

RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

IMPACT UPDATE 2015



IMPACT UPDATE 2015



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RSPO IN BRIEF

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is a multi-stakeholder non-profit organisation that works to promote the growth and use of sustainable oil palm products through cooperation within the supply chain and open dialogue between its stakeholders. Roundtable members represent every link in the palm oil supply chain: oil palm growers, palm oil processors and traders, consumer goods manufacturers, retailers, banks and investors, environmental conservation NGOs and social development NGOs.

Our vision is to transform the market by making sustainable palm oil the norm.

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ABOUT THE RSPO ANNUAL UPDATE REPORT

RSPO publishes a full Impact Report every two years. From 2015, an annual update will be produced to make sure stakeholders are kept informed. This document contains the latest news on progress from 1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the full RSPO 2014 Impact Report. The report is available from www.rspo.org/resources and contains in-depth information about RSPO, its governance structures and initiatives. The next Impact Report is scheduled for publication in Q4 2016.





RSPO IN 2015

[Membership](#)

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RSPO IN 2015

MEMBERSHIP

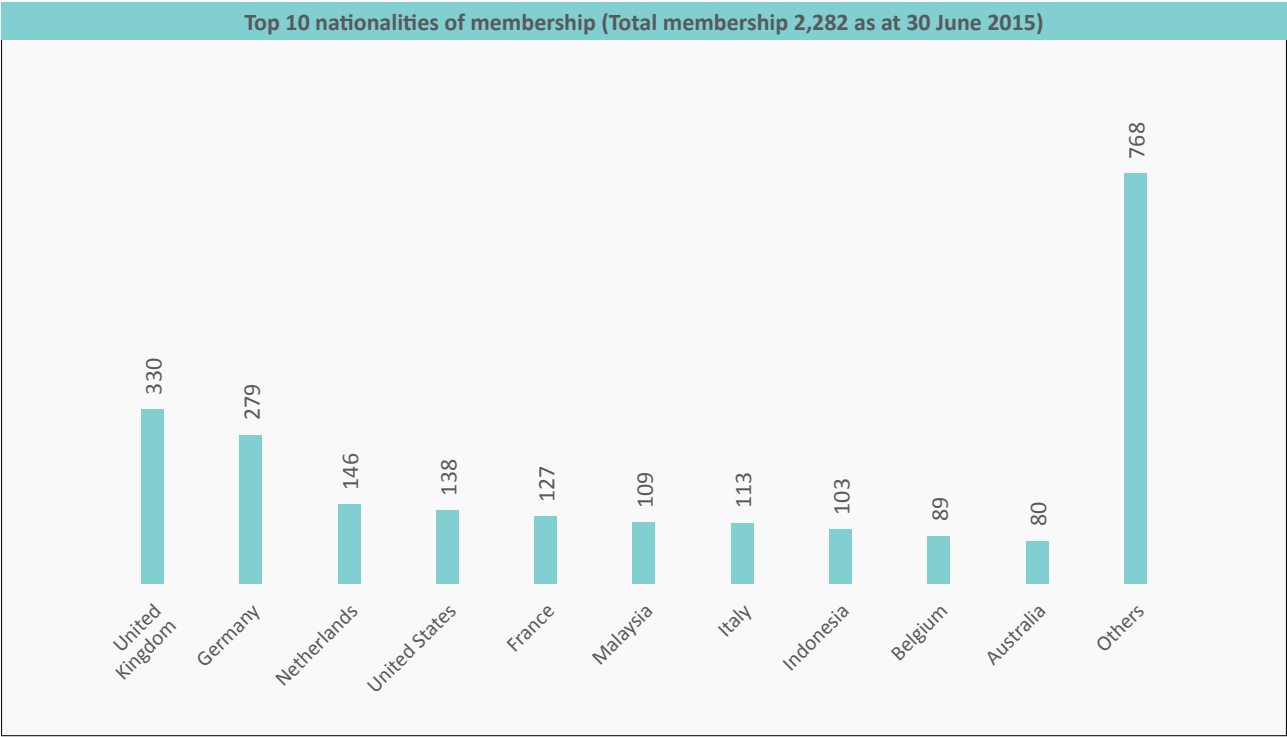
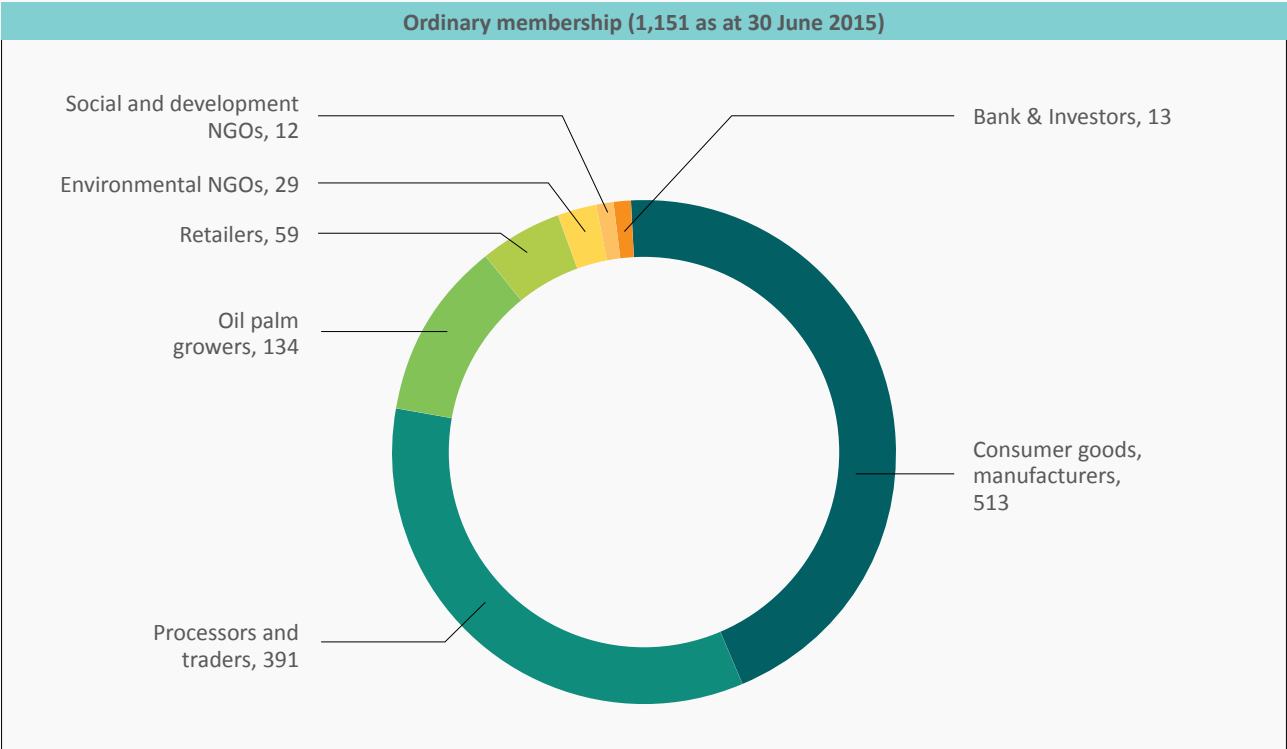


PHOTO CREDIT: RSPO/ JONATHAN PERUGIA

RSPO has a total of 2,282 members in 78 countries. Over the past year, we have seen a strong membership growth in palm oil buying sectors and markets. This includes a 25% increase in consumer goods manufacturers, a 12% increase in processors and traders, and an 11% increase in retailer membership.

It is notable that markets outside the EU are also coming on board. In the last year, US membership has increased by 55% and Australian membership by 54%, while membership numbers continue to increase in the large European markets.

In addition, we are pleased to note that the number of palm oil grower members has increased by almost 6%. These include new growers in Latin America and community grower groups in Thailand.

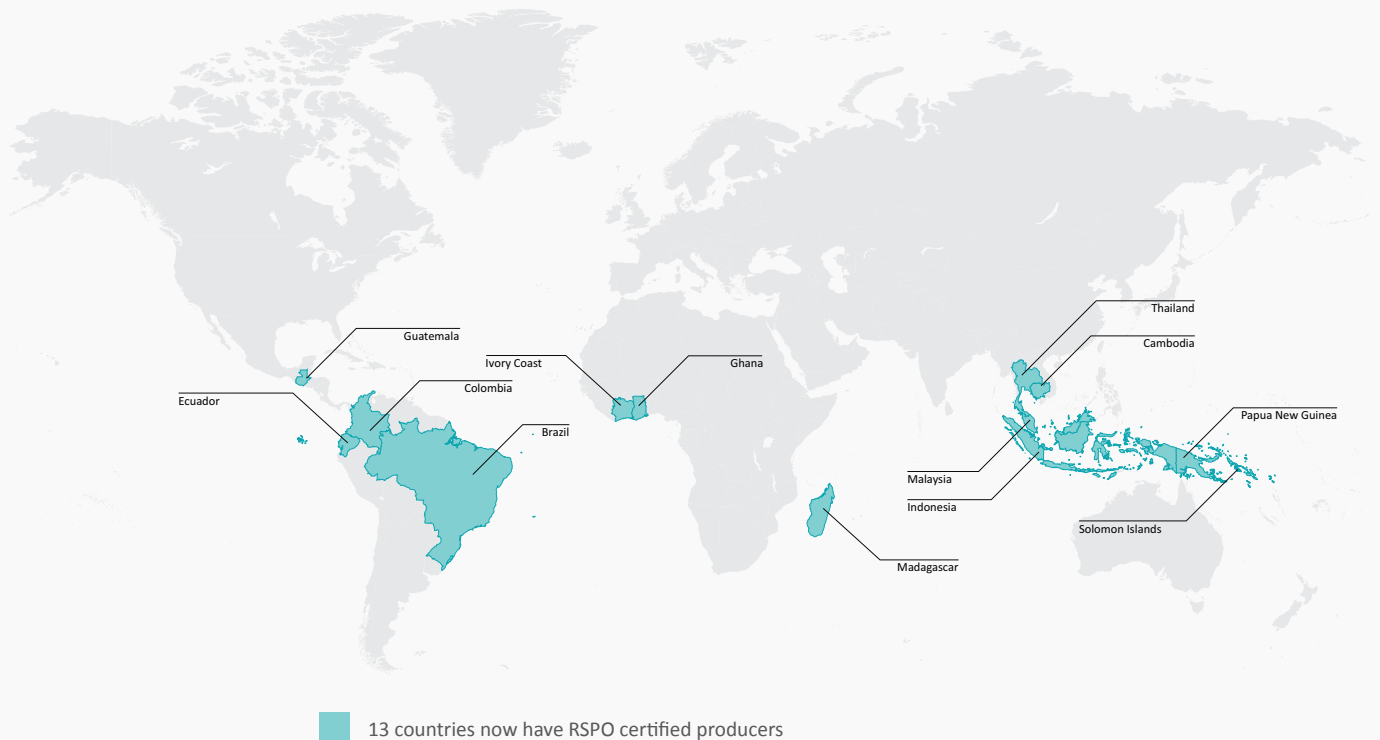


RSPO IN 2015

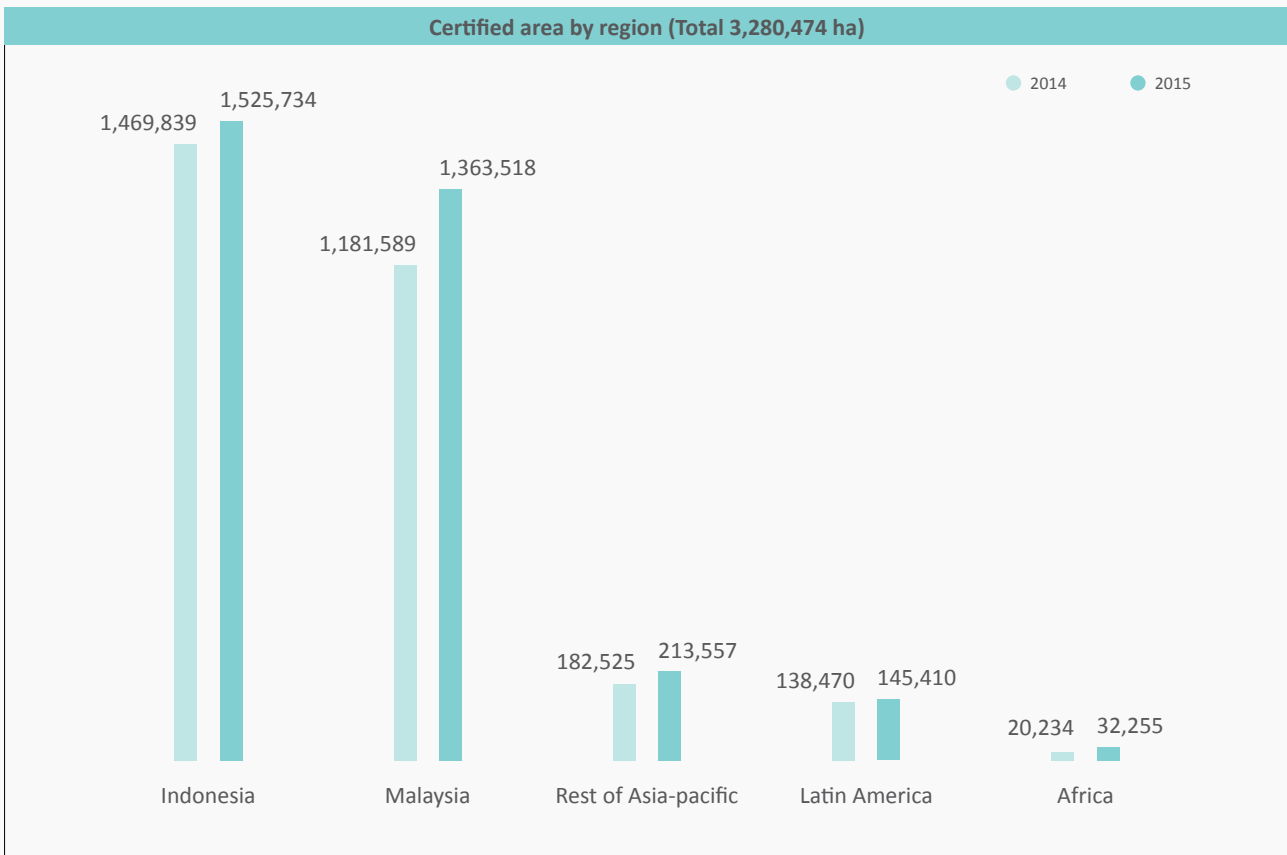
CERTIFICATION PROGRESS



CERTIFIED PALM OIL GOING GLOBAL:



The total global certified area increased by 9% over the last year. The main palm oil producing countries of Indonesia and Malaysia continued to make headway, but we were also pleased to note a 37% increase in certified area in Africa, and that more than 30,000 hectares successfully passed audits in the rest of Asia-Pacific.



