

RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



Principles and Criteria for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil 2013

Accepted by the RSPO Executive Board for the Extraordinary
General Assembly on April 25th 2013

Preamble

Sustainable palm oil production is comprised of legal, economically viable, environmentally appropriate and socially beneficial management and operations. This is delivered through the application of the following set of Principles and Criteria, and the accompanying Indicators and Guidance.

The first set of Principles & Criteria, Indicators and Guidance (P&C 2007) have been applied since November 2007. These had been subject to trial implementation from November 2005 to November 2007 and in a number of countries to a subsequent process of National Interpretation. After five years of application by RSPO members, P&C 2007 were reviewed in 2012-2013 by the RSPO Principles and Criteria Review Taskforce.

The objective of the review was to improve the relevance and effectiveness of the Principles and Criteria for its members and in achieving the vision and mission of the RSPO. The review process followed ISEAL best practices, including two public consultations and four physical Taskforce meetings and resulted in the production of the revised RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production (RSPO P&C 2013).

In line with ISEAL best practices, this document (RSPO P&C 2013) will be completely reviewed again after five years following ratification by the General Assembly of the RSPO. Within that period, any changes to the standards must be approved by the General Assembly of the RSPO and only after recommendations made by a duly appointed RSPO working group or taskforce.

One of the main issues addressed in the review was the recommendations of the RSPO greenhouse gas (GHG) working group. Acknowledging both the importance of the issue and the current challenges of determining emissions, the RSPO has revised an existing Criterion on monitoring and reporting GHG emissions from existing operations and developed a new Criterion on minimising net GHG emissions from new planting developments. However, it is recognised that these significant emissions cannot be monitored completely or measured accurately with current knowledge and methodologies. Therefore, growers and millers commit to an implementation period for promoting best practices in reporting to the RSPO,





and after December 31st 2016 to public reporting against both of these Criteria. During the implementation period the RSPO will further develop and improve the RSPO carbon assessment and reporting tools. Growers and millers make this commitment with the support of all other stakeholder groups of the RSPO. These revisions demonstrate the RSPO's commitment to developing credible requirements relating to GHG emissions.

Looking to the future, the RSPO Principles and Criteria Review Taskforce urges the Executive Board to engage with all grower country governments with the objective of addressing the problem of stateless persons (especially children and women) in the industry.

Also looking forward, the growers and millers within the RSPO commit to a process whereby they aim to source third party Fresh Fruit Bunches from identified, legal and responsible sources. The RSPO Principles and Criteria Review Taskforce strongly encourages the RSPO Executive Board to resource and support a process for developing tools and methodologies that can help them achieve these aims.

This document (RSPO P&C 2013) defines Indicators and Guidance for each Criterion. Indicators are specific pieces of objective evidence that shall (must) be in place to demonstrate or verify that the Criterion is being met. Guidance consists of useful information to help the grower/miller and auditor understand what the Criterion and/or Indicators mean in practice, to indicate good practice, and practices that should be followed. Specific Guidance has also been included for certain Indicators for clarity, as well as specific points to be addressed in National Interpretations. In most cases guidance for smallholder production has been removed to other documents that specify standards for that sector [*Guidance for Independent Smallholders under Group Certification*, June 2010, and *Guidance on Scheme Smallholders*, July 2009].

This document (RSPO P&C 2013) is effective after ratification by the RSPO General Assembly (May 2013). As stated under the RSPO Certification System, National Interpretations (NIs)



must be revised to be fully consistent with the RSPO P&C 2013 within 12 months after the date of ratification (April 2014). Certificate holders must be fully compliant with the new version of an NI within one year of it being completed (April 2015).

In countries without NIs and/or in cases where members have conducted a Local Interpretation applicable to their own operations, P&C 2013 is effective immediately after ratification (May 2013) and shall be used for any new certification activities after the ratification date. In cases where there is no NI the RSPO secretariat as requested by the P&C Review Taskforce has developed generic guidance in this document on issues identified as needing clarification in P&C 2013.

Already certified entities can continue to be certified after the date of ratification (May 2013) and before the completion of any relevant NI by conducting Annual Surveillance Assessments (ASA) against P&C 2007, but shall demonstrate compliance to the new RSPO P&C 2013 at the following ASA.

Necessary revision shall be made to other RSPO normative documents and guidance to ensure consistency with the wordings of RSPO P&C 2013.

Key international laws and conventions applicable to the production of palm oil are set out in Annex 1. Annex 2 provides the additional generic guidance and definitions on selected Criteria for countries where no National Interpretation exists.

The RSPO and its members recognize, support and commit to follow the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights [<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr>] and the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work [<http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm>].

8 PRINCIPLES FOR GROWERS TO BE RSPO CERTIFIED



1 Commitment to transparency



5 Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity



2 Compliance with applicable laws and regulations



6 Responsible consideration of employees, and of individuals and communities affected by growers and mills



3 Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability



7 Responsible development of new plantings



4 Use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers



8 Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity