

RSPO
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

Analysis of RSPO Public Summary audits 2008 -2012

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AN EVENT BY **RSPO**

10 Years Of Driving Sustainability.
A Business Model For The Future.



Public Summaries 2008 – 2012

A total of **114** Audits and **96** units of certification

95 Initial Certification **(83%)**
 19 Annual surveillance **(17%)**

	Indo	Mal	PNG	ROW
Certification	42	43	4	6
Surveillance	7	9	3	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49	52	7	6
	(89%)		(6%)	(5%)

RSPO Principles and Criteria (2007)

8 Principles 39 Criteria 128 Indicators

Indicators are KPIs

Two types

Majors - fail to comply then no certification

Minors - must be addressed before next audit

45% of all indicators must be majors

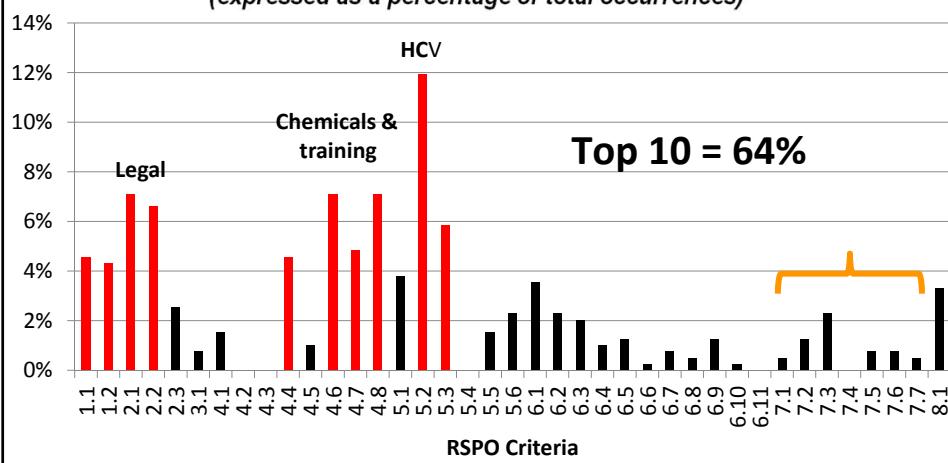
33 of the 39 Criteria must have at least one major indicator

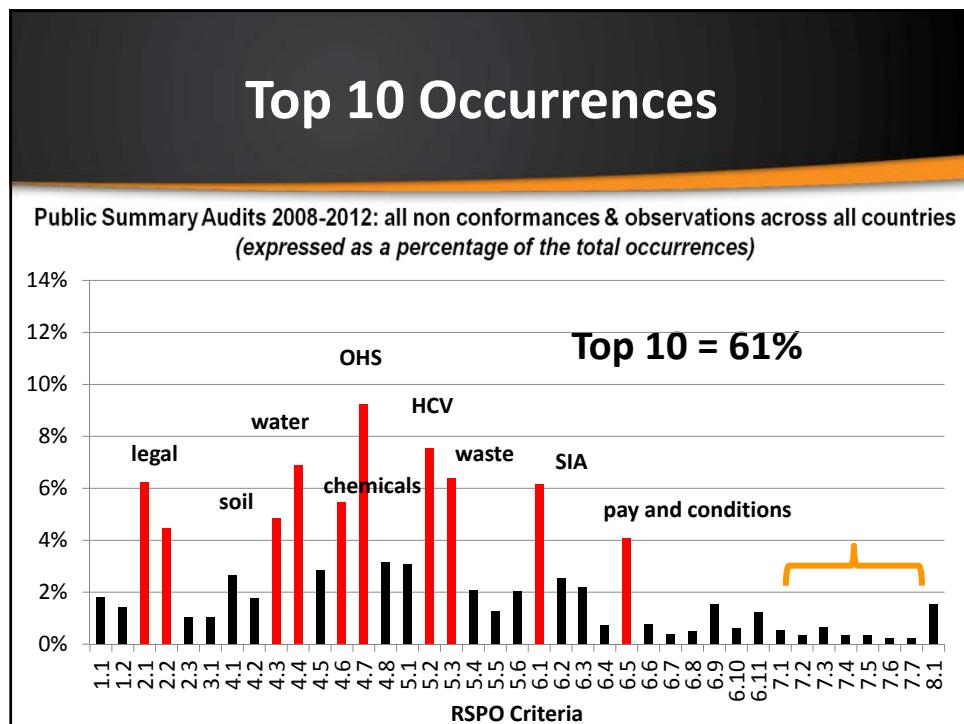
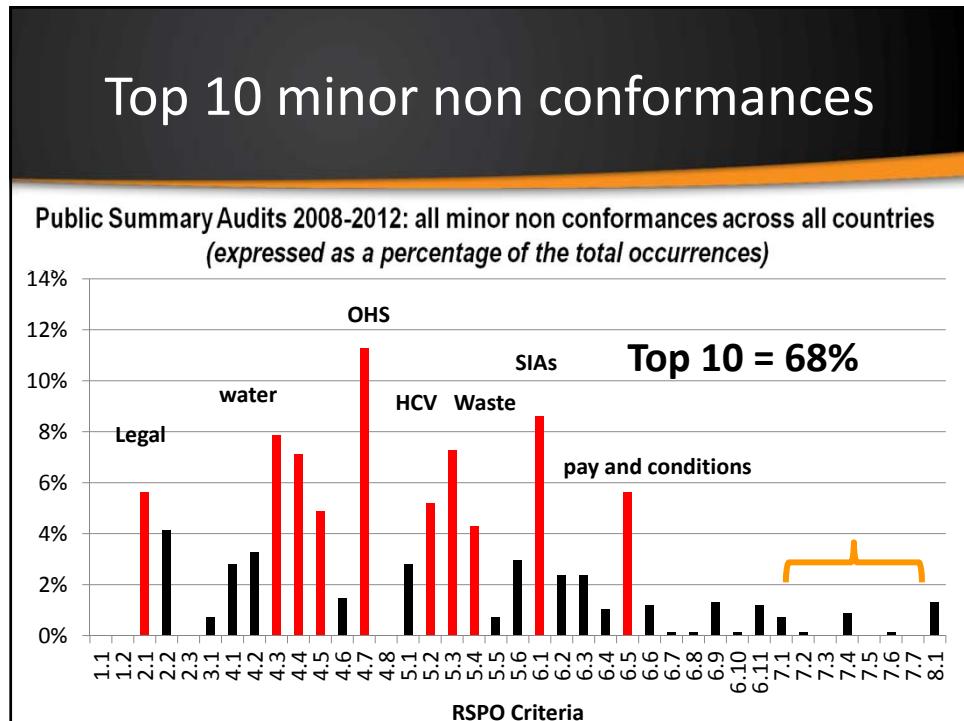
Criteria where no majors apply

