RSDO





A Renewed Commitment to Achieving Market Transformation

General Content

- Introduction and Background
- How we go so far?
- Challenges in NPP verification: have we done enough?
- Opportunity for improvement





INTRODUCTION



What is the RSPO New Planting Procedure (NPP)?

The NPP applies to any development of new plantings, regardless of size (ha).

The **intention** is that new oil palm plantings will NOT negatively impact primary forest, High Conservation Values (HCV), high carbon stocks (HCS), fragile and marginal soils or local people's lands.

A successful implementation of the NPP ensures that all the indicators of the RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) 2013 Principle 7 are being implemented and therefore in compliance when the new development starts.

(NPP 2015 RSPO New Planting Procedure, 2015)

BACKGROUND OF NPP DOCUMENTS

the Facts:

1. The very first NPP document was proposed to the RSPO General Assembly in November 2008 and formalised in May 2009.

It was approved by the RSPO Executive Board in September 2009 and came into force for all new oil palm plantings from 1 January 2010.

DECORPORTING OF NOP DOCUMENTS*biased of the Facts:*1. The previous NPP documents range in date from 2010 to 2012 and were in need of updating based on the new requirements introduced in the RSPO P&C 2013 [e.g. C.7.3; C.7.8; and HCV ALS]• NPP 2015, endorsed by RSPO BoG on 25th November 2015



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I) Assessment & Verification proc	ess	
2010 previous version	2015 current version	
 Two categories of NPP: New Development (stakeholders may submit comments) On-going new planting i.e. new plantings that straddle the cut-off date 1st Jan-2010 (is meant for notification only) 	No more "on-going' planting Stakeholders may submit comments within notification periods	
Company may choose verification methods by a CB either Document Review only, or, Document review + field visit	All verification by a CB must include Documents review and Field Visit .	
No Checklist for CB's Auditors	NPP Checklist is being prepared by RSPO for CB's auditor to conduct verification	

Did we notice the changes???

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2) Contents

2010 previous version	2015 current version
Not clear guidance of NPP Implementation for the growers, its only saying after 1 st January 2010	More clarity on the guidance of NPP implementation for the growers
Very general rules and not clear on the applicability for Smallholders	There is a particular guidance on the applicability and how to implement NPP for Smallholders (including scheme/associated and independent smallholders) and outgrowers.
Non inclusion of FPIC process, Carbon Stock assessment, and GHG emission	FPIC, HCS, GHG are included and must be identified and carried out by the growers, subjects to be verified by CB's auditors
No clear sanction of non-submission of NPP	Sanctions is applied.
No clear mechanism to submit comment during NPP notification period	Mechanism to submit comments is available

Did we notice the changes??? – key topics

- **RSPO member planning a new development:** If a grower is an RSPO member at the time of the planning of the new development, the grower must complete the NPP process detailed in the document.
- New land acquisitions by RSPO members: If land clearing is actively occurring at the time of acquisition, operations must cease completely and the NPP requirements shall be followed for any area that has not yet been converted.

Did we notice the changes?? – key topics Where RSPO members have a majority shareholding in and/or management control of subsidiaries, those subsidiaries are subjected to the NPP requirement (Refer to RSPO P&C Certification System document). If land clearance occurred after 1 January 2010: If land was developed after 1 January 2010 and did not comply with NPP requirements; the grower has to ensure compliance with Principle 7 at the time of certification. This may be the case if land clearance occurred before the grower became an RSPO member or for any new acquisitions where clearing and development have already taken place.

Did we notice the changes??? – key topics For new plantings between November 2005 and 31 December 2009, the NPP

For new plantings between November 2005 and 31 December 2009, the <u>NPP</u> does not apply but the grower <u>must comply with Principle 7</u> which includes requirements such as FPIC, Social and Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA), and HCV assessment.

