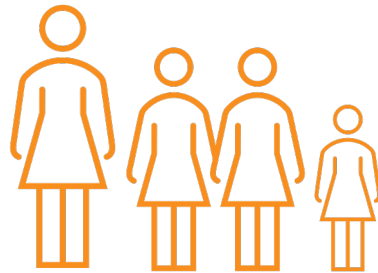


Who am I?



A Colombian-born-Indonesian-bred-Dutchman-with-a-Swedish-passport

ABOUT US

Established in 2004, RSPO is a not-for-profit, international membership organisation that unites stakeholders from the key sectors of the palm oil industry to promote the growth and use of sustainable palm oil through credible global standards.

Our founding members include the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Malaysian Palm Oil Association (MPOA), Unilever, Migros, and AAK. Headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, RSPO also has representative offices in Indonesia, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, China, and Colombia.



2018 PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

7 PRINCIPLES

for growers to be RSPO certified

01 Behave ethically and transparently

02 Operate legally and respect rights

03 Optimise productivity, efficiency, positive impacts and resilience

04 Respect community and human rights and deliver benefits

05 Support smallholder inclusion

06 Respect workers' rights and conditions

07 Protect, conserve and enhance ecosystems and the environment



No deforestation



No new planting on peat



No use of fire







Protection of labour and human rights



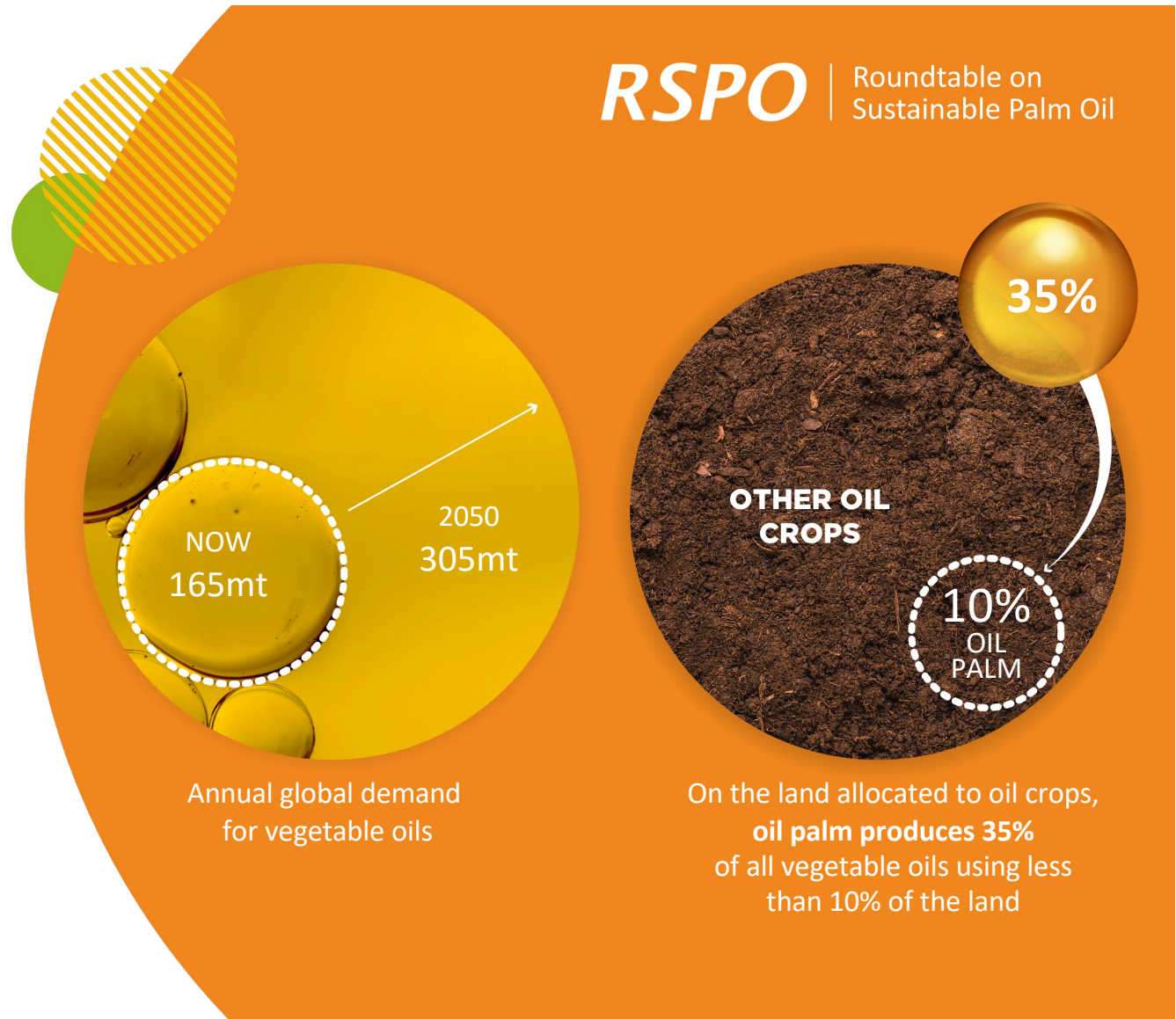
Decent living wage

WHY IS PALM OIL SO POPULAR?

Land required to produce 1 tonne of major types of oil

-  **1T** Palm Oil = 0.26 ha
-  **1T** Rapeseed Oil = 1.25 ha
-  **1T** Sunflower Oil = 1.43 ha
-  **1T** Soybean Oil = 2 ha

RSPO | Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



Europe's historical palm oil discussion



EU Commission promises action against deforestation

Ten things companies and investors can do to meet no-deforestation commitments

Deforestation-free supply chain in palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa by 2023.

This is one of our Protect and regenerate nature goals

Explore our other Unilever Compass goals on Protect and regenerate nature



Plantation

WORKING WITH SUPPLIERS TO DRAW THE LINE ON DEFORESTATION (Policy Statement)

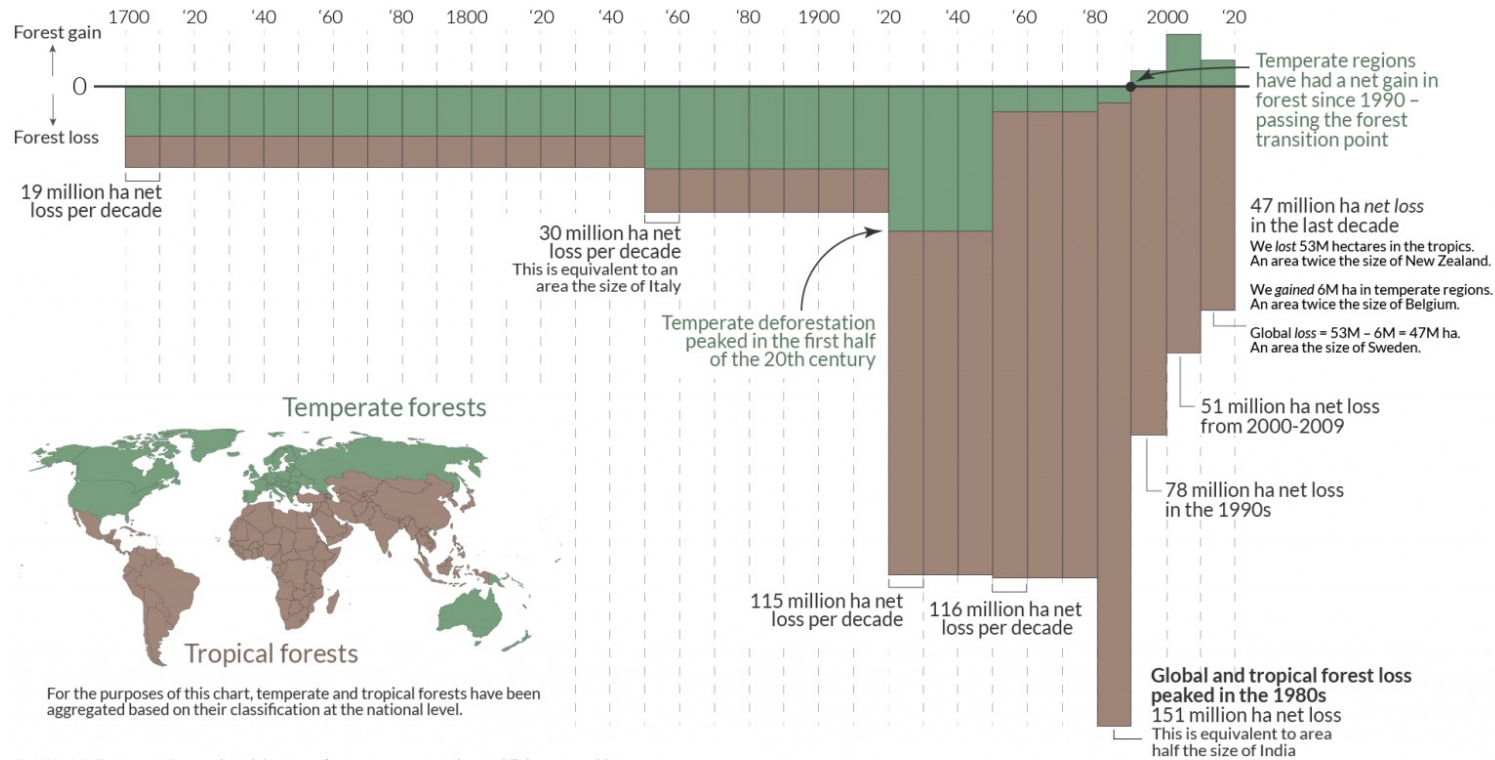
Global deforestation peaked in the 1980's



Decadal losses in global forest over the last three centuries

Decadal forest loss is measured as the average net loss of forest area every ten years, in hectares. This equals deforestation minus any increases in forest area through afforestation. 1.5 billion hectares of global forest was lost between 1700 and 2020 – this is equal to an area 1.5-times the size of the USA.

Our World
in Data



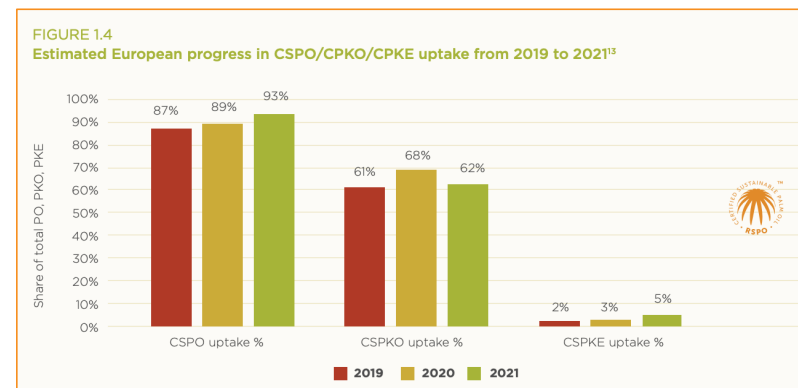
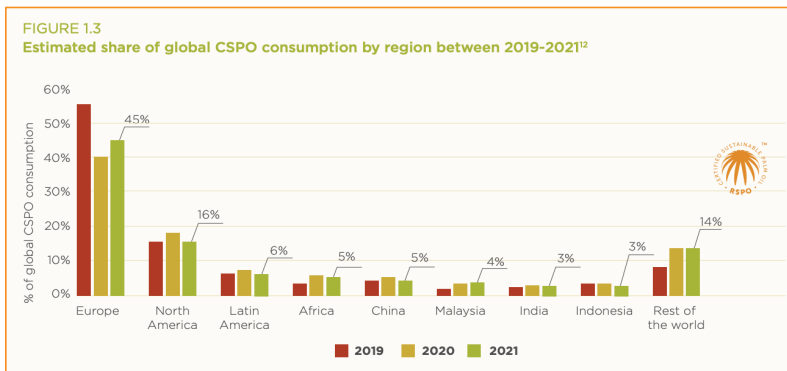
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.
Data sources: Based on pre-1990 data from Williams (2006), Deforesting the Earth. Post-1990 data from UN FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (2020).