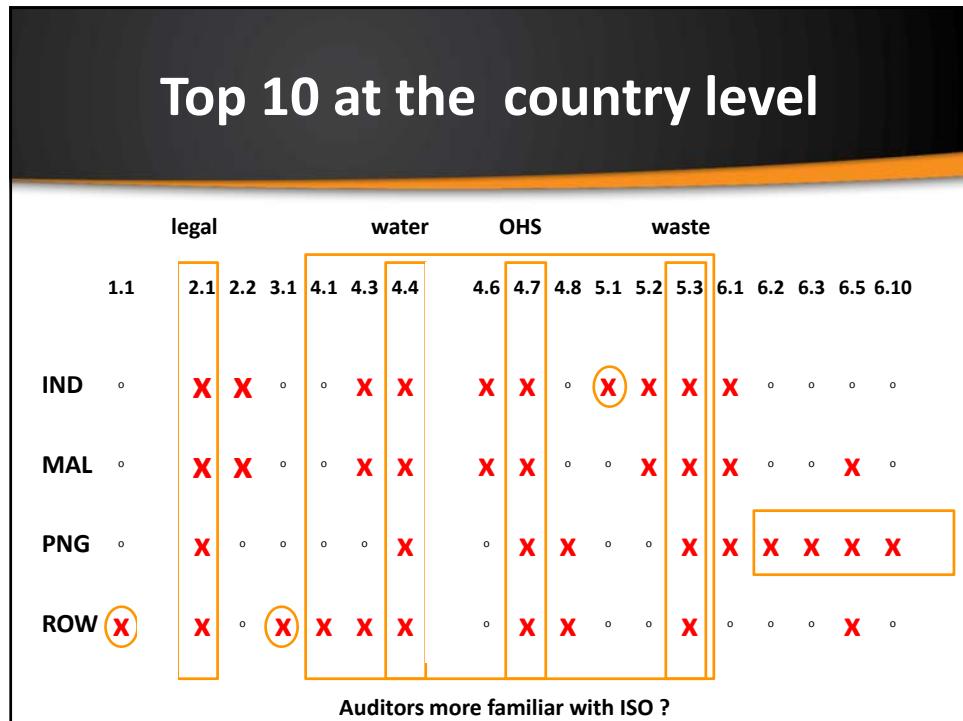
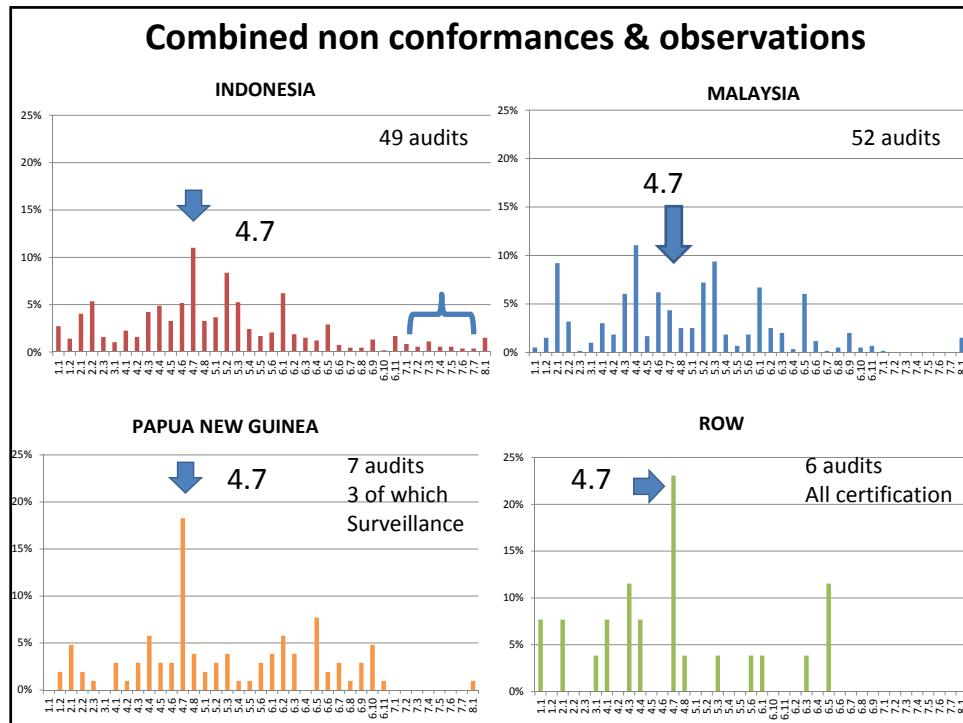
4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 5.3, 5.4, 6.11 and 7.4

Top 10 major non conformances

Public Summary Audits 2008-2012: all major non conformances across all countries
(expressed as a percentage of total occurrences)



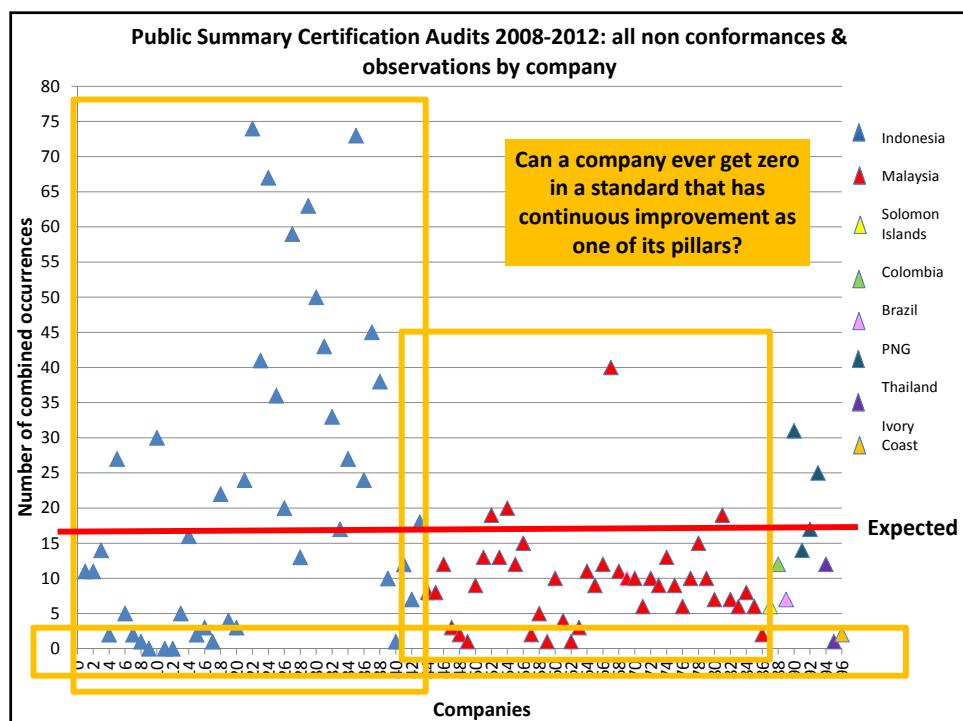


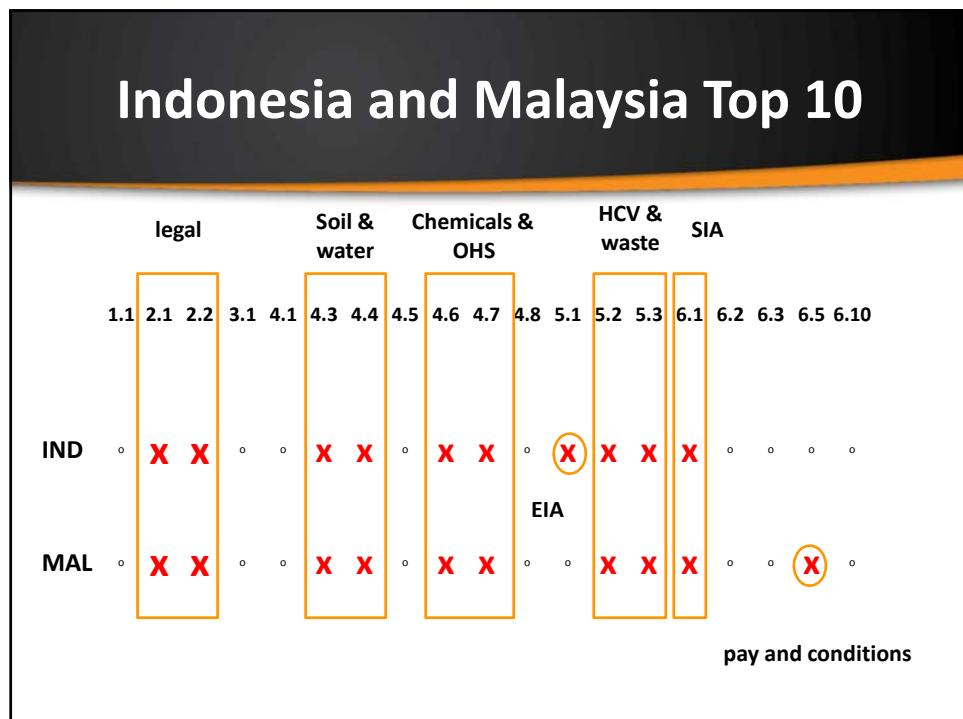
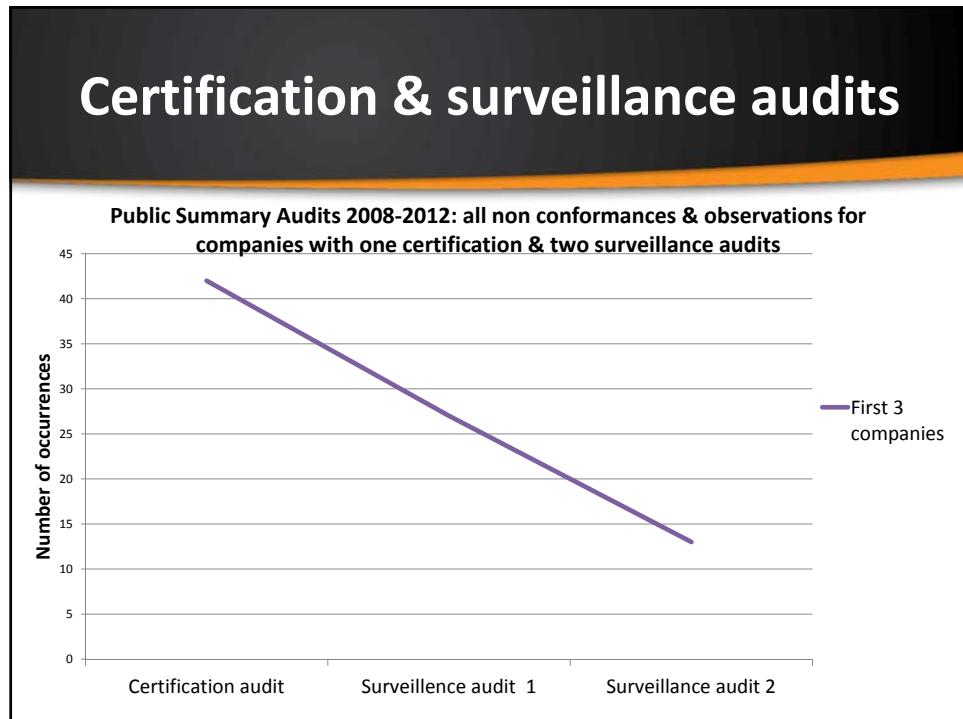


Breakdown of non-conformances

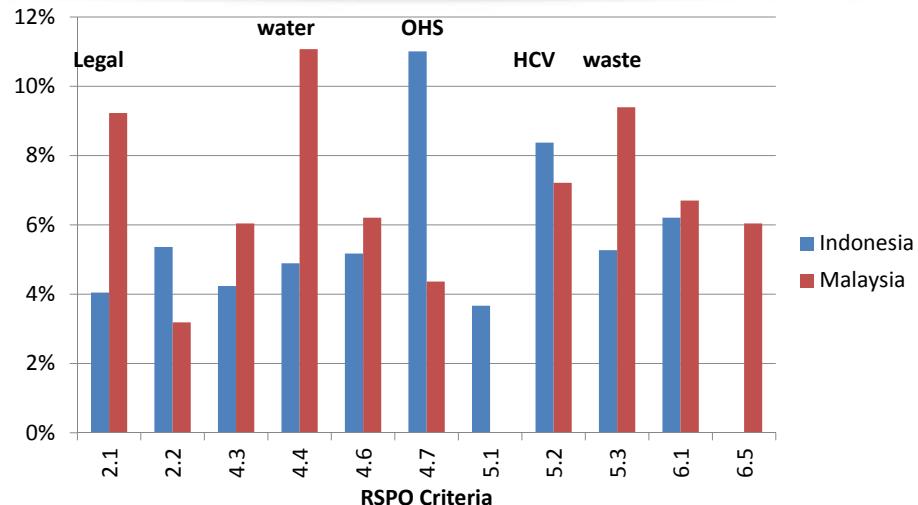
A total of 114 Audits

	Indo	Mal	PNG	ROW	
Majors	251	173	9	9	394
Minor	437	148	32	11	674
Obs.	375	291	63	21	752
Total	1063	612	104	41	1820
	(93%)		(6%)	(2%)	
Audits		(89%)	(6%)	(5%)	





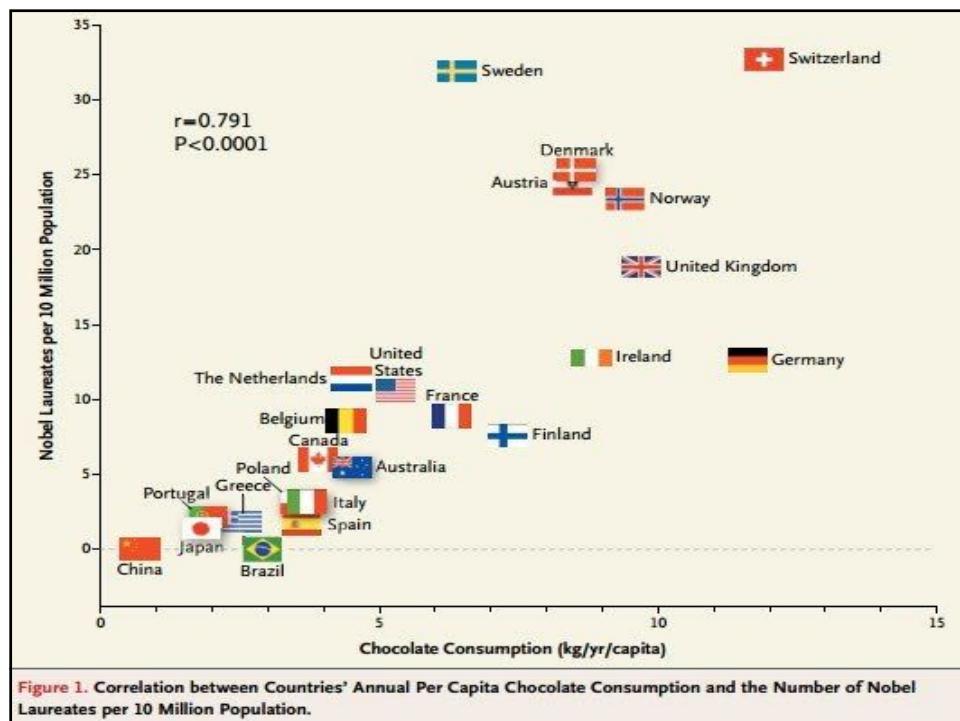
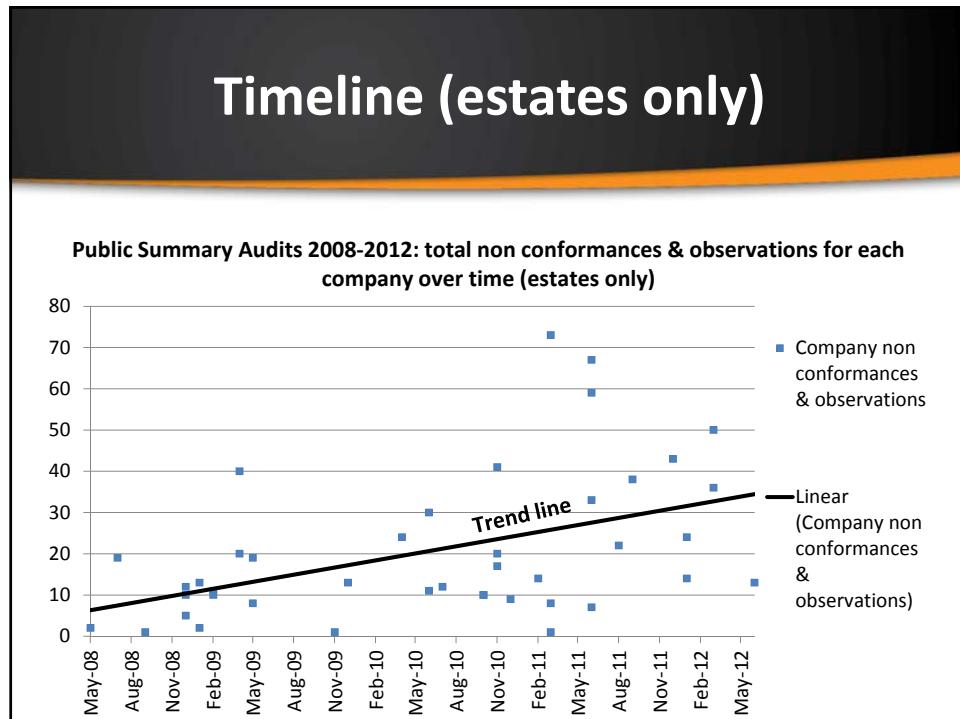
Most frequent non conformances & observations for Indonesia & Malaysia



National Interpretation

	Indicators	Majors
Colombia	178	83 (46%)
PNG	146	81 (55%)
Solomon Is.	141	79 (56%)
Indonesia	139	64 (46%)
Generic	128	57 (45%)
Malaysia	125	65 (52%)
Brazil	120	56 (47%)
Thailand	118	56 (48%)
Ivory Coast	112	62 (55%)

Diff of 66 indicators and 21 major indicators
Actually it in partly accounted by different numbering systems



Significant Criteria

- Criterion 2.1 Compliance with all **laws** and regulations.
- Criterion 2.2 **Right to use the land** demonstrated and not contested
- Criterion 4.3 Practices minimise erosion and degradation of **soils**
- Criterion 4.4 Practices maintain the quality / availability of **water**
- Criterion 4.6 Safe use and disposal of **Agrochemicals**
- Criterion 4.7 Occupational health and safety (**OHS**)
- Criterion 5.1 Environmental Impacts Assessments (**EIA**)
- Criterion 5.2 Rare, threatened or endangered **species and HCV**
- Criterion 5.3 **Waste**
- Criterion 6.1 Social Impact Assessments (**SIA**)
- Criterion 6.5 Pay and conditions for **employees**

Conclusion

The P and C review has to reflect current thinking
 But do we change because we can ?
 The P and C is already difficult
 Will radical change assist or defeat our Vision
A pragmatic and Targeted approach required

Content vs Context
 Don't forget guidance to the NI
 Harmony amongst system documents
A uniform approach is required

