National Interpretations in new frontier regions

Plenary session 4, 23rd of November 2011

By: Gert Vandersmissen
1. What is the rest of the world?
2. New development of plantations will be mainly in areas suitable for palm in ROW
3. ROW has always been on the frontline for the implementation of the P&C
4. South America
5. Africa
6. Australia
7. Asia
8. New procedure for endorsement of the international generic criteria as a NI in small producing countries (SPC)
9. Conclusion
1. What is the rest of the world (ROW) ?

- All growing countries apart from Malaysia and Indonesia
- Members present in 4 continents
  - South America : Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala
  - Africa : Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon
  - Australia : Papua New Guinea, Solomon islands
  - Asia : Thailand
Map showing the extent of oil palm cultivation in 43 countries
2. New development of plantations will be mainly in areas suitable for palm in ROW

With the Oil Palm the far most productive oil crop per ha, how are we are going to handle this?
3. ROW has always been on the frontline for the implementation of the P&C

- AgroPalma, Daabon, NBPOL, SIPEF, SIAT, ... all have shown that it is possible to get certified RSPO in the ROW in conditions that are maybe less excellent than in Malaysia or Indonesia
4. South America
NI and Certification Status: South America

- Colombia: NI approved, one company certified Daabon (27,000 MT CPO)
- Brazil: NI approved, one company certified Agropalma (126,000 MT CPO)
- Ecuador: RSPO members but no NI yet
- Honduras: RSPO members but no NI yet
- Costa Rica: no RSPO members but interest
- Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Suriname, ...: no news ...
5. Africa
NI and Certification Status : Africa

-Ghana : NI approved, one company under certification GOPDC (Siat)
-Nigeria : NI ongoing, pushed by Presco PLC (Siat)
-Gabon : NI ongoing, pushed by Olam and Siat
-Liberia, Cameroon : RSPO members but no NI yet
-Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone : no RSPO members but interest
-Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Togo, Benin, Sao Tome, Principe, Central African Republic, RDC, Burundi, Tanzania, Madagascar and Angola : no news ...
5. Australia
NI and Certification Status: Australia

- PNG: NI approved, two companies certified NBPOL (310,000 MT CPO) and SIPEF (92,000 MT CPO)
- Solomon Islands: NI approved, one company certified NBPOL (29,000 MT of CPO)
6. Asia
NI and Certification Status: Asia (ROW)

- Thailand: NI approved, RSPO members present, certification will soon start
- Philippines, Taiwan, Sri Lanka: no news
The rest of the world accounts currently for 11% of the total CSPO production. The mission of the ROW is to bring as many other countries on board since the success stories of some of the companies mentioned show that it is possible.

Since the NI is a major issue the following changes have been made:

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<tr>
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<th>CSPO</th>
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<td>Daabon</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<td>Agropalma</td>
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<td>NBPOL PNG</td>
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<td>SIPEF PNG</td>
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<td>NBPOL SI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>584,000</td>
<td>MT</td>
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<td>World (31/10/11)</td>
<td>5,191,340</td>
<td>MT</td>
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<td>% ROW</td>
<td>11%</td>
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8. New procedure for endorsement of the international generic criteria as a NI in small producing countries (SPC)

- SPC: the total output CPO production not exceed 5% of global CPO production
- A complete listing of local, national, international laws, conventions and treaties (LCT) needs to be compiled applicable to the sustainable production and use of palm oil in country X
- The applicable guidance for Smallholders is also adopted
- A draft NI together with the set of LCT to be sent to the RSPO secretariat
- All documents to be in English and in one of the official local language(s)
- There is no conflict between RSPO P&C and national law
- The guidance for the LCT is on the website
Public consultation

- A public consultation period of minimum 60 days of the draft NI in the applying country needs to be done. RSPO to be informed adequately upfront when this period starts.
- The notice for public consultation is placed on the company website and the stakeholders including the relevant government agencies are notified in writing of their existence.
- Draft documents must be made available in English and other appropriate local language(s).
- Evidences of public consultation shall be provided in the documents submitted to the RSPO.
Endorsement

- The final draft NI will be submitted to the RSPO for formal endorsement.
- The RSPO secretariat will check, with the support of technical experts, that the document complies with all requirements.
- The endorsement process must resolve any conflicts between the RSPO criteria and the National Legislation.
- The executive board will discuss applications for endorsement of NI as an agenda point at each meeting. The EB’s decision will be final.
- NI’s endorsed by RSPO must be posted on the RSPO website in English and the appropriate local language(s).
9. Conclusion

-The ROW is active on many fronts and one representative per ‘continent’ would be a good step forward
- 11% of the total CSPO output may seem small but the local impact is impressive and shows the way for the others certainly in ‘emerging countries’
- The problem of the delay in obtaining the NI should be solved with the introduction of the generic P&C’s that can be endorsed if CPO remains under 5% of world production