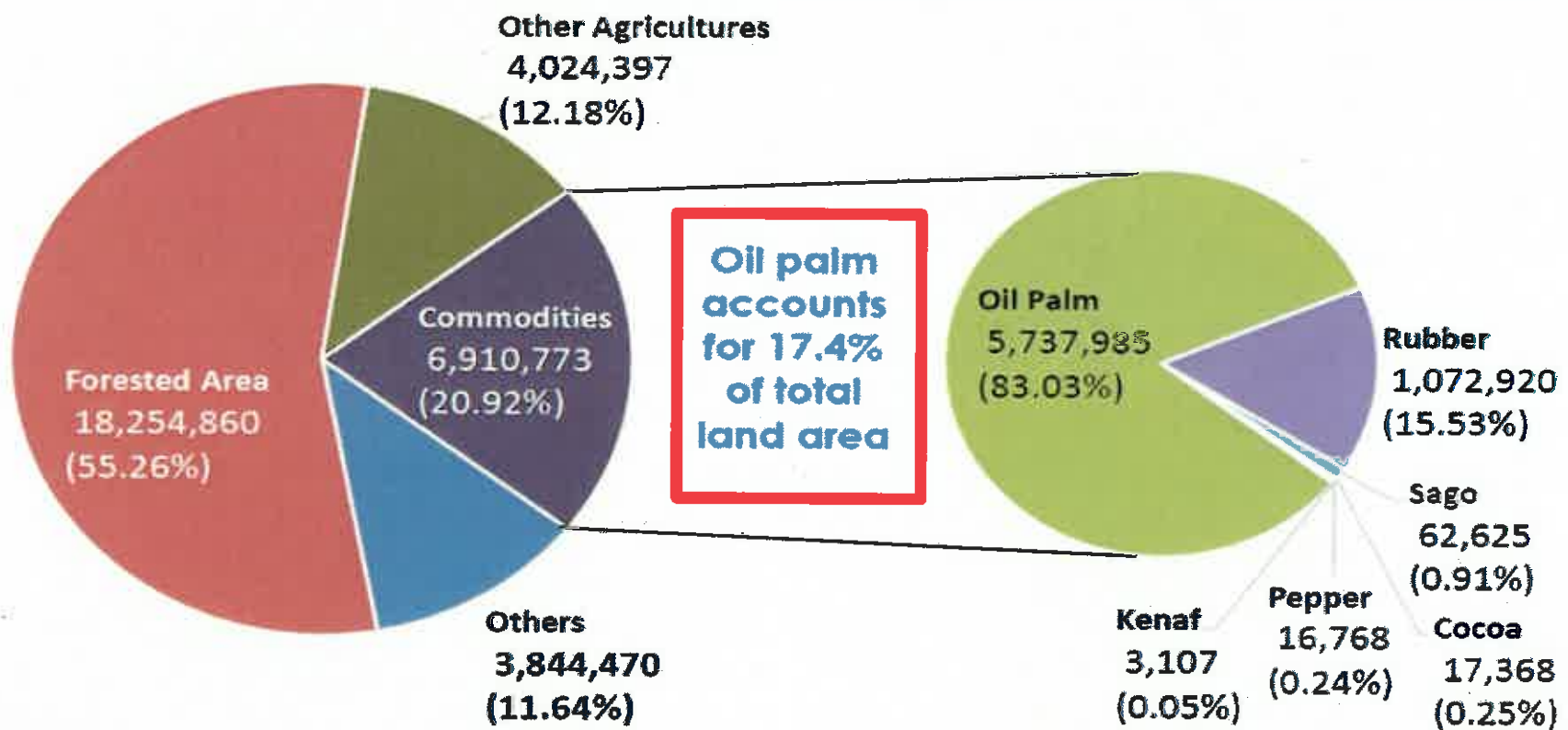
Growth rate of oil palm planted area in Malaysia gradually declining





# Malaysia: Oil Palm Areas

1992: Rio Summit, Malaysia pledged to maintain at least 50% forest cover  
 2016: Forest cover at 55.26%. Oil palm area at 5.74 million ha



**Oil palm accounts for 17.4% of total land area**

# Overview of Forest Resources in Malaysia

Pledge: Malaysia is committed to manage its forest resources sustainably in the overall context of sustainable development



Malaysia: Areas under forest, 2015 (million ha)

Permanent reserved forest	State land forest	Totally protected areas	Total forested areas
14.55	1.86	1.86	18.27

**LEGEND**

- - - Country Boundary
- Major Road
- River
- Major City
- Other City
- Sea Port
- Country Capital
- Airport





# Importance of Oil Palm

- ❧ Oil palm is a perennial tree crop with economic life of 25 years i.e. replanted after 25 years, not every year
- ❧ Cultivated on legitimate agricultural land; land previously occupied by other tree crops (rubber, cocoa, coconut)
- ❧ Reduce poverty
- ❧ Narrow economic gap between urban and rural
- ❧ Develops an inclusive economy



# Sustainability in business

- Sustainability
  - People – reduce poverty, protection from exploitation, improve quality of life
  - Planet – protect the environment, reduce negative human impacts
  - Profit – continuity and progress of business
- Recent trend in business
- Required in agribusiness
- Oil palm is an agriculture crop

# Malaysian Oil Palm industry

- Supports Rio Summit, 1992
- Pledged for sustainable development
  - Social, environment and economic responsibility
- Profit is balanced with protection of environment and welfare of the people





🔥 Total smallholders ~ 650,000

🔥 Two categories

## 1) Organized smallholders

- Smallholders under government agencies such as FELDA, FELCRA, RISDA, SALCRA, SLDB
- Grouped in land development schemes
- Total smallholders: 395,293 (Dec 2016)
- Total area: 1,312,506 ha (Dec 2016)

## 2) Independent smallholders

- Smallholders not under government schemes i.e. on their own
- Total smallholders: 245,022 (Sept 2017)
- Total area: 968,558 hectares (Sept 2017)
- MPOB grouped these smallholders into Sustainable Palm Oil Cluster (SPOC)

### Definition

Smallholders <40.46ha (100ac)

Estates >40.46ha (100ac)

### Note:

FELDA = Federal Land Development Authority

FELCRA = Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority

RISDA = Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority

SALCRA = Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority

SLDB = Sabah Land Development Board

MPOB = Malaysian Palm Oil Board



# Malaysian Sustainable Practices Pre-certification Requirements

Malaysian Oil Palm Industry is a Highly Regulated Industry

>60

Laws &  
Regulations

## Examples

### Land Matters

- National Land Code 1965
- Land Acquisition Act 1960

### Environmental Matters

- Environmental Land Conservation Act 1960 (revised 1989)
- Quality Act 1974 (Environmental Quality) (Prescribed Premises) (Crude Palm Oil) Regulation 1977
- Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulation 1978
- Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 1987

### Labour and Employees Matters

- Labour Law
- Workers' Minimum Standard of Housing & Amenities Act 1990
- Occupational Safety & Health Act 1977
- Factories & Machinery (Noise Exposure) Regulations 1989
- Passport Act 1966
- Education Act 1996

### Pesticide Use

- Pesticides Act 1974 (Pesticides Registration) Rules 1988
- Pesticides (Licensing for sale & storage) Rules 1988
- Pesticides (Labeling) Regulations 1984

### Wildlife Matters

- Wildlife Conservation Act 2008 [Act 716]

### Biodiversity

- National Biodiversity Policy 2011-2020; 2016-2025





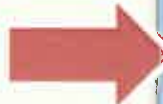
# Malaysian Sustainable Practices Pre-certification Requirements

# 25

## Licence Categories



- 1. Oil Palm Seed Producer (21)
- 2. Plants from Oil Palm Tissues Producer (6)
- 3. Nursery (913)
- 4. Estate (4,999)
- 5. Small Holding (221,903)



- 6. Palm Fatty Acids Dealer (26)
- 7. Oil Palm Fruit Dealer (2,992)
- 8. Palm Kernel Dealer (43)
- 9. Palm Oil Dealer (1,678)
- 10. Mixed Palm Oil Dealer (504)
- 11. Palm Oleochemicals Dealer (50)
- 12. Oil Palm Seeds and Seedlings Dealer (15)
- 13. Plants from Oil Palm Tissue Dealer (1)



- 14. Commencement of Construction of Oil Palm Mill (13)
- 15. Oil Palm Mill (456)
- 16. Palm Kernel Crushing Factory (64)
- 17. Palm Oleochemicals Plants (53)
- 18. Refinery (63)



- 19. Transporter (446)



## MPOB Licenses the Malaysian Oil Palm Industry, Since 1977

MPOB Act 582 & its Subsidiaries  
– licenses all critical activities of the Malaysian Palm Oil Sector and enforces its orderly conduct



- 24. Oil Palm Products Exporter (102)
- 25. Oil Palm Products Importer (129)



- 22. Laboratory (30)
- 23. Surveying of Oil Palm Products (57)



- 20. Commencement of Construction of Bulking Facilities (3)
- 21. Bulking Facilities (42)



# Malaysian Sustainable Practices Pre-certification Requirements

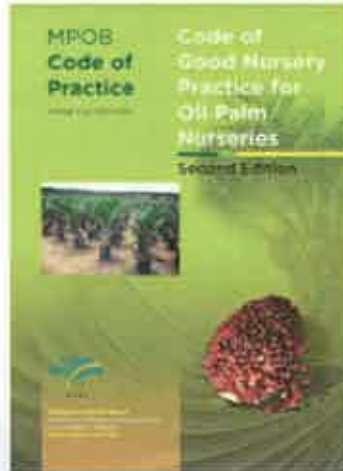
## Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)

- Use of high yielding planting materials
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Conservation of riparian (reserved) areas, slopes, swamps
- Zero-burning
- Accumulation of soil carbon during replanting
- Recycling of biomass
- Optimization of fertilizer inputs
- Soil conservation
- Use of leguminous cover crops
- Integrated pest management (IPM)
- Biological control

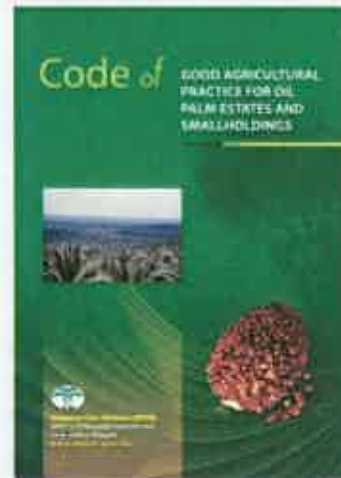


# Malaysian Sustainable Practices Pre-MSPO Certification

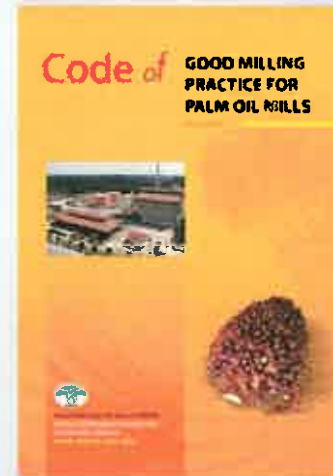
MPOB Codes of Practice



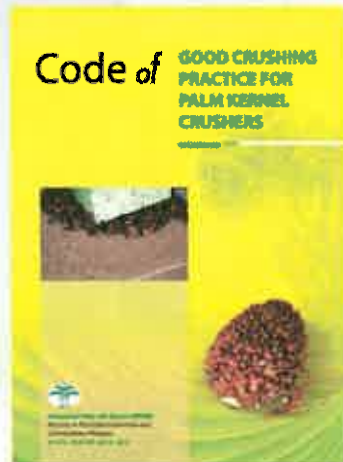
Code of Good Nursery Practice (CoPN)



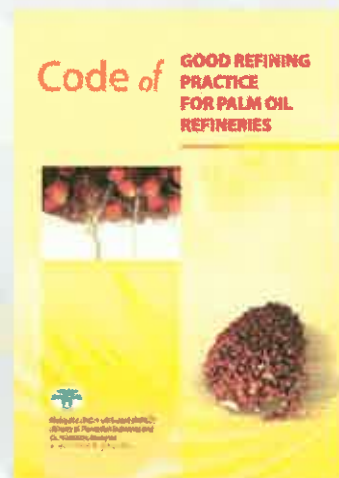
Code of Good Agricultural Practice (CoGAP)



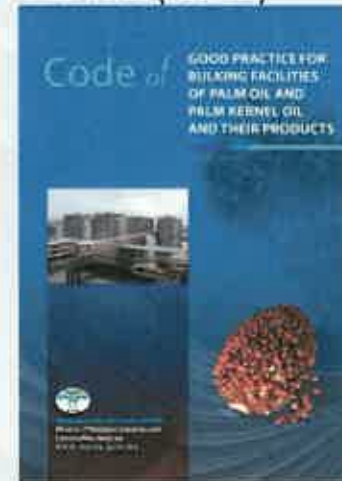
Code of Good Milling Practice (CoPM)



Code of Good Crushing Practice (CoPC)



Code of Good Refining Practice (CoPR)



Code of Good Bulking Practice (CoPB)

Emphasis is  
on quality  
and food  
safety





**MPOB**

**Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Oil Palm Estates and Smallholdings**



## **INTRODUCTION**

Objective of the Code of Good Agricultural Practice is to ensure that palm oil is produced sustainably and meet the requirements of food safety, quality, environment protection, biodiversity enhancement and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

## **SCOPE**

The Code stipulates the minimum requirements for the cultivation of oil palm to ensure production of quality oil from processed fresh fruit bunches (FFB) that is safe and suitable for utilization and/or consumption.

## **ADOPTION REQUIREMENTS**

The Code contains guidance for growers to follow in managing their oil palm cultivations. The guidance are elements assisting growers in implementing good agricultural practices and produce safe and high quality FFB. There are 14 elements to follow for the certification of Code of Good Agricultural Practice.

### **1. Traceability**

FFB should be traceable to the estate or smallholdings where it was produced.

### **2. Record Keeping and Internal Audit**

Estate and smallholdings shall keep up-to-date records, maintained and retained for at least 12 months. The records shall be accessible, audited and treated as confidential.

### **3. Planting Materials**

Plant only high quality, high yielding planting materials. Seedlings shall be sourced from suppliers certified with Malaysian Standard (MS157) or Certified Competency Nursery

### **4. Site History and Management**

Established record system on site and crop history. No new oil palm planting on land more than 300 meters above sea level and slope more than 25°. Avoid planting on marginal and problem soils. Growers have the legal right on cultivating the land.

### **5. Soil and Substrate Management**

Soil and topography maps are be used to assist land clearing, preparation and planting. Adopt techniques that minimize soil erosion and surface runoff.

### **6. Inorganic and Organic Fertilizer Management**

Fertilizer applications shall be based on site yield potential, productivity, crop requirement and soil nutrient level to maximize fertilizer efficiency and minimize nutrient loss. Organic fertilizer should be integrated with inorganic fertilizer.

### **7. Irrigation and Fertigation**

Apply water management plan to optimize water and nutrient use and reduce wastage.

### **8. Crop Protection**

Reduce chemical use. Apply integrated pest management technique. Follow strictly the Pesticides Act 1974 (Act 149) and Regulation and Food Act 1983 (Act 281) and Regulation..

### **9. Harvesting**

FFB should be harvested according to industry ripeness standards or MPOB Grading Manual. Maintain harvesting at 10-14 days interval. FFB and loose fruits to be sent to the mill within 24h.

### **10. Post-harvest Handling**

FFB and loose fruits shall be handled from the field to the mill with minimal damage, delay and contamination.

### **11. By-products, Waste and Pollution Management**

All by-products, waste and sources of pollution shall be identified to avoid or reduce waste and pollution.

### **12. Worker Health, Safety and Welfare**

Establish action plan to promote safe and good working conditions. Provide training to workers who operate dangerous and sophisticated equipment. All employment conditions shall comply with relevant regulations.

### **13. Environmental Issues**

Growers shall conform to the Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Act 127) and Regulations, which cover the concerns of air, water, soil and other environmental issues.

### **14. Records of Complaints**

Records of complaints on all produce not in compliance with the requirements, and their remedial actions shall be made available upon request.

## **LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

All activities and produce shall comply with the requirements of legislations currently in force in Malaysia

# Malaysian oil palm industry

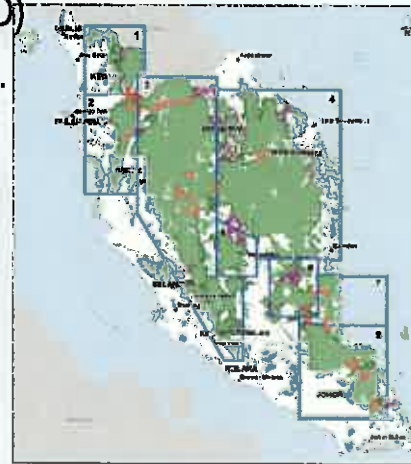
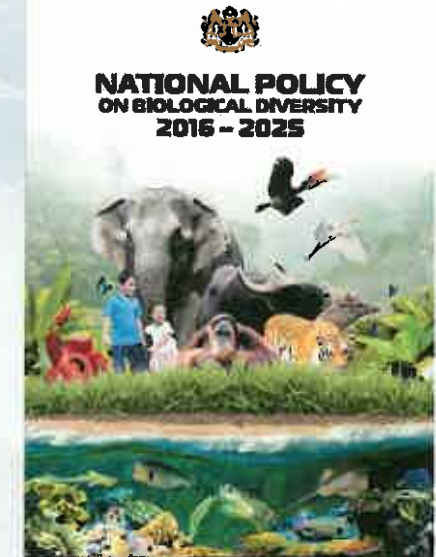
- Self regulation
- Conforms to all contemporary regulations & legal requirements
  - such as Environmental Quality Act; Education Act 1996; Passport Act 1966 etc.
- International sustainability certification systems
- Catalysed the industry to take up sustainability certification



# Wildlife and Biodiversity

## NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

- Policy on biodiversity management over the 10 years 2011-2020; revision 2016 – 2025.
- Continued conservation, sustainable utilisation and sharing of benefits from biodiversity in a fair and equitable manner.
- Clear targets and actions and timelines for implementation and calls for active participation by all stakeholders.
- Malaysia's obligations to the United Nations (UN):
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
  - Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).