Note to data: Figures include certified areas, including those where eTrace registration has expired, but excluding withdrawn and suspended certifications. As the RSPO website draws on eTrace data, some discrepancies may occur in this report. The figures are also inclusive of schemed smallholders certified under group certification schemes. Figures for 2015 are inclusive up to 30 June 2015.

RSPO IN 2015
**CERTIFICATION
PROGRESS**



PHOTO CREDIT: RSPO / JONATHAN PERUGIA



PHOTO CREDIT: RSPO / JONATHAN PERUGIA



PHOTO CREDIT: DAABON GROUP



EXPANDING OUR REGIONAL OUTREACH

To support the increasing number of grower members outside Asia, we are expanding our regional outreach.

Latin America is the second largest palm oil producing region in the world, contributing 5.7% of global palm oil. The 26 grower members in the region manage more than 250,000 hectares of oil palm plantations between them, and RSPO has also seen great interest among smallholders who produce almost 40% of the region's palm oil. With such growing interest, and with certifications expected for 13 new plantations and mills in 2015, RSPO aims to ensure that adequate support is available.

To meet the increasing demand for certification, RSPO has engaged a technical manager for the region. The role will include the development of local capacity in the RSPO standard and the application of concepts such as High Conservation Values and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

We are also expanding outreach to Africa. In Q3 2015, RSPO will be hosting seminars and events in the region, including an Open Day, to support the Africa Sustainable Palm Oil Forum in Ghana.

GROWTH IN INDEPENDENT SMALLHOLDER CERTIFICATION

Our efforts to include independent smallholders in certified supply chains continue. We congratulate the 762 smallholders who achieved certification in the past year. However, we recognise that there is still tremendous amount of work ahead to ensure that all independent smallholders – numbering in the hundreds of thousands – can secure the benefits of certification.

The RSPO Board of Governors has approved the formation of the RSPO Smallholder Support Fund. The Fund is specifically intended to provide direct assistance to oil palm producing smallholders to

help them attain RSPO certification. Applicants can be Group Managers of independent smallholders or other supporting agencies. The fund also supports the development of certification systems, tools, and other related mechanisms that may facilitate or simplify RSPO certification for smallholders.

To date, the Fund has supported twelve initiatives around the world, distributing approximately 600,000 Euros to promote certified sustainable palm oil production. The twelve initiatives funded comprise 9,421 smallholders over 43,354 hectares of land in Ghana, Nigeria, Thailand, Honduras and Indonesia.



Note to data: Just over 2,000 smallholders from FELDA Segamat scheme smallholders were included in the 2014 Impact Report as they were certified under the group certification scheme. However, for the sake of accuracy, we have decided to exclude these in future reporting.

RSPO IN 2015

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE



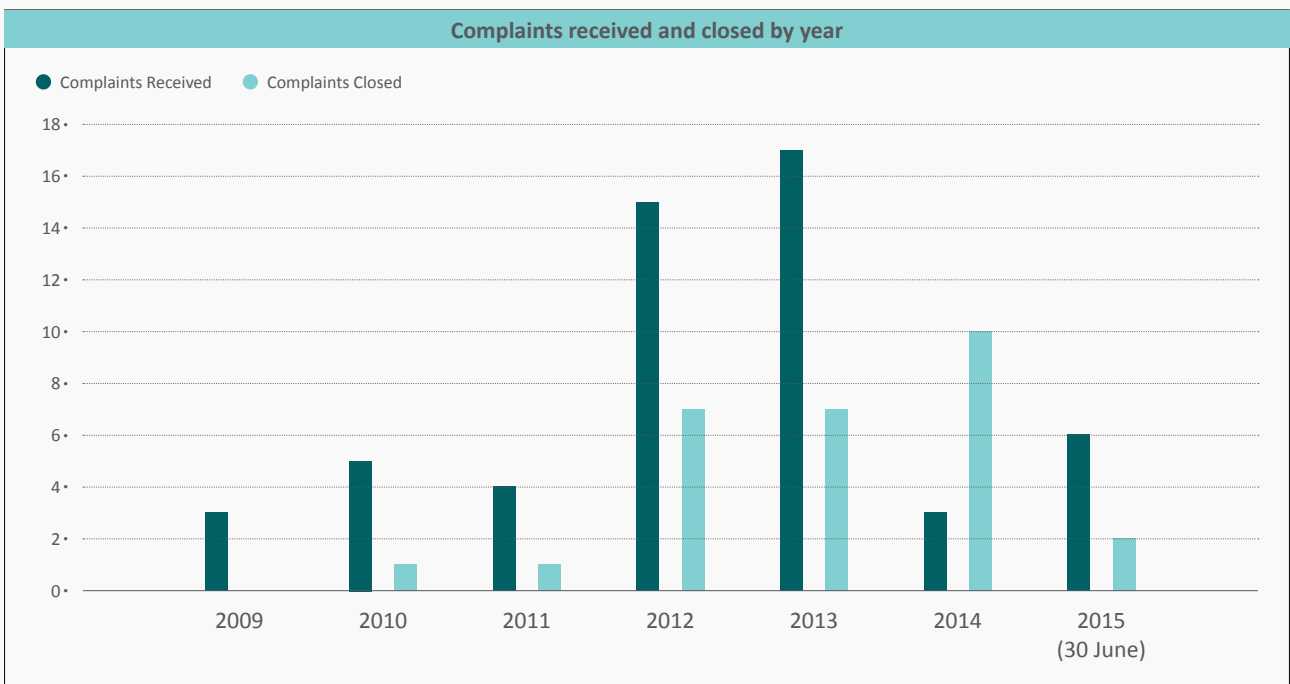
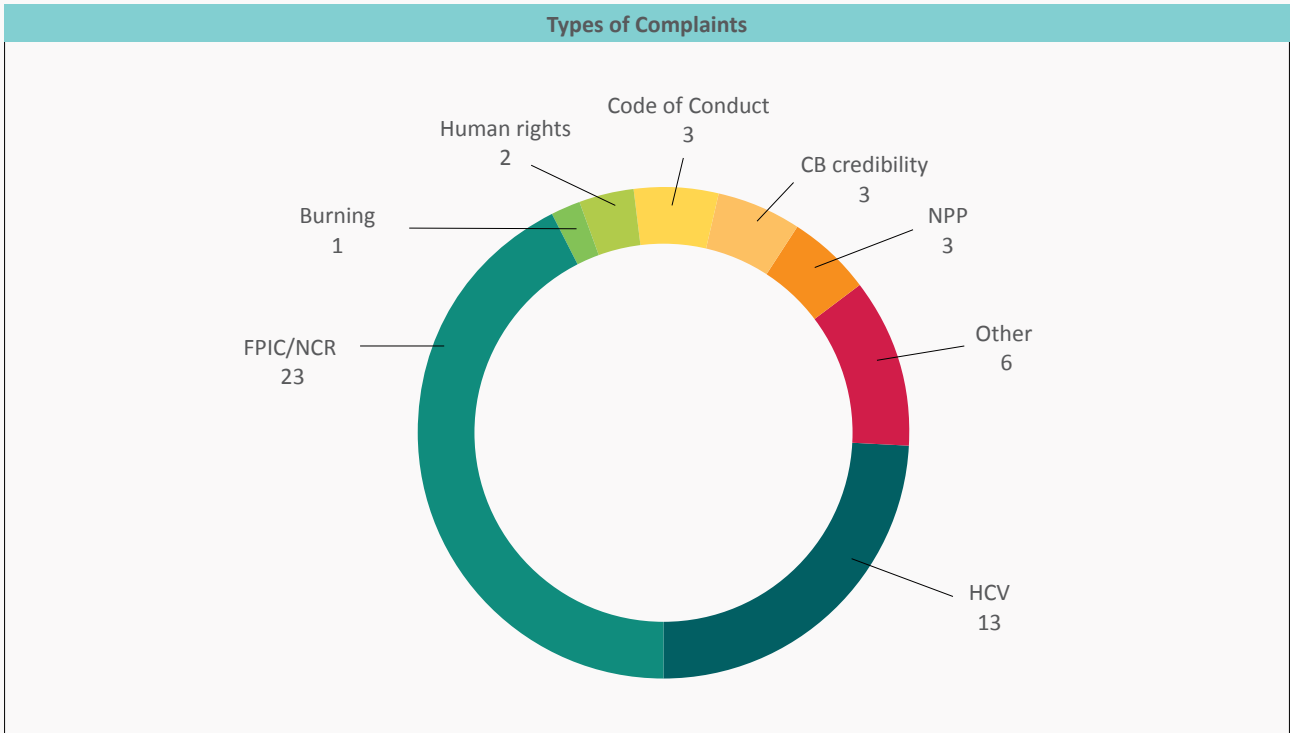
PHOTO CREDIT: RSPO/ JONATHAN PERUGIA

THE RSPO COMPLAINTS PANEL CONTINUES TO FACILITATE SOLUTIONS TO COMPLAINTS ABOUT RSPO MEMBERS BY OTHER MEMBERS OR EXTERNAL PARTIES.

As of 30 June 2015, 15 complaints were recorded as either under review or pending an action plan. Seven new complaints were recorded during the reporting period. Of the seven cases five were from Indonesia, one from France and one from Malaysia. Land and customary rights, as well as issues related to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), continue to be the most prevalent issues.

Following the 2014 complaints system revamp, recommendations are being implemented in the following areas: governance, management, procedures, public communication and institutional vitality. A new Independent Appeals Mechanism is also being developed.



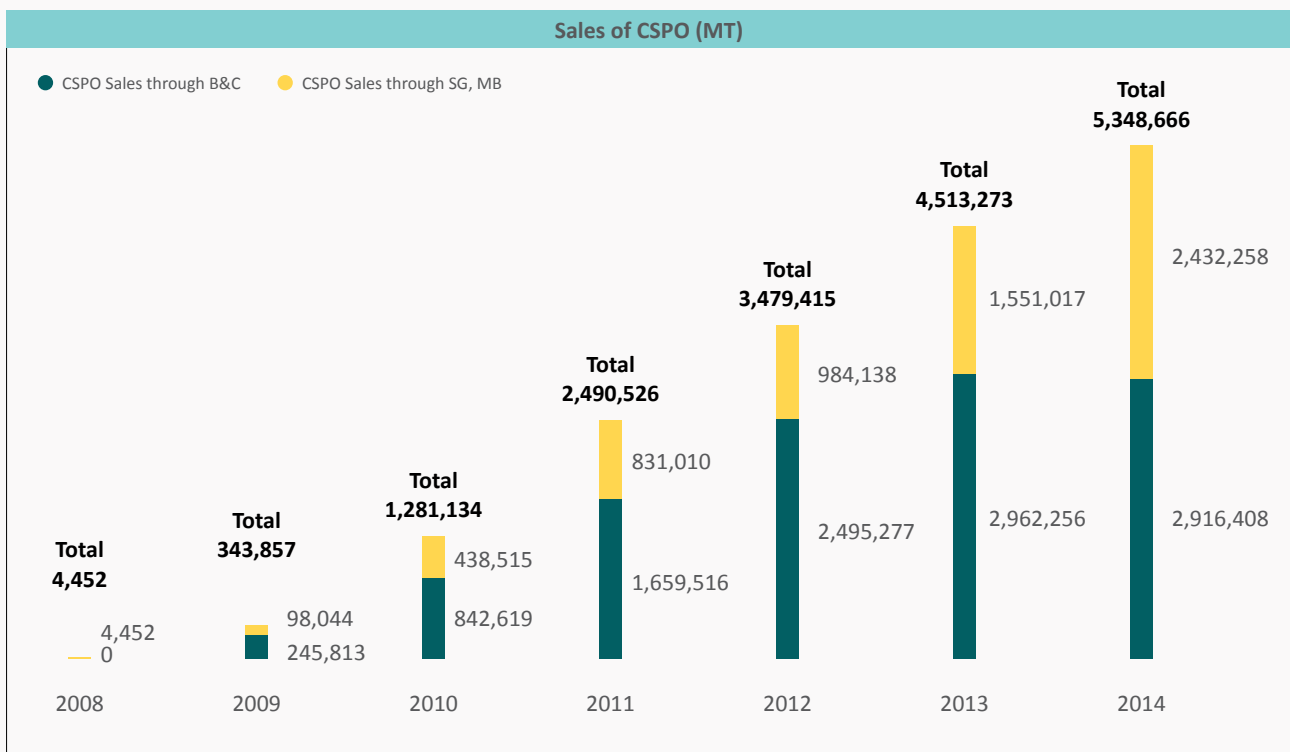


RSPO IN 2015

TRADEMARK AND MARKET OUTREACH

2015 IS A CRITICAL YEAR FOR RSPO IN TERMS OF MARKET UPTAKE. A LARGE GROUP OF RETAILERS AND CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURERS HAS SET DECEMBER 2015 AS A TARGET DATE FOR ACHIEVING 100% CSPO IN ALL PRODUCTS.

The proportion of CSPO sold as a percentage of CSPO produced has remained relatively stable over the last five years – just over 50%. However, we have seen a huge increase in demand for physical CSPO as opposed to palm oil covered by the Book & Claim system. In 2014, sales of physical CSPO increased by 56%, while Book & Claim sales dropped by 1.5%. We believe this trend will continue and be boosted by our members' end of year commitments.





















While market uptake of CSPO is progressing steadily on a global scale, there is considerable variance between regions. As reflected in RSPO membership numbers, Europe accounts for a significantly higher share of the palm oil uptake compared to other regions.

To be able to allocate our resources effectively, RSPO is developing a more regional approach based on uptake targets for each region. By 2020, we aim for Europe to achieve 100% CSPO, Malaysia and Indonesia 50% each, India 30% and China 10%. No target has yet been set for the rest of the world.

RSPO IN 2015
TRADEMARK AND
MARKET OUTREACH

REGIONAL UPTAKE BY RSPO MEMBERS FOR PHYSICAL PALM OIL ¹

Includes members reporting volumes and TBPs in categories other than their reporting (registered) category
(all figures in '000 tonnes)

			Total palm oil ²	Physical certified palm oil ³	Physical uncertified palm oil ³	2020 target for additional physical certified palm oil ⁴	Total 2020 Physical Certified Volumes ⁵	Current share (2014)	2020 Region target	Projected share in 2020	2020 Laggard or Leader (100% physical)
APPLIED TO ALL PRODUCTS COMBINED (CPO+PKO+DRV)	INDONESIA	13 	6,484	50	6,434	5,013	5,063	1%	50%	78%	AHEAD
		3 	477	1	476	476	477	0%	50%	100%	TARGET MID
		0 	-	-	-	-	-	ND	50%	ND	BEHIND
	MALAYSIA	19 	6,405	927	5,478	4,542	5,469	14%	50%	85%	AHEAD
		1 	56	-	56	42	42	0%	50%	75%	AHEAD
		0 	-	-	-	-	-	ND	50%	ND	BEHIND
	EUROPE	71 	5,330	841	4,489	3,947	4,788	16%	100%	90%	BEHIND
		183 	7,894	1,172	6,722	6,132	7,304	15%	100%	93%	BEHIND
		31 	259	111	148	148	259	43%	100%	100%	TARGET MID
	INDIA	7 	986	-	986	732	732	0%	30%	74%	AHEAD
		2 	43	-	43	24	24	0%	30%	55%	AHEAD
		0 	-	-	-	-	-	ND	30%	ND	BEHIND
	CHINA	2 	69	13	56	37	50	19%	10%	73%	AHEAD
		3 	24	0	24	22	22	0%	10%	93%	AHEAD
		0 	-	-	-	-	-	ND	10%	ND	BEHIND
	REST OF THE WORLD	68 	15,071	651	14,420	10,561	11,212	4%	0%	74%	AHEAD
		40 	2,387	209	2,178	2,045	2,254	9%	0%	94%	AHEAD
		0 	181	22	159	158	179	12%	0%	99%	AHEAD

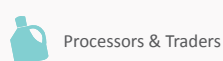
¹ Excludes Book & Claim

² Certified and uncertified

³ MB+SG+IP (excluding B&C)

⁴ Based on ACOP data

⁵ Based on TBPs



Processors & Traders



Consumer Goods Manufacturers



Retailers

**ENHANCING OUTREACH TO
 ASIAN CONSUMER MARKETS**

RSPO has strengthened its engagement with the largest consumer markets – China, India and Indonesia – over the last four years. In 2015, we will formalise our presence through outreach offices in India and China.

RSPO already has an office in Indonesia, and we have also stepped up our consumer engagement in the country. We supported the #beliyangbaik campaign launched by WWF Indonesia in March 2015. This received positive attention in Indonesian media and reached close to 80,000 people on Twitter.

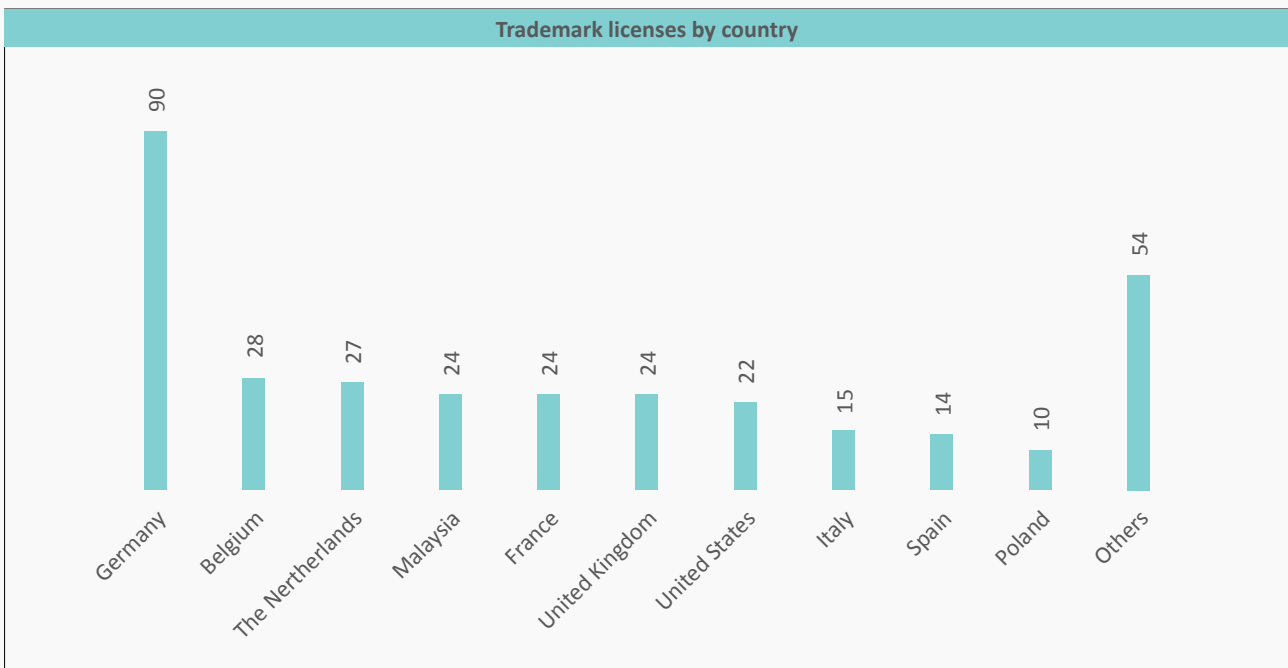
We are now engaging with other partners and consultants to explore the attitude of Indonesian consumers to palm oil in order to enhance our awareness activities.

As the world’s largest economy, Europe has an opportunity and responsibility to move the global economy onto a more sustainable path. The continent is the third largest global import market for palm oil and home to some of the world’s biggest brands and companies.

With increased public awareness, industry demand and supply chain accessibility, there is in Europe the potential to create a new model for a global sustainable palm oil supply chain.

RSPO has pledged to help support and build a 100% CSPO European market by 2020. As of June 2015, industries in eight of the EU-25 countries had made commitments to achieve 100% CSPO with target dates ranging between 2014 and 2020. RSPO has published data on national initiatives and progress in the report “A Shared Vision”. This can be downloaded from www.rspo.org/resources.

Consumer outreach in the EU remains a priority, and a growing number of companies are using the RSPO trademark on their packaging.



Current CSPO commitments in Europe

DENMARK

100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2016
 ADDITIONAL TARGETS = 2018

NETHERLANDS

100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2015
 PROGRESS REPORTED

UNITED KINGDOM

100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2015
 PROGRESS REPORTED

BELGIUM

100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2015
 ADDITIONAL TARGETS = 2020

FRANCE

100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2015
 ADDITIONAL TARGETS = 2020

NORWAY

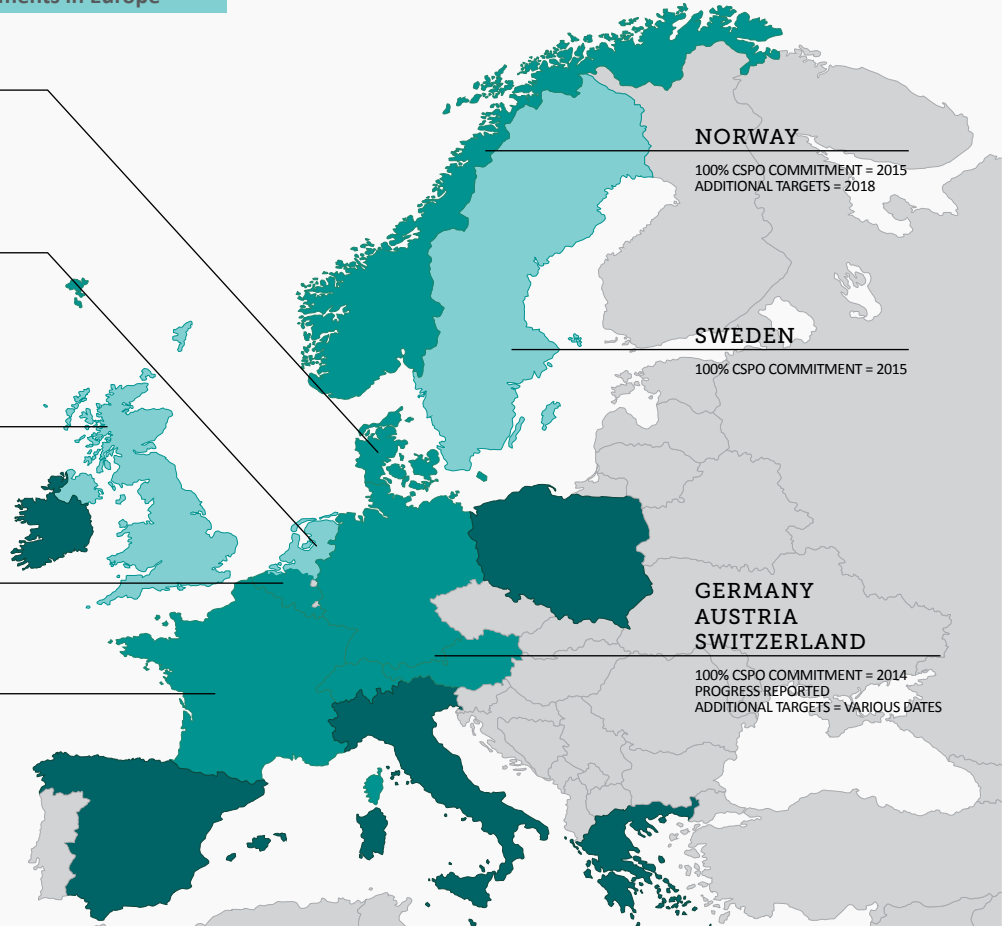
100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2015
 ADDITIONAL TARGETS = 2018

SWEDEN

100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2015

**GERMANY
 AUSTRIA
 SWITZERLAND**

100% CSPO COMMITMENT = 2014
 PROGRESS REPORTED
 ADDITIONAL TARGETS = VARIOUS DATES



KEY

- NO CSPO COMMITMENTS
- TOP 12 COUNTRY BY VOLUME OF PALM OIL IMPORTS, BUT NO CSPO COMMITMENT
- 100% CSPO COMMITMENTS
- 100% CSPO & ADDITIONAL TARGETS

NOTE:

The country-specific sections on the following pages are based on conversations and survey responses of those working in individual countries on sustainable palm oil initiatives, as well as desk research, to assess the current state of play in CSPO across Europe.
They do not represent the views of RSPO.

Our online partnership with The Guardian in the UK has also helped us raise the profile of CSPO. RSPO mentions have grown by 77% over the course of the main campaign, and perceptions of and responses to RSPO continue to improve.





NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

[RSPO Next](#)

[ISEAL Alliance](#)

[Certification at landscape level - the jurisdictional approach](#)

[HCV \(assessor scheme/compensation\)](#)

[Focus on labour conditions](#)

[FFB legality and traceability](#)

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NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

RSPO NEXT



PHOTO CREDIT: RSPO/ JONATHAN PERUGIA

RSPO Next is a voluntary addendum to RSPO's existing Principles and Criteria (P&C), and one of the most widely discussed initiatives of the past year. RSPO Next gives members that have met and exceeded the current P&C requirements the opportunity to go one step further and voluntarily submit their practices for rigorous third party review.

The initiative was developed in response to stakeholder concerns that some aspects of the 2013 RSPO P&C review did not raise the bar high enough. A number of external initiatives and individual policy commitments were seeking to address this, and our Board of Governors found it critical that RSPO played a role in consolidating these additions.

RSPO Next offers a set of additional indicators, beyond RSPO certification, that members need to achieve in order to prove they work with best practices in key environmental and social dimensions. A working group of Board Members (comprising growers, processors and traders, retailers and social and environmental NGOs) developed guidance on the themes: No Deforestation, No Fire, No Planting on Peat, Reduction of GHGs, Respect for Human Rights and Transparency.

RSPO NEXT supports credible, on-the-ground, third party verification of actions taken on these issues (e.g. relating to peatland development, or protecting of the rights of indigenous peoples). Each category has implementation requirements that will be audited for compliance by an RSPO-approved third party accredited certification body. Reviews will require an assessment of the scope and content of the company's policy, followed by an on-the-ground assessment of actions taken at the palm oil mill and supply base level. An additional set of requirements will guide claims and ensure transparency and progress towards the goal of 100% compliance. These are being developed following RSPO procedures as part of a parallel process.

At the time of reporting, RSPO Next is undergoing public consultation. We expect to table a final draft at the upcoming Board of Governors meeting in November 2015.

NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

ISEAL ALLIANCE



PHOTO CREDIT: RSPO/ JONATHAN PERUGIA

ISEAL is the global membership association for sustainability standards. RSPO joined as an associate member of ISEAL in 2013. Since then, RSPO has benefitted greatly from a network of like-minded standards, generating insights and strategies that have enabled us to continue improving alongside the latest innovations and best practices. In May 2015, RSPO was approved as meeting the requirements for full membership, joining a growing number of sustainability standards that are driving positive social and environmental change in multiple sectors.

The full membership status recognises that RSPO Standards have demonstrated overall compliance with ISEAL's Code of Good Practice. As a full member, RSPO complies with the ISEAL Standard Setting Code and we are making good progress towards compliance with the Impacts Code and Assurance Code that came into force in 2010 and 2012, respectively.

CERTIFICATION AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL – THE JURISDICTIONAL APPROACH

As part of the RSPO vision of making sustainable palm oil the norm, and to ensure that the impact of palm oil development can be assessed at a larger landscape level, we are looking at innovative ways to scale up certification. At the end of 2014, we began an ambitious long-term initiative known as the 'jurisdictional approach'. This is aimed at stakeholder-driven certification at state level, and we have already initiated outreach in Southeast Asian states where palm oil has a large footprint.

The approach conceptually involves two preparatory phases:

Phase 1 involves comprehensive landscape mapping. Local stakeholders work together to categorise high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock (HCS) areas as well as a localised free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) interpretation to identify customary or indigenous land use and access rights. Combined, these form the basis for a decision on no-go zones for further development. In addition, states are required to identify areas where non-certifiable development has taken place after the RSPO cut-off dates, and the resulting liability is calculated using the RSPO compensation matrix. Once these mapping efforts have been completed, a monitoring system should be put in place. This could include advanced satellite imagery combined with stakeholder monitoring on the ground. On completion of this phase, which would be expected to last approximately 2–3 years, a conditional certification may be issued.

Phase 2 is likely to take longer – possibly around five years. During this time, operational considerations are tackled with individual growers and smallholder groups through extensive outreach and capacity building. Aspects addressed include working conditions, good agricultural practice, mill effluent management and other issues covered in the RSPO P&C. Full certification is awarded once all operations in the jurisdiction are deemed to be in compliance with the P&C.

As of mid-2015, we have made good progress with two jurisdictions. The state of Sabah in East Malaysia has already established a semi-formal stakeholder platform to guide the initiative. In addition, there are plans to start mapping the state using an advanced satellite imagery system known as LIDAR, which could potentially map every tree in the state. The state of Central Kalimantan in Indonesian Borneo has also made initial commitments to the initiative, and it is expected to progress with further planning at the end of 2015.

NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

HCV (ASSESSOR SCHEME/ COMPENSATION)



High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment is a critical aspect of the RSPO P&C as well as the new plantings procedure. To date, about 5% of all certified area has been set aside as designated high conservation value area. To ensure that palm oil developments do not destroy valuable biodiversity, wildlife habitat or damage sites of cultural importance, we are constantly seeking to enhance the methodology and its implementation.

NEW ASSESSOR LICENSING SCHEME

In the past, RSPO approved all HCV assessors, and have worked closely with the HCV Resource Network (HCVRN) to improve the quality control of assessments. In October 2014, the HCVRN launched a licensing scheme that raises the bar still further for assessors. The scheme ensures that methodologies are consistent, follow a standardised procedure and that HCV reports are compiled using the latest data and are useful for companies in planning their HCV management.

Only for the New Planting Procedures, the RSPO now requires all assessors to be licensed under the HCVRN.

REMEDIATION AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURE

In early 2014, RSPO launched the one-year staged implementation of the Remediation and Compensation procedure designed to address cases where RSPO palm oil producer members were found to have cleared land without conducting the required HCV assessment (See RSPO Impact Report 2014 pp. 44–45 for more information).

RSPO takes such breaches very seriously, but prefers to work on constructive solutions rather than to exclude producers from the certification system. Over the implementation stage, all palm oil producer members were required to map their potential liabilities and submit these to the RSPO Secretariat. A series of workshops took place over the year in Bogotá, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur to ensure that all producers were familiar with the requirements.

At the deadline of these submissions on 9 May 2015, 15 producers had yet to submit the Disclosure of Liabilities and were suspended with effect from 9 June 2015. These producers were given three months to submit the Disclosure before their membership was terminated. At the end of the suspension period, 14 producers had submitted the required disclosures, and one still remain suspended.

NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

FOCUS ON LABOUR CONDITIONS



The RSPO Principles & Criteria (P&C) are aligned to the ILO Core Labour Standards. This requires all certified growers to guarantee decent and safe working conditions and fair pay, to safeguard the right to collective bargaining, and to ban bonded labour and child labour.

In 2014 and 2015, a series of media stories and NGO reports pointed to possible concerns around compliance with these indicators in Malaysia – particularly focused on the conditions of foreign workers.

The Complaints Panel reviewed these reports and recommended that an immediate review be carried out of these claims – with particular focus on the methodology applied by auditors. Findings and recommendations will be announced when completed and covered in the next RSPO Impact Report.



PROMOTING DIALOGUE WITH UNIONS IN INDONESIA

We have also been active in promoting dialogue on core labour standards beyond Malaysia. In June 2015, we hosted a workshop in Medan, Indonesia, to initiate dialogue between plantation companies and labour unions.

Facilitated by Surya Tjandra from Atmajaya University in Jakarta, the two-day workshop consisted of panel and group discussions. These sessions enabled participants to discuss the challenges associated with plantation practices and how these affect labourers, employers and the government.

The workshop drew a large number of attendees, with 73 representatives from labour unions, growers, government agencies, non-profit organisations, academia and the media.

The purpose of the workshop was to understand and create a common approach to fair labour relations in oil palm plantations. The workshop also aimed to kick-start a dialogue among stakeholders on freedom of association in Indonesian palm oil plantations.

The workshop was jointly organised by Organisasi Penguatan dan Pengembangan Usaha-usaha Kerakyatan (OPPUK), Oxfam Indonesia, FNV Mondiaal, Serikat Buruh Perkebunan Indonesia (SERBUNDO) and the RSPO.



MORE COMPANIES PHASE OUT PARAQUAT

The use of chemicals remains a serious health and safety issue, particularly the herbicide commonly referred to by its trade name Paraquat. Several stakeholders have raised concerns about the handling of the chemical due to its high toxicity levels. RSPO P&C provide guidance that Paraquat can only be used in ways that do not endanger health or the environment. Individual growers must work towards minimising and eliminating the use of Paraquat and document that they are actively seeking alternatives. In addition, the P&C have strict requirements on the safe handling, storage and disposal of pesticides.

In addition, the past year has also seen a significant number of RSPO grower members voluntarily phasing out Paraquat in response to stakeholder concerns. These growers have primarily used glyphosate and glufosinate as replacements. Growers who have already banned Paraquat include Agropalma, DAABON, Hap Seng Plantations, IOI, Olam, Musim Mas, United Plantations, REA Holdings, SIAT, Sime Darby (including NBPOL) and Wilmar. Other companies, such as Bumitama, Indofood Agri have committed to a phase-out over the coming years.



NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

FFB LEGALITY AND TRACEABILITY



In addition to identity preserved palm oil, the RSPO system currently allows for the mass balance supply chain model, where certified palm oil is mixed with non-certified oil, and Book & Claim, a certificate trading system. Since these systems do not exclude certified growers and traders from mixing oil from unknown sources, RSPO has identified this as a potential credibility risk.

The main problem is that plantations, particularly those owned by individuals or independent smallholders, may expand into areas that are not legally zoned for agricultural cultivation. These areas include – but are not limited to – HCV areas, national parks, reserve forest and production forest. Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFB) that may have derived from such questionable areas may also therefore be compromised in terms of traceability and legality.

Under the RSPO P&C 2013, Indicator 4.1.4 states clearly the need for clear and consistent implementation and monitoring of FFB sourced from third parties. In 2014, we established a FFB Legality and Traceability Taskforce (FLTT) to strengthen these standards all along the palm oil supply chain. The FLTT will work to ensure traceability from FFB production to mill. Their work will supplement that of our Trade and Traceability Taskforce, which covers the product from palm oil mill to consumer.

The FLTT is tasked with providing recommendations on legal and traceable FFB sourcing. It will also support and monitor trials of the application of the controlled FFB sourcing mechanism. The Taskforce will seek to develop guidance to RSPO Criteria 4.1.4 as well as to the implementation of RSPO Criteria 2.1 for external sources.

As the initial issues were linked to Indonesia, the task force will prioritise a study in that country. However, RSPO will also review whether the issue extends to the rest of the world.

NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY AND ENFORCING ACCOUNTABILITY

Transparency and accountability are critical aspects of sustainability. When stakeholders have access to adequate information, the basis for engagement and the capacity to monitor continuous improvement become stronger.

According to the RSPO Code of Conduct, all members are required to produce an annual communication of progress (ACOP). In 2011, the definitions of the types of progress on which members were required to report were strengthened by the inclusion of quantitative information on all aspects of land use and certification, allowing RSPO to better monitor progress and impact.

However, a large number of members have continually failed to submit their annual communications of progress despite repeated warnings that this constitutes a breach of RSPO membership requirements. In 2015, RSPO responded to this issue by suspending and terminating more than 100 members for non-submission of the ACOP, sending a clear message that all members must be accountable to their stakeholders and respect RSPO rules.

To allow stakeholders to benchmark performance, RSPO has also developed the Sustainable Palm Oil Transparency Tool in partnership with the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), one of our environmental NGO members. With this tool, which includes RSPO members and non-members, financial institutions, palm oil buyers and civil society organisations can compare the largest palm oil growers on their transparency, commitments and performance. When the tool was launched at RT12, we were pleased to note that RSPO members performed significantly better than non-RSPO members.



PHOTO CREDIT: RSPO/ JONATHAN PERUGIA

NEW INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES

HAZE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The haze originating primarily from fires in Kalimantan and Sumatra has been a scourge to the residents of surrounding countries for many years, and palm oil companies are often identified as the main problem. In 2014, RSPO decided to take an active role in monitoring fires, identifying fire risks and enabling fire prevention.

Our main goal was to ensure that RSPO members were helping to improve the situation, rather than contributing to the problem. The first step was to partner with the World Resources Institute to create a map that makes the palm oil supply chain more transparent. The map, accessible at www.globalforestwatch.org, shows land concessions granted by governments, deforestation (and reforestation), active fires, and plantations that have been certified as sustainable.

Between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015, there were 229 fire alerts reported in RSPO certified concession areas globally and 34 were high-confidence alerts. These fire alerts occurred in 13 companies' concessions in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

RSPO will continue to spread the message that action can be taken to prevent fires. Beyond our promotion and sharing of best management practice, we are supportive of the Singapore-based civil society campaign 'X the Haze' and we are engaging with regulators across the region.

OUR IMPACT IN NUMBERS: BASE DATA

CERTIFIED PRODUCTION, AREA AND SALES

	Certified area (Ha)	Production (planted) area (Ha)	HCV area (Ha)	Total CSPO (tonnes)	Total CSPK (tonnes)
Total	3,280,474	2,748,064	144,164	12,623,139	2,883,200
Brazil	113,342	50,118	63,224	180,891	37,564
Cambodia	24,843	14,947	2	26,220	4,899
Colombia	18,009	15,820	0	68,205	15,412
Ecuador	3,916	3,916	0	7,000	3,500
Ghana	20,826	13,461	852	25,760	5,924
Guatemala	10,143	7,989	45	52,870	4,100
Indonesia	1,525,734	1,283,357	64,139	6,444,156	1,443,526
Ivory Coast	9,323	9,323	0	4,486	1,090
Madagascar	2,107	1,227	880	850	440
Malaysia	1,363,518	1,183,212	6,523	5,105,806	1,244,996
Papua New Guinea	162,427	141,611	7,591	630,278	102,692
Solomon Islands	9,084	7,475	0	31,853	7,786
Thailand	17,203	15,607	908	44,764	11,271
	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011
PRODUCTION AREA	2,748,064	2,539,447	1,978,110	1,526,273	1,130,969
CERTIFIED AREA	3,280,474	3,006,349	2,653,058	2,105,433	1,299,891
CSPO SUPPLY	NA	5,276,064	8,735,843	6,724,236	4,798,512
CSPK SUPPLY	NA	1,214,686	2,030,746	1,570,070	1,111,998
CSPO SALES THROUGH SG/MB	NA	2,432,258	1,551,017	984,138	831,010
CSPO SALES THROUGH B&C	NA	2,916,408	2,962,256	2,495,277	1,659,516
TOTAL CSPO SALES	NA	5,348,666	4,513,273	3,479,415	2,490,526

* Sales and supply can only be calculated at year-end.

OUR IMPACT IN NUMBERS: BASE DATA

		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
MEMBERSHIP						
	Total	2,282	1,631	1,178	838	558
BY COUNTRY	United Kingdom	330	200	131	106	76
	Germany	279	208	147	97	38
	Netherlands	146	119	92	69	49
	Malaysia	109	117	95	87	77
	Indonesia	103	109	88	70	48
	France	127	106	86	73	57
	United States	138	89	70	46	29
	Belgium	89	62	44	24	21
	Australia	80	53	0	0	0
	Italy	113	52	29	0	0
	Others	768	516	396	266	163
BY CATEGORY	Ordinary	1,151	991	829	695	505
	Associate	1,032	540	309	142	64
	Affiliate	99	100	103	104	93

		2015	2014
TRADEMARK			
TOTAL		300	181
MANUFACTURERS		128	79
PROCESSORS & TRADERS		77	51
SUPPLY CHAIN ASSOCIATES		77	36
RETAILERS		9	9
GROWERS		7	6
SUPPLY CHAIN GROUP MANAGERS		2	-
GERMANY		54	40
MALAYSIA		28	21
FRANCE		27	20
UNITED STATES		24	16
UNITED KINGDOM		24	17
THE NETHERLANDS		24	15
BELGIUM		22	11
INDONESIA		15	5
POLAND		14	5
AUSTRALIA		10	4
OTHERS		58	27

OUR IMPACT IN NUMBERS: BASE DATA

		2015	2014
NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES			
NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES (NPP) AREA (Ha BY COUNTRY)	Indonesia	332,372	828,470
	Liberia	48,470	98,485
	Cameroon	-	69,975
	Papua New Guinea	-	67,179
	Malaysia	3558	-
	Gabon	23,780	51,178
	Cambodia	-	10,719
	Nigeria	-	5,594
	Costa Rica	-	4,145
	Ghana	2,240	3,715
	Brazil	7,448	1,223

GLOSSARY

Best Management Practice (BMP): Practical guidelines to enhance oil palm management

Book and Claim (B&C): The book and claim system allows for the transfer of RSPO certified oil palm through tradable certificates to actors in the palm oil supply chain

Certification Body (CB): Organisation that provides third party auditing and certification services related to a product, process or system, and which can issue a certificate of compliance

Certified Sustainable Palm oil (CSPO): Palm oil that has been grown on a plantation that has been managed and certified in accordance with the RSPO P&C

Crude palm oil (CPO): A type of unrefined vegetable oil obtained from the fruit of the oil palm tree

Fresh Fruit bunch (FFB): Bunch harvested from the oil palm tree. Each bunch can weigh from 5 to 50 kilogrammes and can contain 1,500 or more individual fruits

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC): A principle that a community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the lands they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use

Hectares (Ha): A unit of measurement equivalent to 10,000 square metres, or 100m x 100m

High confidence fire alerts: World Resources Institute (WRI) is employing a recommendation for detecting forest clearing fires (described in Morton and Defries, 2008), identifying fires with a Brightness value ≥ 330 Kelvin and a Confidence value $\geq 30\%$ to indicate fires that have a high confidence for being forest-clearing fires. Low confidence fires are lower intensity fires that could either be from non-forest-clearing fire activity (clearing fields or grass burning), or could be older fires that have decreased in intensity (smoldering rather than flaming fires)

High Conservation Values (HCV): The concept of High Conservation Values Forest (HCVF) was first developed by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) in 1999 as their 9th principle. The FSC defined HCVF as forests of outstanding and critical importance due to their environmental, socio-economic, cultural, biodiversity and landscape value

ISEAL Alliance: Global membership association for sustainability standards

Mass balance (MB): Supply chain model that allows certified claims to be transferred from one oil palm product to another either through physical blending or administratively under strictly controlled circumstances

Native customary rights (NCR): Refers to the communal rights of and may only be claimed by a native

New Planting Procedures (NPP): Provides guidance on how and under what conditions new oil palm plantings should be carried out

Paraquat: The trade name for N,N'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride, the organic compound with the formula $[(C_5H_4N)_2]Cl_2$. It is one of the most widely used herbicides, used to destroy green plant tissue on contact

PalmGHG Calculator: Developed by the Greenhouse Gas Working Group 2 of RSPO to estimate and monitor net greenhouse gas emissions

Palm kernel oil (PKO): Oil extracted from the kernel or core of the palm fruit

Peat: Peat is an accumulation of rotting plant material, forming in wetlands or peatlands

RSPO Principles & Criteria (P&C): Guidelines on how palm oil companies and growers should produce palm oil sustainably. It forms the basis of company assessment for certification and is reviewed every five years

Segregation (SG): The Segregation (SG) supply chain model assures that RSPO certified oil palm products delivered to the end user come only from RSPO certified sources

Smallholders: Farmers growing oil palm on a plantation of less than 50 hectares

TBP: Time Bound Plans

CONTACT RSPO

We value the feedback of our stakeholders. If you have questions about this report or our impact, please contact:

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The RSPO is an international non-profit organization formed in 2004 with the objective to promote the growth and use of sustainable oil palm products through credible global standards and engagement of stakeholders.

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