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

Europe's current ; state of play



- For the past two decades, Europe has been a frontrunner in sustainable palm oil
- 45 % of all CSPO produced globally goes to Europe
- 93% of all palm oil imported into Europe for food, feed and oleochemicals is certified sustainable.
- In 2020 the deforestation rate in Indonesia fell by 75% to its lowest level since monitoring began
- Latest success is the EU regulation to ban products from the EU market which are related to deforestation 6.12.2022
- There is still a lot of work to be done to raise the global uptake of CSPO and get other markets on board
- That is why Europe must continue to use sustainable palm oil products to make sure there is an incentive for responsible production

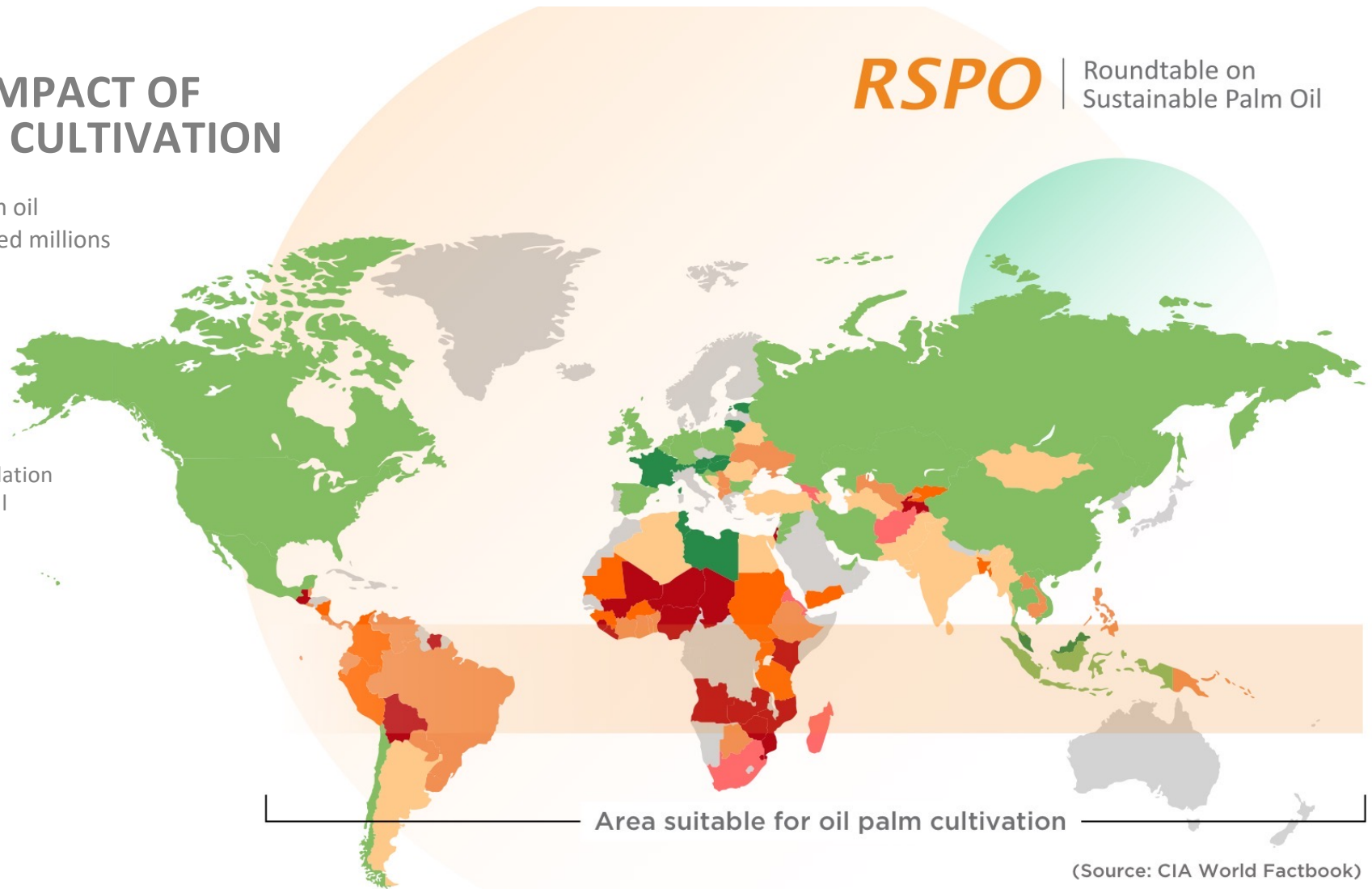


GLOBAL IMPACT OF OIL PALM CULTIVATION

In the tropics, palm oil production has lifted millions out of poverty

Percentage of population living below national poverty line

- >60%
- 50-60%
- 40-50%
- 30-40%
- 20-30%
- 10-20%
- <10%
- No Data



(Source: CIA World Factbook)

Amount of smallholder farmers in palm oil



Figure #4: Estimated number of smallholder farmers involved in oil palm by region

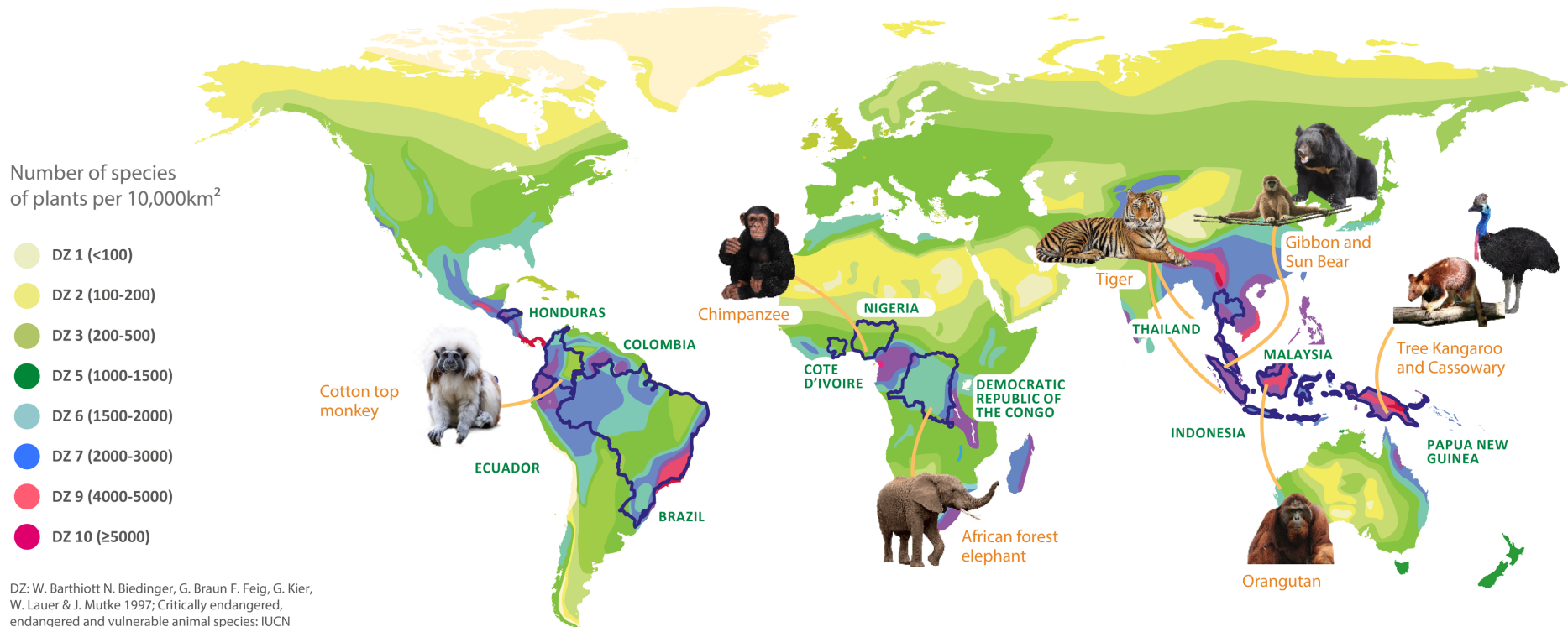
In the two main producing countries Indonesia and Malaysia (together producing app. 90% of global production), over 40% of the production is by smallholders with Indonesia expecting that to rise to 60% by 2030

⁴ Using data from national sources, industry bodies or extrapolated data calculated from related statistics in published research studies.

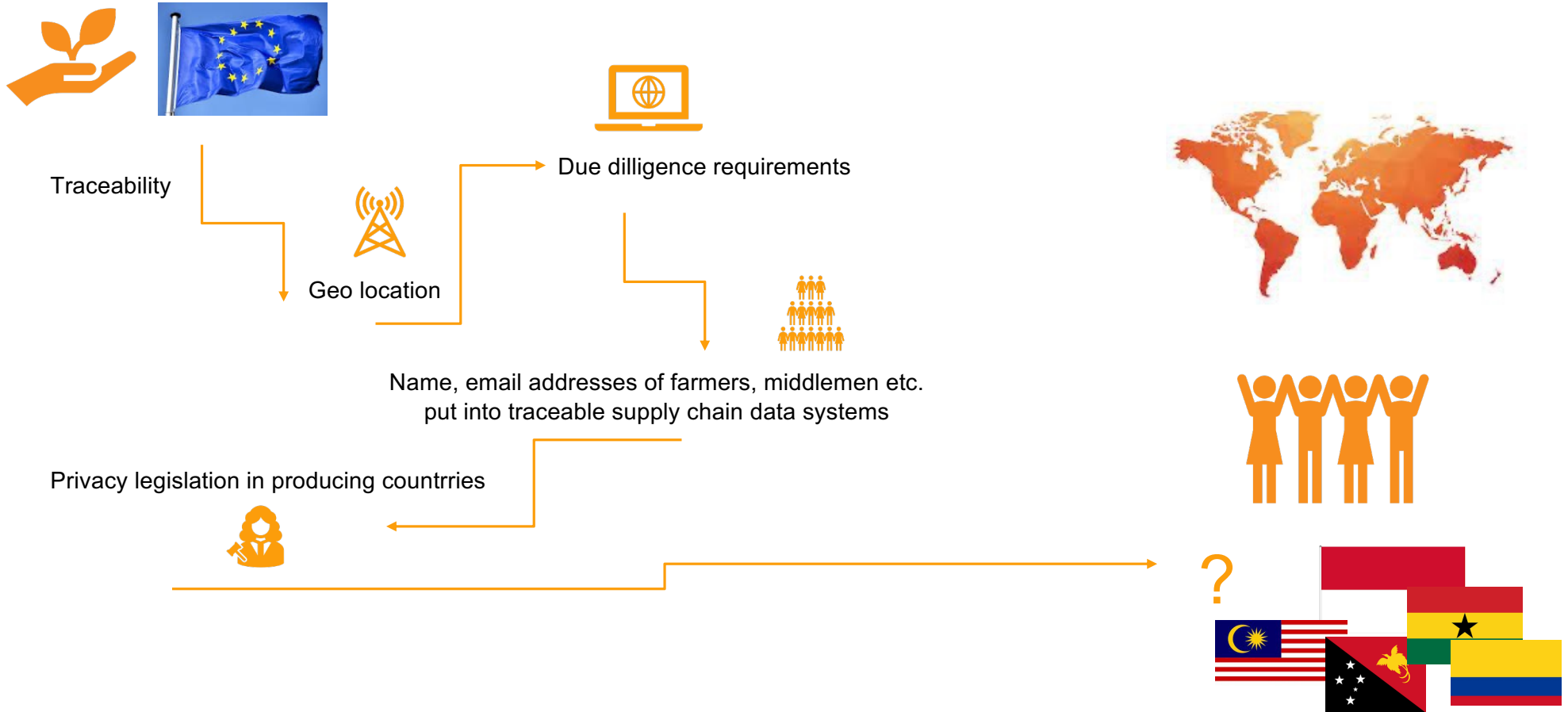
⁵ Unverified sources for smallholders in Nigeria, for example, range from 1 million in a corporate report to 4 million in a media interview. RSPO numbers for data-deficient countries are extrapolated from known proxy data on total hectareage, average yields, average area per smallholder or other related data.

GLOBAL IMPACT OF OIL PALM CULTIVATION

Palm oil production in the tropics should not negatively impact the variety of plant and animal life



EU deforestation regulation



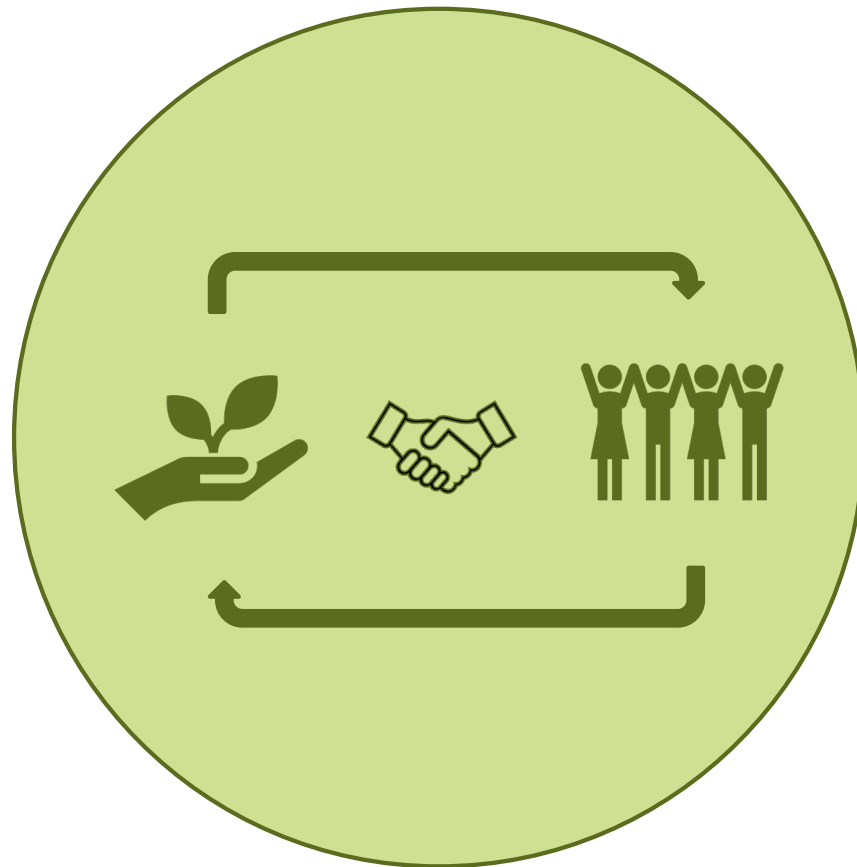
The way forward is not this...



VS



But this



Constructive partnership on the basis of mutual trust



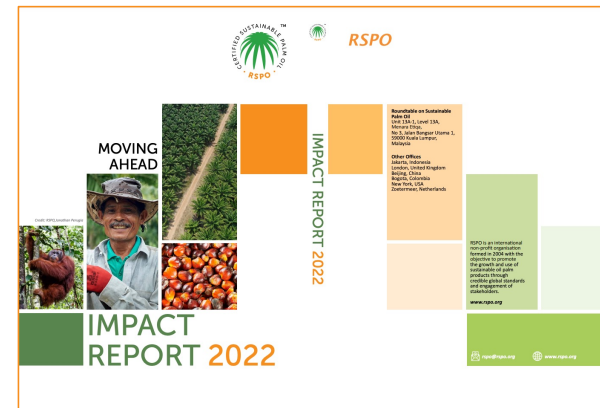
- **EU policymakers must acknowledge the progress IND & MAL have made**
- **Asian policymakers must acknowledge Europes good intentions**
- **Consumers in Europe must continue to buy products with certified sustainable palm oil and assure there is an incentive to produce sustainably**
- **Producers in Asia must continue to improve their sustainable practices and expand that to supply chains outside the EU**



More background information



[Link EU monitoring report 2022](#)



[Link RSPO Impact Report 2022](#)

Thank you for your attention!



Please feel free to contact me with any other questions or concerns on EU related affairs and the position of the RSPO at:

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