# Sustainability Requirements of MSPO



# MSPO Certification Scheme



**MPOCC**  
MALAYSIAN PALM OIL CERTIFICATION COUNCIL  
[www.mpocc.org.my](http://www.mpocc.org.my)

- A dedicated agency handling the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO)
- Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC) is an independent non-profit organisation
- Established in December 2014
- Started operation in October 2015
- Its function is to develop and operate MSPO Certification Scheme.

# Malaysian Sustainable palm Oil (MSPO)

- Industry-initiated system
- Includes sustainability system for smallholders
- In line with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of eradicating poverty
- A pragmatic and inclusive sustainability standard and certification, applicable for all sectors in the supply chain including smallholders
- A national sustainability standard for oil palm that complies with Malaysian laws and ratified international agreements & conventions
- Review at regular intervals (5 years)





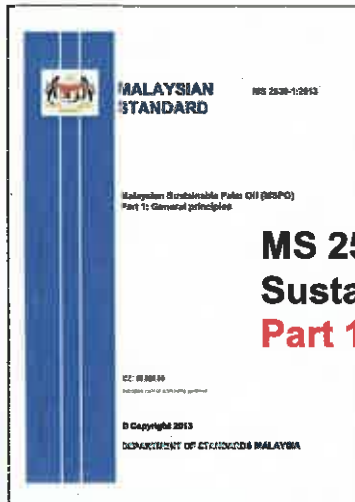
# Objectives of MSPO

To protect the environment and enhance the livelihood of the population

To ensure sustainable practices by the oil palm industry

To ensure smallholders rights are protected

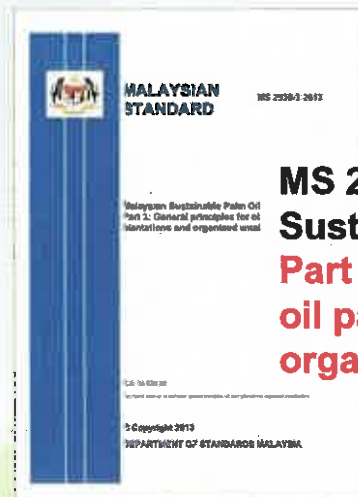




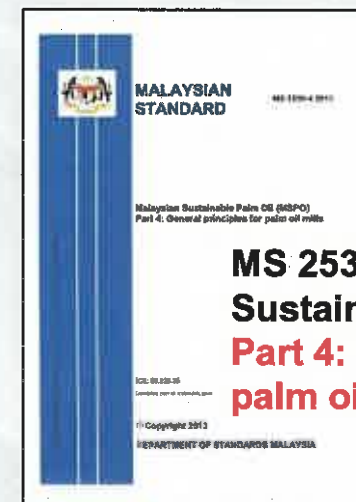
## MS 2530-1:2013 – Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Part 1: General principle



## 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 for palm oil mills

# 7 Principles of MSPO

1. Management commitment and responsibilities

2. Transparency

3. Legal requirements

4. Social responsibility, health, safety and employment conditions

5. Environment, natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem

6. Best practices

7. Development of new planting

# Role of Management

- 🔥 Commitment to implement MSPO
- 🔥 Transparent
  - 🌿 Communication
  - 🌿 Consultation
- 🔥 Standard Operating Procedures
  - 🌿 Guidelines for operations at premises
- Comply with local, state, national laws and regulations
- Economic and financial viability



# Social Equality

- Major role in poverty eradication
- Provides employment
- Creates land development schemes,
  - which provide the poor population with land to grow economic crops; Improve rural livelihood
- Wellbeing of native communities







- Many laws and regulations to protect the environment
- Enhancement of ecosystem
- Prevents degradation of natural resources, such as
  - Land
  - Water
- Sustain population of endemic species
- Prevent loss of biodiversity & ecological functions
- Mitigate climate change



# Economic Progress

- Like any business, profit is also important, otherwise would not be sustainable
- Must have good business plan
- Transfer of information, skill and knowledge
- Mechanization and technology
- Efficient agricultural practices for high yield
- Avoid areas not economic to oil palm





# UN Global Compact Sustainable Food & Agriculture Business Principles



Principles	Requirements	MSPO
✓ Principle 1	For food security, health and nutrition	Principle 6 Clause 4.6
✓ Principle 2	Be environmentally responsible	Principles 5, 7 Clause 4.5, 4.7
✓ Principle 3	Ensure economic viability and shared value	Principle 6 Clause 4.6
✓ Principle 4	Respect human rights, create decent work and help communities to thrive	Principle 4 Clause 4.4
✓ Principle 5	Encourage good governance and accountability	Principles 2, 3, 6 Clause 4.2, 4.3, 4.6
✓ Principle 6	Promote access and transfer of knowledge, skills and technology	Principles 1, 4, 6 Clause 4.1, 4.4, 4.6





## Subscribing to MSPO means committed to:

- 🔥 Efficient use of resources
- 🔥 Conserve, protect and enhance natural ecosystems
- 🔥 **Protect and improve livelihoods and social well-being**
- 🔥 Enhance resilience of the people, communities and ecosystems
- 🔥 Good governance of both natural and human systems





Malaysian Standard MS2530:2013

Application form for MSPO certification

Certification procedure

Requirements for certification bodies

Accreditation of Certification Bodies

Risk management

Procedure for handling of complaints

Guidelines for auditing

Issuance of logo usage licenses

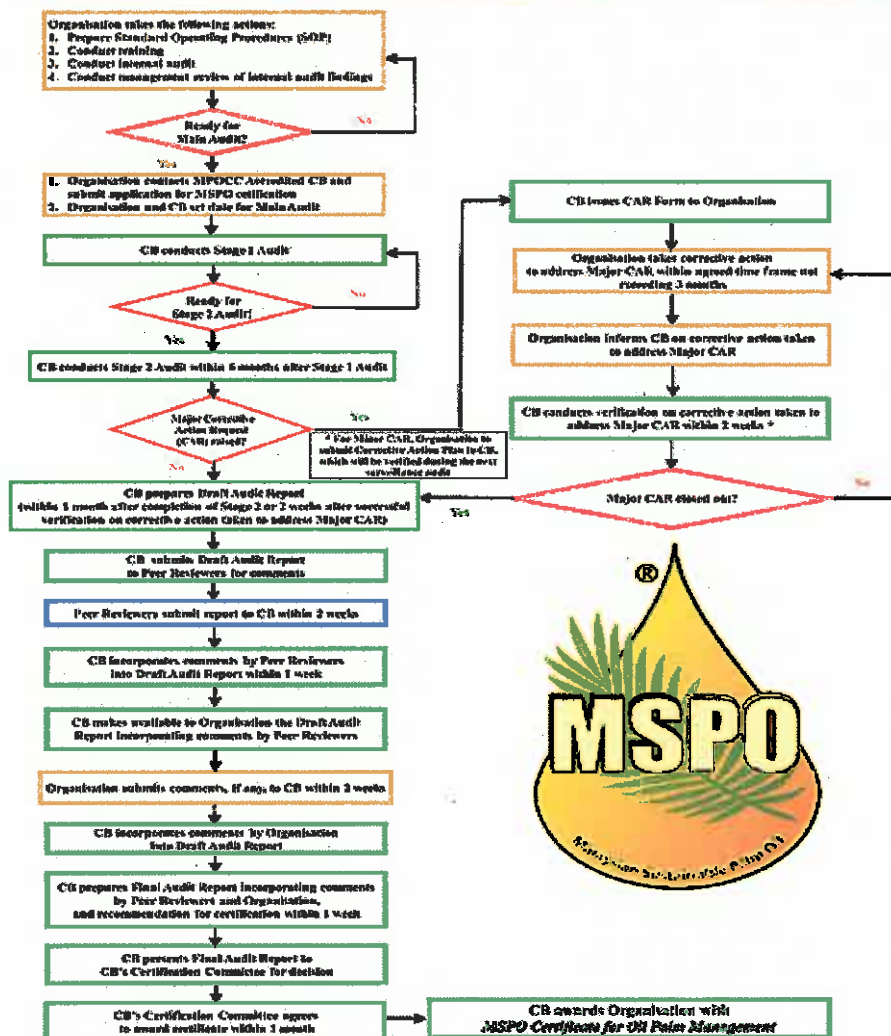
Palm oil supply chain traceability requirements

Requirements for palm-based products to fulfill EU-RED



# MSPO Certification Procedure & Process

## MALAYSIAN SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL (MSPO) CERTIFICATION SCHEME OIL PALM MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION PROCESS



**Certification procedure based on ISO 17021**  
(Validity:  
MSPO – 5 years  
ISO 17021 – 3 years)

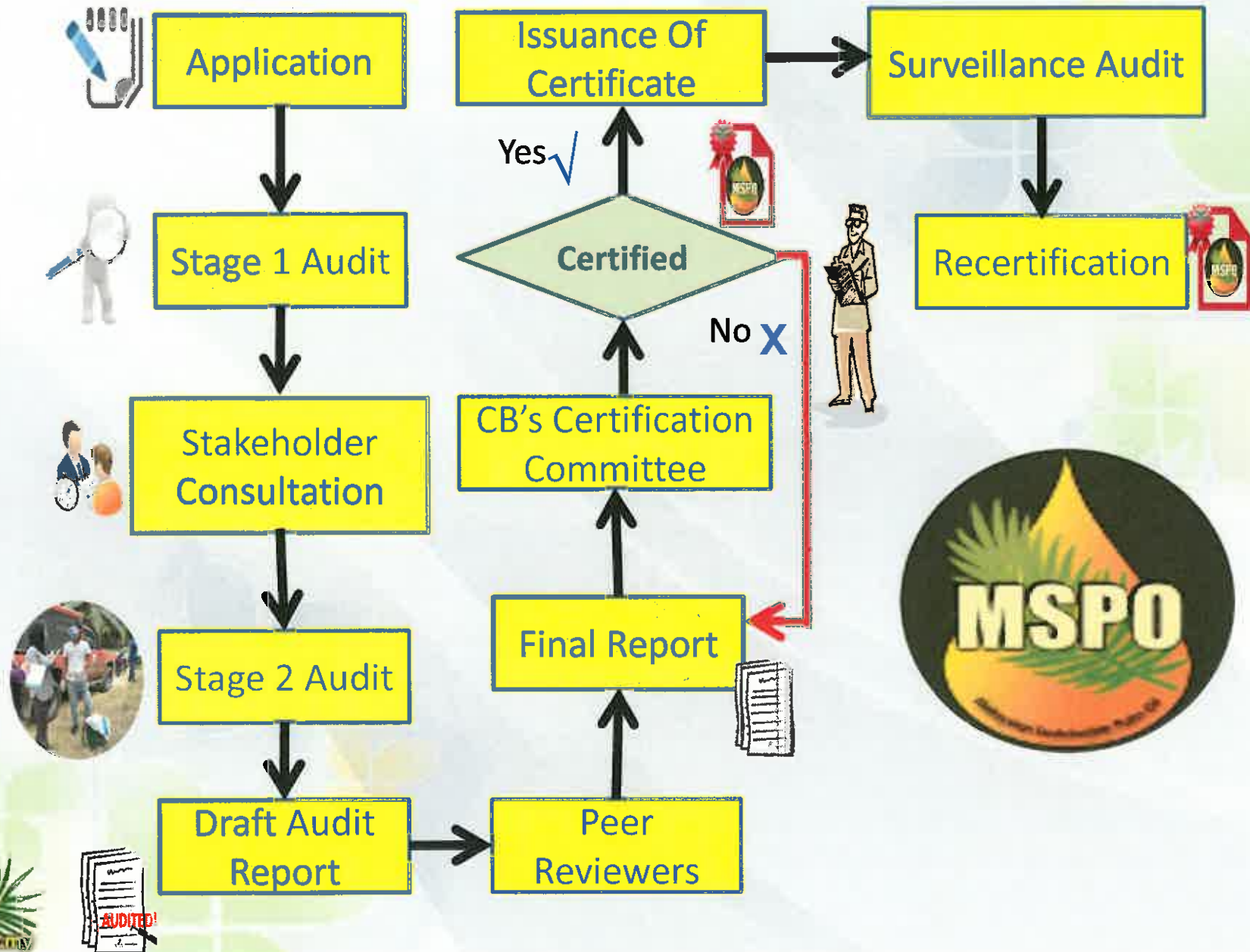


Note 1: Certificate issued is valid for 5 years, with annual surveillance audits  
Note 2: CB makes available a public summary of the Final Audit Report  
Note 3: To use the Certification Logo, the certified organization applies to MPOCC for Logo Usage License and sign a Logo Usage License Agreement with MPOCC

Legend:  Action by Organization  Action by CB  Action by Peer Reviewer



# MSPO Certification Procedure & Process





- Malaysian oil palm industry has always been adhering to sustainability requirements
- Continuous improvements through structured sustainability practices
- Implementation of 3P sustainability principles of People, Planet, Profit

## Timeline

**M**alaysian  
**S**ustainable  
**P**alm  
**O**il



**Pre-1980s**

~ Quality Certification,  
Laws, regulations

**2004**

RSPO – business standard

~ Voluntary implementation

**2007**

~ MPOB Codes of Practice – quality, food safety & sustainability

**2013**

Developed MSPO – Malaysian Standard, MS2530:2013

**2015**

~ **Voluntary** implementation of MSPO

**2018-19**

~ **Mandatory** implementation of MSPO

### MSPO mandatory implementation deadlines

- Dec 2018: Companies with RSPO/ ISCC certification
- Jun 2019: Companies without RSPO/ ISCC certification
- Dec 2019: Smallholders



# MSPO certification for Smallholders

Focus: smallholdings  
sustainability certification

- ✧ Provide technical assistance
- ✧ Provide financial assistance
- ✧ Provide training
- ✧ Provide storage facility
- ✧ Provide personal protective equipment



## MSPO Current Status, Sept 2017

- Under voluntary implementation certified areas:
  - Estates: 260,728.39ha
  - Mills: 24 mills, capacity 1,597mt/hr
  - Smallholders
    - Organized smallholders – 2 schemes
    - Independent smallholders – 20 SPOC
- Mandatory implementation
  - Estates 500,000ha (2017); 1million ha (2018)
  - Mills: 30 mills (2017); 100 mills (2018); 3 million tonnes crude palm oil (CPO); 800,000 tonnes palm kernel (PK)
  - Smallholders
    - Organized smallholders – 3 schemes (2017); 23 schemes (2018)
    - Independent smallholders – 40 SPOC (2017), 100 SPOC(2018)



# MSPO - GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

MSPO is the Malaysian Government Initiatives to execute its responsibility in:

- Protecting the environment;
- Protecting livelihood of smallholders;
- While sustainably manage the oil palm plantation

Government provides financial assistances for MSPO certification/ audit field.

- 100% assistance: Smallholders, <40.46 hectare planted area
- 70% assistance: Small estates, 40.46 - 1,000 hectare planted area
- 30% assistance: large estates, >1,000 hectare planted area

Reducing possibilities of transferring extra cost to consumers/ end users

# Engagement with NGO

## Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Collaboration to Promote Oil Palm Sustainability and MSPO with:

Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)



Solidaridad Network Asia Limited

**Solidaridad**

Tropical Rainforest Conservation & Research Centre (TRCRC)



# Summary

## 🔥 Malaysian oil palm industry

- 60% large companies, 40% smallholders
- Highly regulated by laws and regulations
- Under constant, intense scrutiny

## 🔥 MSPO

- Complying to 3P sustainability pillars of People, Planet, Profit
- Fulfills the demand for sustainable palm oil
- Concern the welfare of poor & indigenous people
- Sustainability labelling: “Certified Sustainable Palm Oil”
- Progressive mandatory implementation, Dec 2019
- Backed by world renowned oil palm research centres



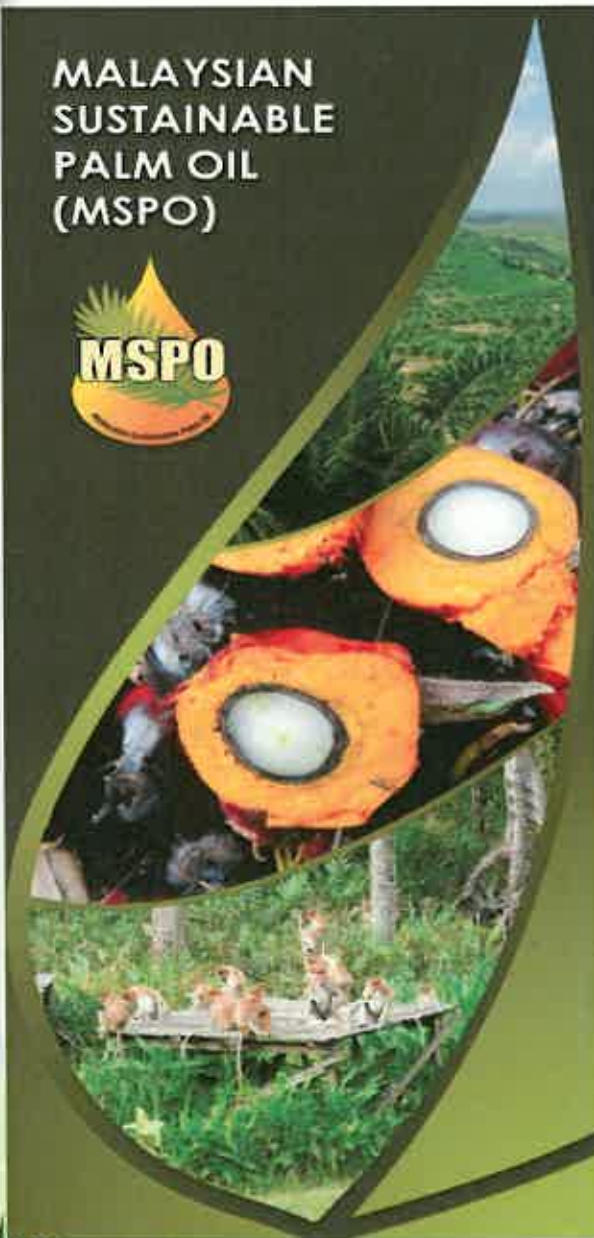


## Conclusion

- 🔥 Sustainability practices even before certification schemes were implemented
- 🔥 Committed to requirements of importing countries
- 🔥 Highly regulated industry
- 🔥 Undergoing rapid transformation into ecological agriculture
- 🔥 Specific standard for smallholders
- 🔥 Important role of smallholders
- 🔥 Incorporates UN SDG on poverty eradication
- 🔥 Inclusiveness: sharing of wealth



MALAYSIAN  
SUSTAINABLE  
PALM OIL  
(MSPO)



# Thank You

[kushairi@mpob.gov.my](mailto:kushairi@mpob.gov.my)

Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)  
No. 6, Persiaran Institusi,  
Bandar Baru Bangi,  
43000 Kajang, Selangor  
MALAYSIA



東京オリンピック・パラリンピック競技大会組織委員会

持続可能な調達ワーキンググループ

RSPO

RSPO アウトリーチ・エンゲージメントグループ



RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



# 2004

RSPOは、人と地球と繁栄のために、持続可能なパーム油の生産と使用を促進することを目的として2004年に設立されました

## 設立メンバー

国際環境NGO

マレーシア業界団体

日用品メーカー

製油企業

スイス小売り企業



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



## 8 原則

- 1 透明性への誓約
- 2 適用される法令と規則の遵守
- 3 長期的な経済的及び財政的存続可能性への誓約
- 4 生産者と搾油工場による適切な最善の慣行の活用
- 5 環境に関する責任と自然資源及び生物多様性の保全
- 6 従業員及び生産者や搾油工場によって影響を受ける個人とコミュニティに関する責任ある配慮
- 7 新規作付けの責任ある開発
- 8 主要な業務分野における継続的な改善への誓約



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

会員区分	会員業種	年会費 (ユーロ)
正会員	アブラヤシ生産者	
	1. アブラヤシ生産者 - マレーシア	2000
	2. アブラヤシ生産者 - インドネシア	2000
	3. アブラヤシ生産者 - その他地域	2000
	4. アブラヤシ生産者 - 小規模自作農グループ責任者	
	• >1999 ヘクタール	2000
	• 1000 - 1999 ヘクタール	1000
• <1,000 ヘクタール	250	
賛助会員	5. アブラヤシ生産者 - 小農(500 ヘクタール未満)	500
	パーム油加工業者/トレーダー	2000
	消費税製造業者	2000
	小売業者	2000
	銀行・投資家	2000
	環境/自然保護団体(非政府組織)	2000
社会/開発団体(非政府組織)	2000	
賛助会員	賛助会員	250
サプライチェーン準会員	サプライチェーン準会員	100
名誉会員	名誉会員	生涯無料



**RSPO**

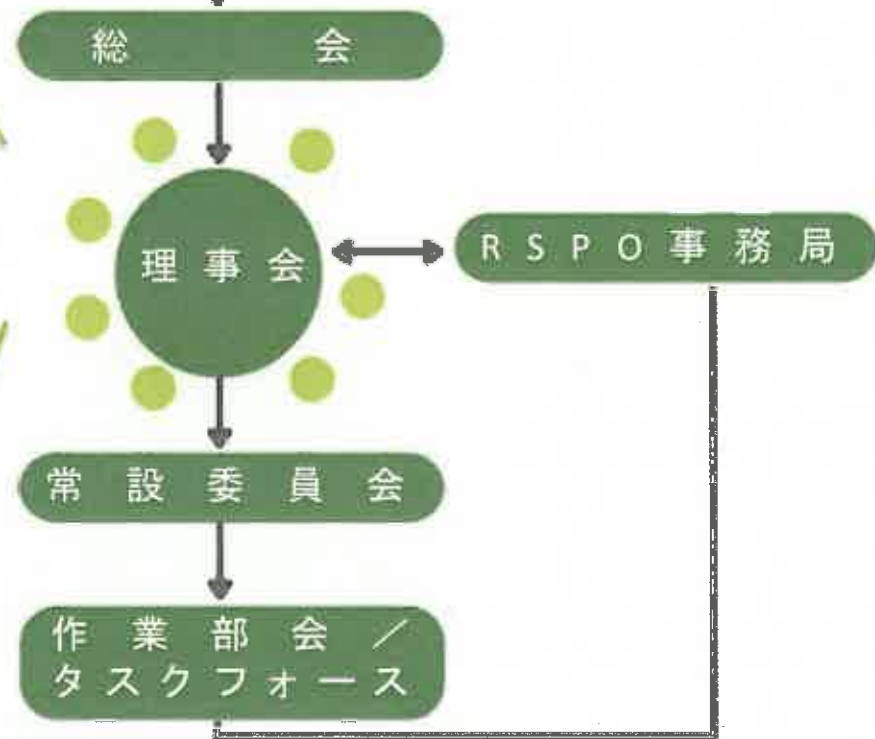
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



# RSPO の運営方法

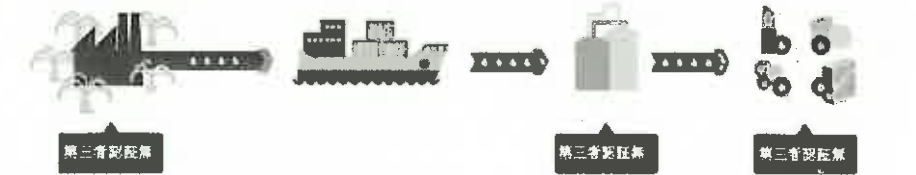
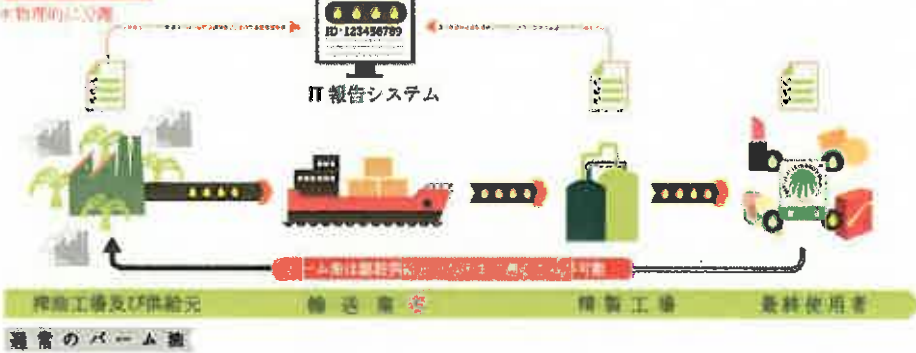


セクター	定数	注
アブラヤシ生産者	4	1 マレーシア代表 1 インドネシア代表 1 小規模自作農グループセクター代表 1 世界のその他の地域代表
パーム油加工業者	2	
消費財製造業者	2	
小売業者	2	
銀行／投資家	2	
環境NGOs	2	
社会／開発NGOs	2	



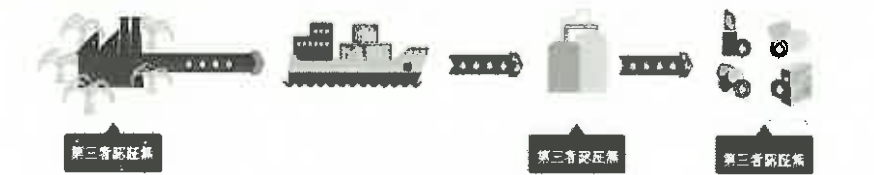
同一性保証型サプライチェーンモデル

RSPO 認証

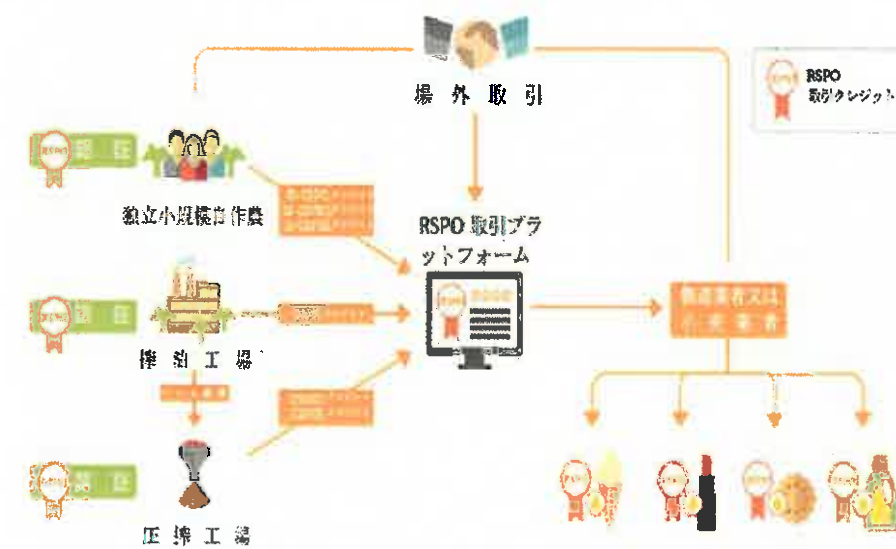


分離型サプライチェーンモデル

RSPO 委託



利益共有型サプライチェーンモデル



RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

# 小規模自作農 インパクト



117,620

独立小規模自作農



320,121

小規模自作農認証面積 (ha)



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



# 小規模自作農 戦略

RSPO Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

## 小規模自作農の地位向上ロードマップ

小規模自作農家は世界のパーム油の4割を生産していますが、生産性の低さに苦しみ続けています。これが、小規模自作農家が持続可能なパーム油のサプライチェーンに参加することで、彼らの生計を改善できることをRSPOが目指す理由です。以下は、これを達成するためのRSPOの計画です。

**目的1**  
小規模自作農の生計改善



**目的2**  
RSPOシステム内の小規模自作農の増加

### 目的3

支援の強化によりRSPOに加わった小規模自作農のビジネス例

### 指導原則



小規模自作農の生計を認証より優先



認証プロセスを小規模自作農向けに仕立てつつ中核の持続可能性要求事項は守る



小規模自作農へのサポート提供はRSPOシステムと市場を通じて評価



世界文脈・地域文脈が大事であり、小規模自作農の参加用アプローチ基盤を提供



RSPOが認めた中小規模自作農支援モデルは、農家の自足自給を改善し、拡張可能で、サプライチェーンにそってインセンティブが渡っていく



小規模自作農の参加を支援するRSPOメンバーの良い影響を際立たせ強化

### 戦略の実施



RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

# RSPO NEXT

## 適用

- 広範囲なコミットメントを団体に要求
- 組織的な経営ユニットの要求事項
- 順守状況の実地監査
- 参加の関 – NEXTへの参画が認められる以前に少なくとも60%はP&C認証取得必須
- NEXTへの最初の一步 – 経営ユニットの最低 30% レビュー必須

## 相応の努力

- RSPO NEXTを主張する前に、サプライチェーンメンバーに物理的及び／又は小規模自作農クレジットへの移行計画という「相応の努力」を要求
- 実施はクレジットシステムのみ
- 採用は製造業者／小売業者と生産者との直接取引による



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

## 原則 1 透明性への誓約

- 1.1 生産者と搾油工場は、RSPO基準に関連する環境的、社会的及び法的争点について適切な情報を提供する
- 1.2 管理文書は一般に開示される
- 1.3 生産者と搾油工場は倫理的な行動を誓約する

## 原則2 適用される法令と規則の遵守

- 2.1 地域と国の適用されるすべての法律と規制、及び適用されるすべての批准済み国際法と規制を遵守する
- 2.2 土地利用権は明示され、地域住民から法的に異議を申し立てられていない
- 2.3 FPIC無しに、アブラヤシのための土地利用によって他の土地利用者の法的、慣習的又は使用の権利が損ねられない

## 原則 3 長期的な経済的及び財政的存続可能性への誓約

- 3.1 長期的な経済的及び財政的存続可能性の達成を目的とした実施中の経営計画

## 原則 4 生産者と搾油工場による適切な最善の慣行の活用

- 4.1 適切に文書化され、一貫して実施及び監視される作業手順
- 4.2 最適かつ継続的な収量を確保する水準に土壌の肥沃度を維持する慣行
- 4.3 土壌の侵食や劣化が最小限に抑えられ、制御する慣行
- 4.4 地表水及び地下水の質及び入手可能性を維持する慣行
- 4.5 総合的病害虫管理(IPM)
- 4.6 健康又は環境を危険にさらさない方法での農薬使用
- 4.7 業務上の健康と安全に関する計画の文書化、実効的伝達、及び実施
- 4.8 すべてのスタッフ、労働者、小規模自作農、請負業者への適切な研修



RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



## 原則 5 環境に関する責任と自然資源及び生物多様性の保全

- 5.1 環境に影響を及ぼす側面の特定と、悪影響を緩和し、好影響を促進するような計画の作成、実施、監視
- 5.2 希少種、絶滅危機種及び絶滅危惧種並びに高い保護価値の特定と、これらを維持・増強する操業
- 5.3 環境的及び社会的に責任ある方法による廃棄物の削減、リサイクル、再利用、処分
- 5.4 化石燃料及び再生可能エネルギーの最適化された利用効率
- 5.5 地拵えや植え替えのための火の使用の回避
- 5.6 温室効果ガスを含む汚染と排出の削減計画の策定、実施、監視

## 原則 6 従業員、個人、コミュニティへの責任ある配慮

- 6.1 社会に影響を及ぼす側面の特定と、悪影響を緩和し、好影響を促進する計画の策定、実施、監視
- 6.2 生産者、地域コミュニティその他当事者間の開かれた透明性ある情報交換や協議
- 6.3 相互に合意し文書化された異議苦情処理システム
- 6.4 法的、慣習的又は使用の権利の喪失に対する文書化されたシステムを通じた補償交渉
- 6.5 契約労働者を含め、従業員に対する最低基準を満たす適正な生活賃金や条件
- 6.6 結社及び団体交渉の自由
- 6.7 児童の雇用又は搾取を行わない
- 6.8 あらゆる差別の禁止
- 6.9 職場におけるハラスメント又は嫌がらせゼロと、生殖権利の保護
- 6.10 小規模自作農やその他の地元企業への、公平かつ透明性ある対応
- 6.11 地域の持続可能な発展への貢献
- 6.12 形態を問わず強制労働又は人身売買ゼロ
- 6.13 人権尊重



RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

## 原則 7 新規作付けの責任ある開発

- 7.1 総合的かつ参加型の第三者社会環境影響評価の実施
- 7.2 新規作付け設立場所計画における土壌調査や地形情報の利用
- 7.3 2005年11月以降原生林又は高い保護価値(HCV)を含む地域の置き換えゼロ
- 7.4 急勾配の地形及び泥炭地などの耕作限界の脆弱な土壌での作付け回避
- 7.5 法的、慣習的又は使用の権利が存在する地域住民の土地でのFPIC無しの新たな作付け無し
- 7.6 FPICに基づいた法的、慣習的又は使用の権利が存在する土地取得の補償
- 7.7 新規作付け地拵えのための火の使用の回避
- 7.8 温室効果ガスの総排出量を最小限度に留める新規農園開発計画

## 原則 8 主要な業務分野における継続的な改善への誓約

- 8.1 定期的な業務監視と見直し、行動計画の策定と実施



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

# サプライチェーン認証

## 認証

- 有効期間5年 毎年査察監査
- 認定された認証機関による認証
- RSPOは認定機関を評価 認証機関の評価は
- 年間500トン以下の使用者はグループ認証可能

## 監査

- 認証機関による往査 従業員への聞き取り有
- 年間使用料1000kg以下の微量使用者はリモート監査可能
- マーケットコミュニケーションも調査対象
- 監査報告書はRSPOウェブサイトで一般公開