→> would might have replacing "on-going" new planting

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Did we notice the changes??? – key topics

Table 1 Different scenarios for new plantings and understanding when NPP applies

Scenarios from 1 January 2010	NPP	Certification Body (CB) Verification	30-day Public Comment Period
Conversion from natural vegetation to oil palm or from forest plantations or agroforestry to oil palm. Including for undeveloped areas of any new acqulisitions.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conversion of abandoned agricultural land (undeveloped for > 3 years)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conversion of existing agricultural land (including land under livestock ranches and agricultural crops) to oil palm. Including for any new acquisitions.	Yes	No	No, 30 –day notification only but no comment period

Did we notice the changes??? – key topics

Scenarios from 1 January 2010	NPP	Certification Body (CB) Verification	30-day Public Comment Period
Replacing oil palm with a subsequent oil palm crop is considered as replanting and therefore not subject to the requirements of the NPP if the previous oil palm crop has not been abandoned for more than 3 years.	Νο	N/A	N/A
For new plantings within an RSPO-certified management unit	No, as this case will be audited against Principle 7 during surveillance or re- certification audits	N/A	N/A



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Did we notice the changes??? – key topics

Sanction for Non-submission of NPP effective 1st January 2016

1. Sanction whereby new planting areas (developed after January 2010) that has not gone through the NPP process will not be able to trade the CPO and PK as CSPO and CSPK for the first 3 years after its certification. If these areas are part of the management unit being certified, the mill will be registered as producing mass balance CSPO and CSPK during the sanction period. The Certification Body shall record and report the status of such area (without NPP submission) and production in the Public Summary Report.

All the NPP submission accepted (completed and published on the website) by RSPO after 1st January 2016 with planted area without prior NPP are subject to the sanction. This shall be reported by the Certification Body at the time of the P&C Assessment in the Public Summary Report and ensure that the production is excluded from the certified volume claimed by the mill for the first 3 years of certificate period.

Did we notice the changes??? – key topics

- For the management unit which has not gone through the NPP process and at the same time did not comply with the HCV assessment requirement,
 - · Sanction is applied for not submitting NPP
 - Shall follow procedures described in the Remediation and Compensation Procedures (RaCP) 2015.
- 3. For the management unit that has not gone through the NPP process and at the same time did not comply to elements of the RSPO P&C Principle 7 (i.e SEIA, FPIC, HCS), it will be referred to and dealt with Complaint Procedures. In such cases, the Complaints Panel (CP) will decide on the sanctions.
- * This sanction is not applicable to independent smallholder.

For further clarification on the NPP update and the relevant sanctions for non-submission, please contact Mr Salahudin Yaacob, RSPO Technical Director (salahudin.yaacob@rspo.org) or Mr Jan van Driel, Head of Certification (janvandriel@rspo.org)





- ·		Number	of NPP ad	ctivities/n	otificatio	n [Year]			07	
Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL	%	
Brazil	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.6%	-
Cambodia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1.2%	As of 29/10/201
Cameroon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6%	
Costa Rica	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.2%	
Gabon	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	7	4.1%	
Ghana	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1.2%	
Guatemala	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	2.4%	
Indonesia	20	12	61	11	10	4	3	121	71.6%	
Liberia	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	10	5.9%	
Malaysia	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1.8%	
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.6%	
Nigeria	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1.8%	
Papua New Guinea	1	2	2	-	2	0	2	9	5.3%	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.6%	
Solomon Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.6%	
Togo	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.6%	
TOTAL	32	22	69	13	16	10	7	169	100.0%	
%	18.9%	13.0%	40.8%	7.7%	9.5%	5.9%	4.1%	100.0%		





Challenges in NPP verification: have we done enough?

COMMON CONCERN	Examples
Lack of capability to prepare NPP-related requirements and records especially for the new RSPO member	e.g. FPIC, HCV, HCS, Management Plans, Notification, etc
Misunderstood of the NPP 2015 implementation between auditors and growers	Applicability of scenarios defined by RSPO e.g Forest to oil palm, Conversion from Agricultural land to Oil Palm, Conversion from other crops to oil palm,
Insufficient local resources in some particular countries (mostly in Africa)	such as independent consultant, local expert, auditors, translator with technical knowledge
Quality of presented NPP documents and records	HCV reports, SEIA, FPIC, land compensation, Management Plans, Lay- out Maps,
Openness of information, documents, and records in certain situation	Legal document, land compensation records, Maps

Challenges in NPP verification: have we done enough?

areas)	No concrete roads, bridges, boats - Aspects to be checked
Un-uniform audit checklists among CB's auditor	Aspects to be checked
	- Verification methods
Lack of Auditor's skills in assessing certain areas	FPIC, HCS, GHG,
	 Diseases outbreak (e.g. e-bola, Malaria, Dengue, HIV, Typhoid, etc) Local national conflicts within country