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



# マーケットコミュニケーション

## 一般的企業広報

- RSPO会員属性とRSPOの目的や原則への支持を伝えるもの
- RSPO会員限定
- 製品以外

## 対企業コミュニケーション

- 認証パーム油の存在又は認証パーム油生産への支援を伝えるもの
- RSPO会員限定
- 最終製品では行わない

## 対消費者コミュニケーション

- 製品中の認証パーム油使用又は支援を伝えるもの
- サプライチェーン認証を取得したRSPO会員限定 限定的例外有
- 会員資格には言及しない

## 非商業的商標使用

- RSPOと持続可能なパーム油の促進を目的としたもの
- パーム油製品を一切販売していない団体限定



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

# 統計

## RSPO のインパクト

**3,500**  
RSPO 会員

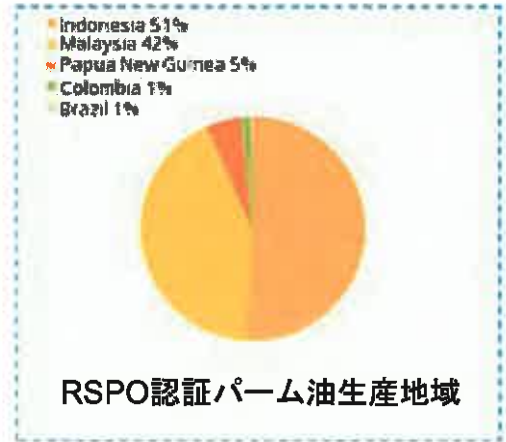
**11 77**  
万トン

認証された持続可能なパーム油の量

**246 万**ヘクタール  
認証面積

認証取得RSPO会員

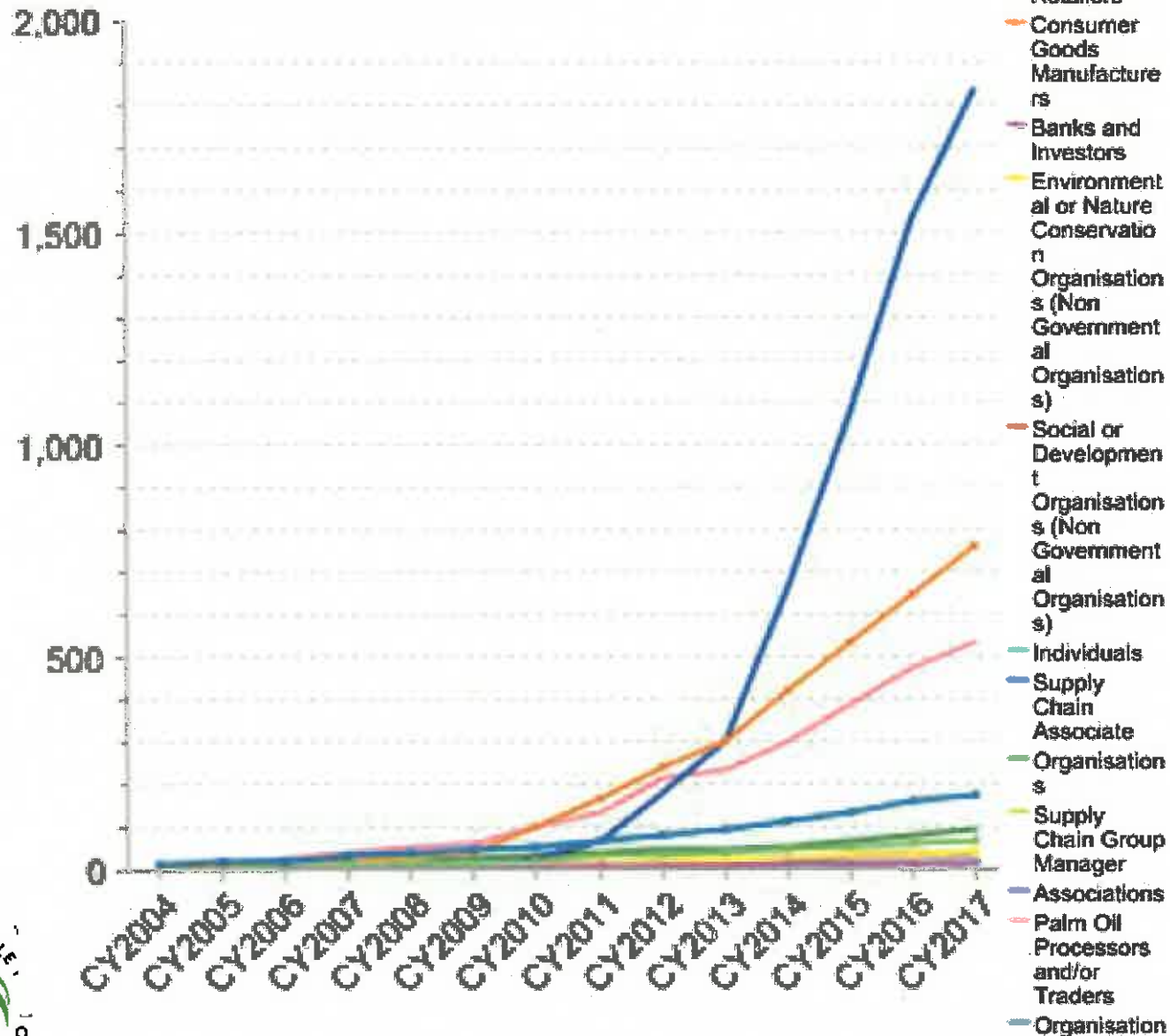
認証パーム油搾油工場	312
	ユニット/ 搾油工場
生産者	73
	会員
サプライチェーン認証取得企業	2401
	社
サプライチェーン認証取得施設	4,176
	施設/搾油工場



530件の商標ライセンスがRSPOから発行



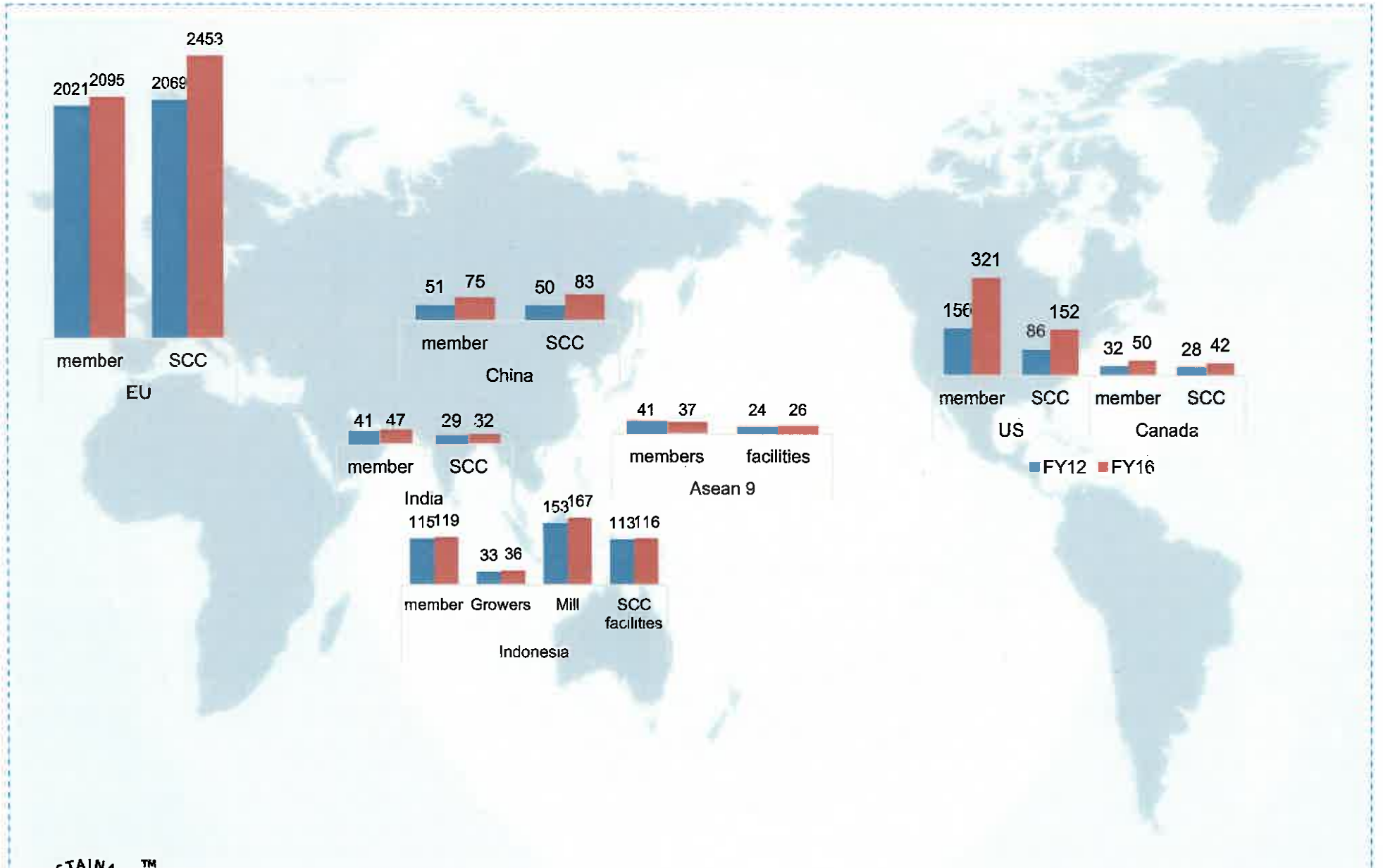
# 会員数の伸び



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

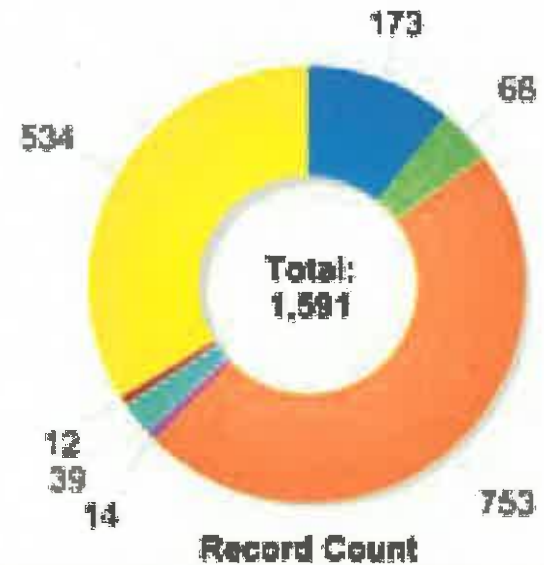
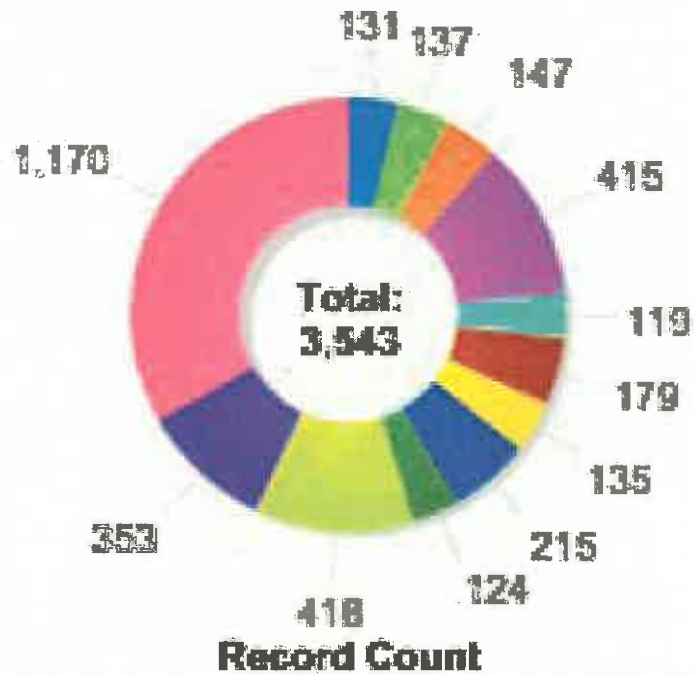




**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

# 會員構成



## Country

- |                |               |        |
|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Australia      | Belgium       | France |
| Germany        | Indonesia     | Italy  |
| Malaysia       | Netherlands   | Spain  |
| United Kingdom | United States | Other  |

## Membership Sector

- Oil Palm Growers
- Retailers
- Consumer Goods Manufacturers
- Banks and Investors
- Environmental or Nature Con.
- Social or Development Organ.
- Palm Oil Processors and/or ..

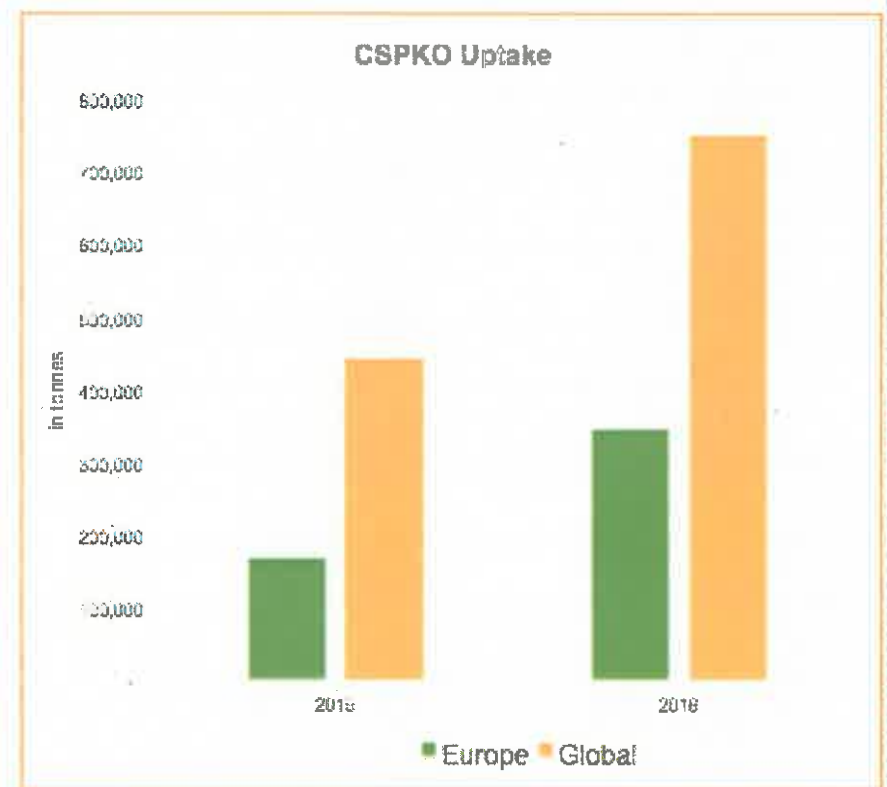
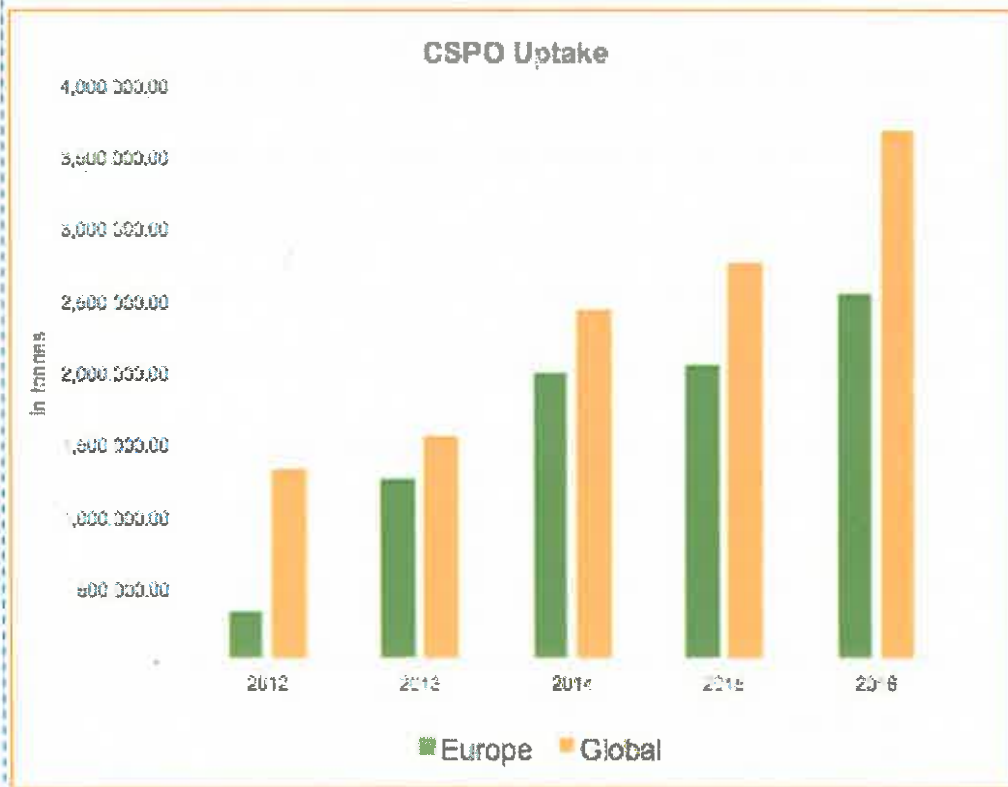


**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

# CSPO の市場への取り込み

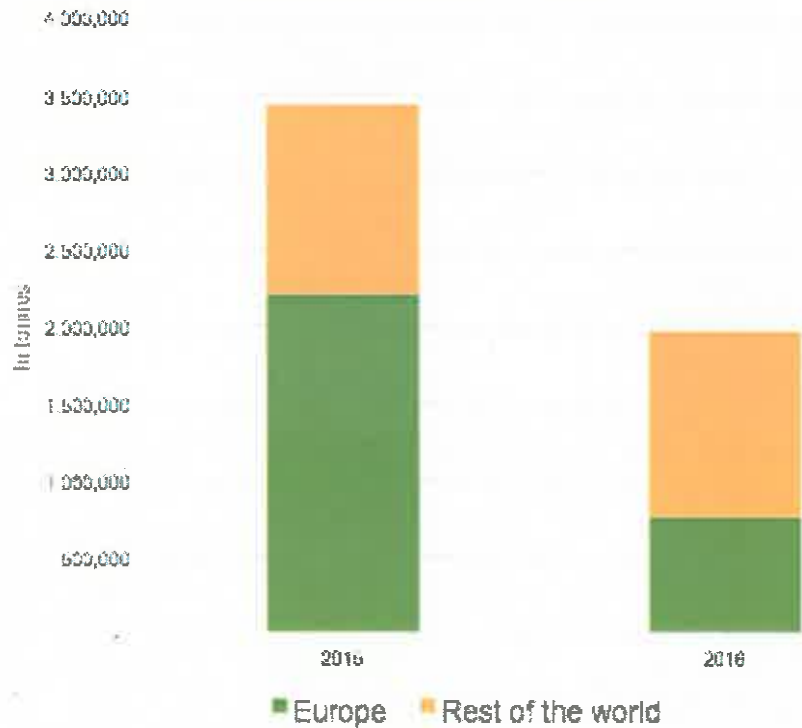
## CSPO 及び CSPKO 実物の流通量



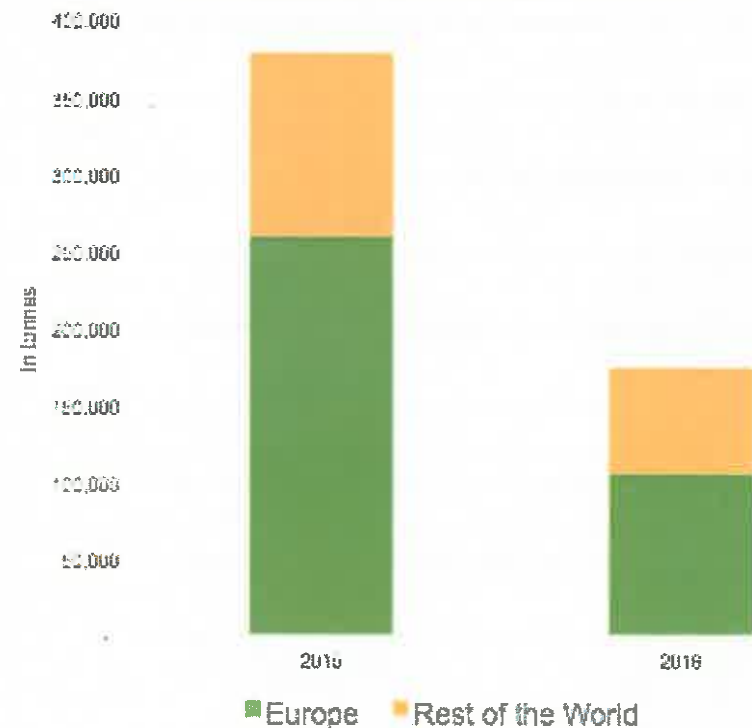


# 帳簿ベース主張型の販売量 2015 - 2016

Greenpalm Certificate Sales for CSPO



Greenpalm Certificate Sales for CSPKO



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

## RSPO は

- 多様なステークホルダーを招集
- 透明性と参加性
- 指摘に応え進化する
- 地球社会の課題に挑戦



**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

# THANK YOU

---

[www.rspo.org](http://www.rspo.org)

December 4, 2017



RSPO will transform markets  
to make sustainable palm oil  
the norm

**RSPO**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil