



TUCO - Sustainable Palm Oil Food Forum

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The RSPO Certification Scheme



RSPO-8-0100-09-100-00

5.0 - General chain of custody system requirements

5 General Chain of Custody System Requirements

5.1 Applicability of the general chain of custody requirements for the supply chain

5.2 Supply chain Model

5.3 Documented procedures

5.4 Purchasing and goods in

5.5 Outsourcing activities

5.6 Sales and Goods out

5.7 Registration

5.8 Training

5.9 Record keeping

5.10 Conversion Factors

5.11 Claims

5.12 Complaints

5.13 Management Review

Modular requirements

- Module A - Identity preserved
- Module B - Segregation
- Module C – Mass balance
- Module D – CPO Mills (Identity Preserved)
- Module E – CPO Mills (Mass Balance)
- Module F – Multi-site certification
- Module G – Group certification



Identity Preserved Supply Chain Model



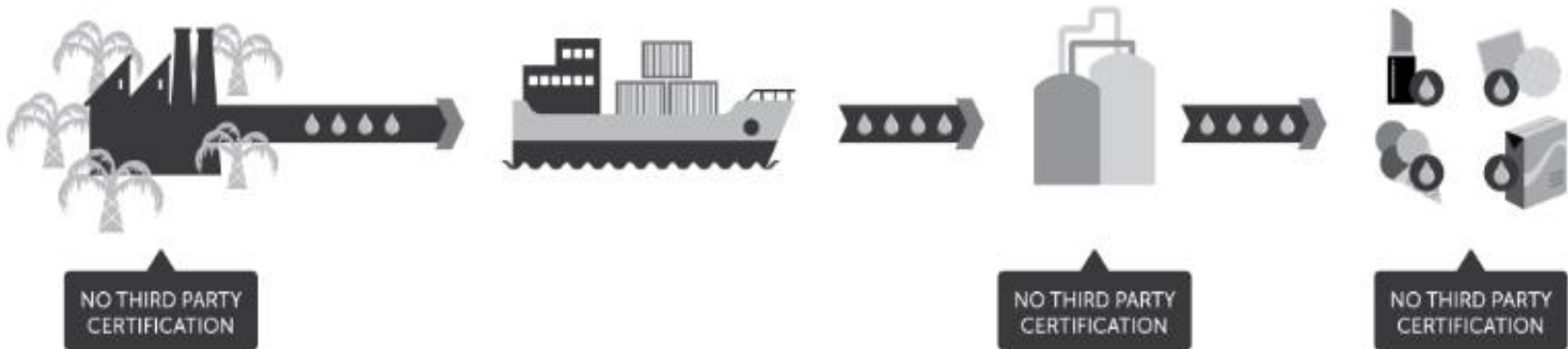
THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION

RSPO CERTIFIED

*physically separated



CONVENTIONAL PALM OIL



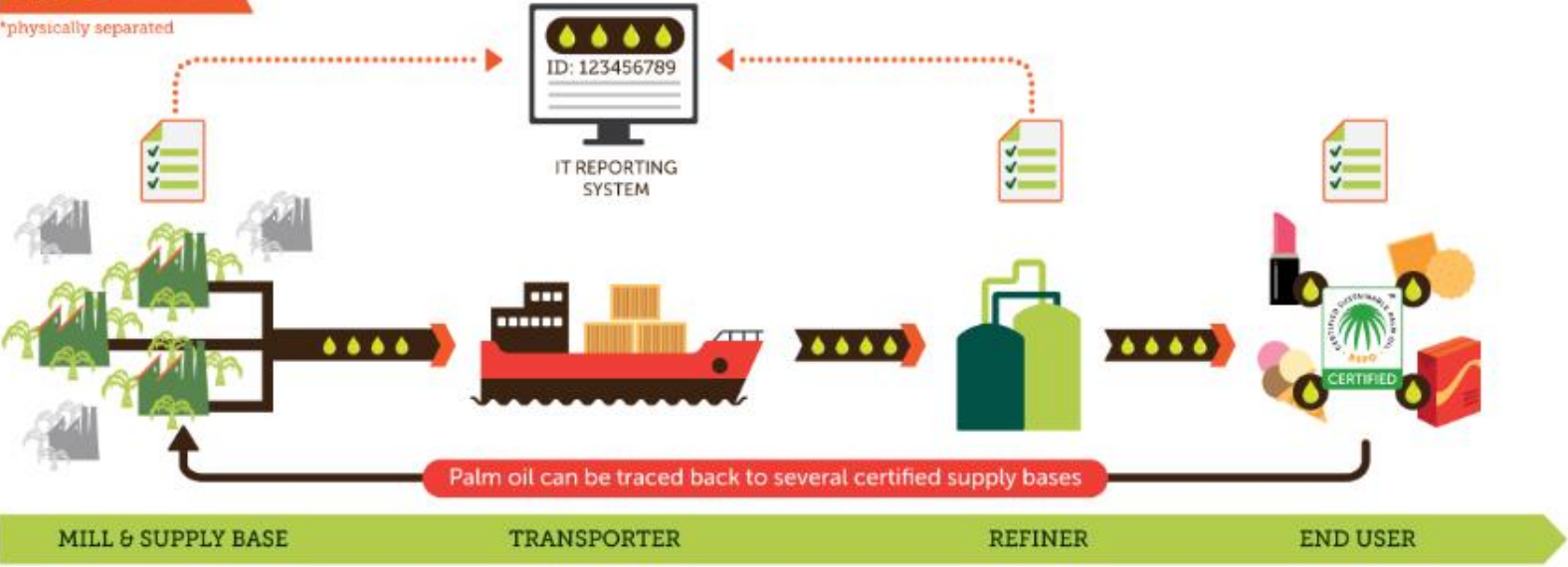
Identity preserved

- Traceable to a specific mill and its certified supply base
- The objective is 100% physical isolation including transport and storage to be achieved (95% claims rule)

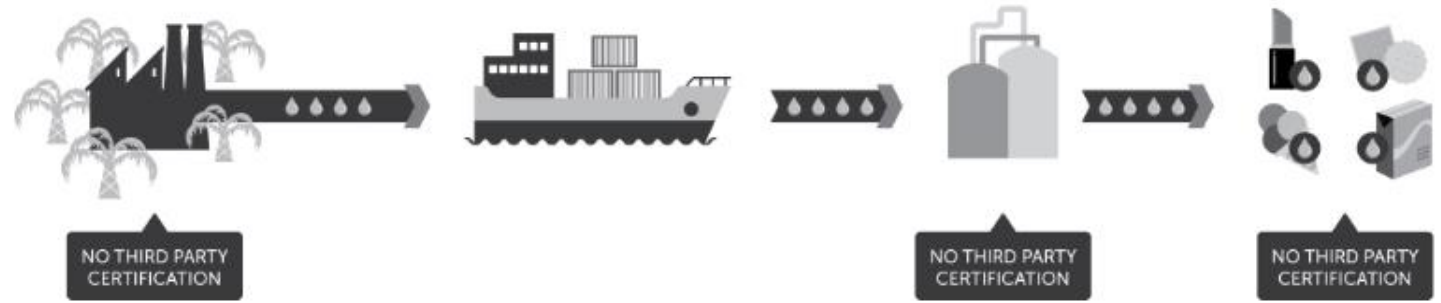
Segregated Supply Chain Model

RSPO CERTIFIED

*physically separated



CONVENTIONAL PALM OIL

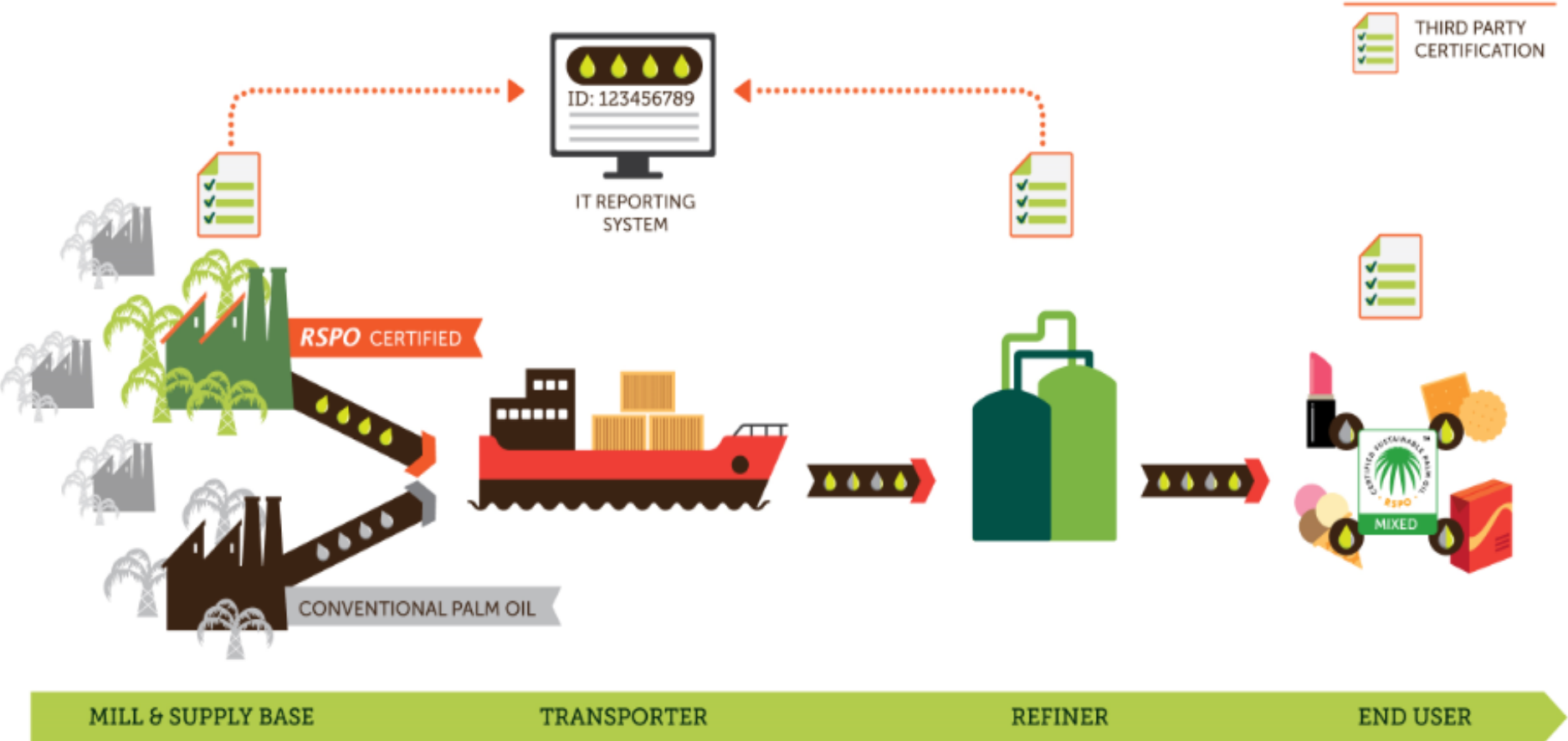


Segregation (SG)

- Raw material inputs from a variety of RSPO certified sources
- Physically separated from non-certified palm oil products at all times
- Not fully traceable to source
- The objective is 100% physical isolation including transport and storage to be achieved (95% claims rule)



Mass Balance Supply Chain Model



Mass balance

- Based on the monitoring of the inputs and outputs of RSPO certified palm oil

2 methods:

- Continuous accounting system
- Fixed inventory periods

Group certification

- Similar to multi-site certification
- Certification costs are shared across the Group
- Group manager responsible for compliance
- Sets of groups possible
- Single internal control system
- Scheme documentation prepared by Group Manager
- Training conducted by Group Manager

Group certification

- Restricted to companies who use 500 tonnes or less palm oil each year
- 100% annual audit by Group Manager
- Sampling audit by CB based on multi-site sampling
- No membership is required for Group members

C&C rules – key features

- Definitions
- Scope
- General corporate communications
- Business to business communication
- Business to consumer communication
- Modular rules for each supply chain model
- Partial rules
- RSPO credit
- Annex 1: trademark use & guidance

C&C rules – scope

- Requirements are mandatory when making claims
- Use of the trademarks is voluntary
- Compliance is normative within the SCCS
- Claims which comply with the rules are deemed to be “authorised”. Non-compliance is deemed to be “unauthorised”
- RSPO may publish any case of unauthorised use or take legal action against the offending organisation

Logo/trademark use

Members can use the RSPO trademark (palm frond logo) for communications, subject to compliance with the Rules.



Rules governing trademark use are contained in Annex 1:
RSPO trademark usage and guidance



Trademark licence

New members will be automatically granted a license to use the RSPO Trademark.

Retailer's trademark. Retailers can also obtain their own RSPO trademark license, subject to compliance with the rules.

Non RSPO specific claims

Negative Claims



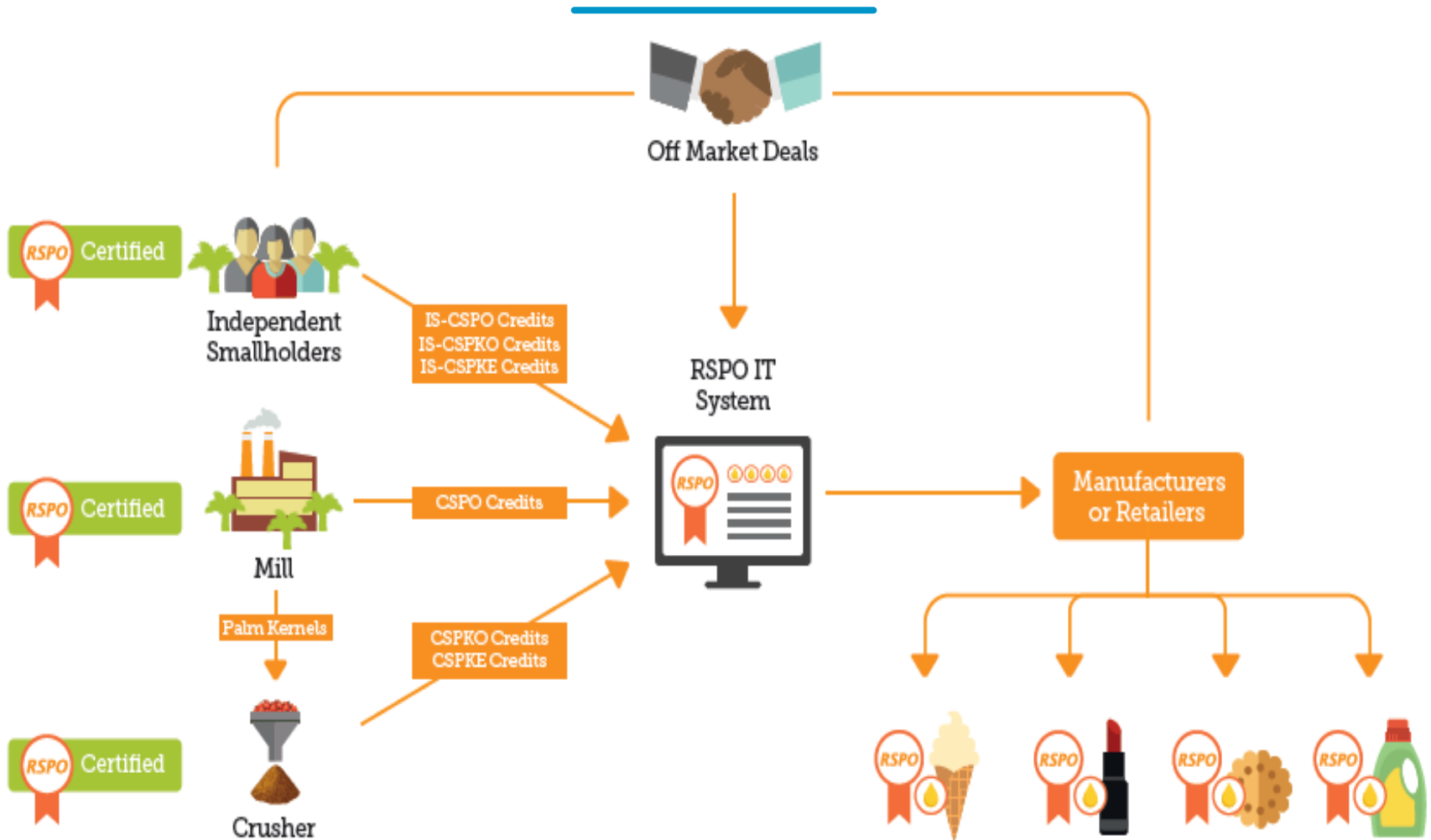
Non RSPO specific claims

Non-verifiable claims:

Transparency is a key requirement of RSPO members and the RSPO expects any sustainability claims made in relation to sustainable oil palm products, regardless of whether RSPO itself is referenced in the claim, to be accurate and verifiable.

'made with Sustainable Palm Oil'?

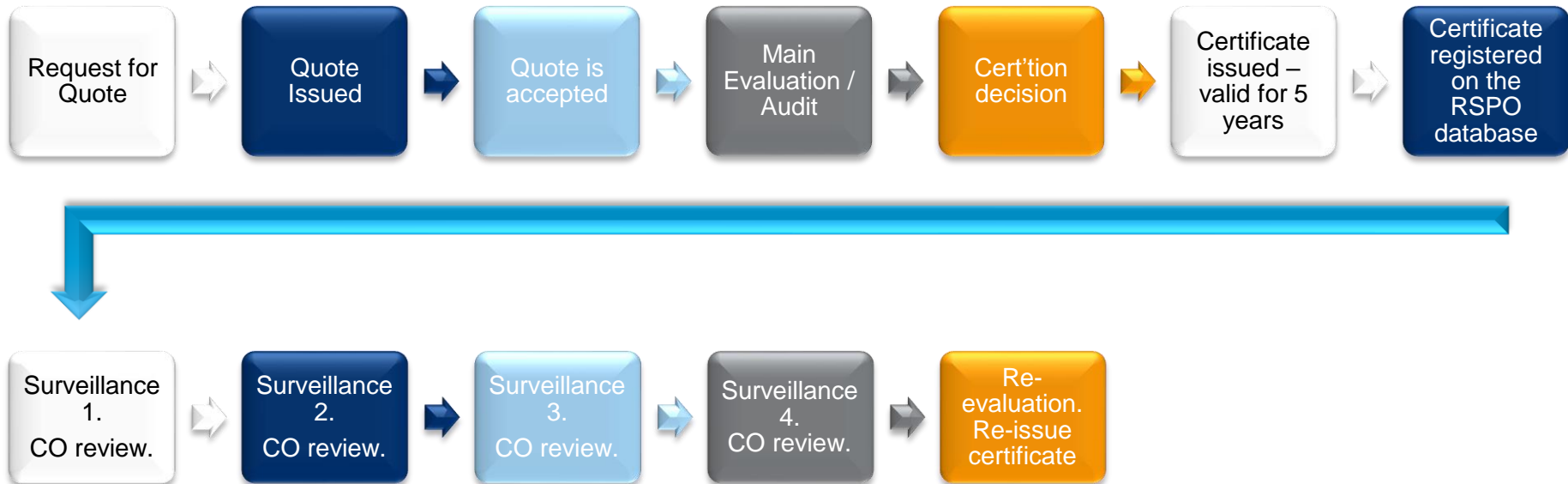
Buying and selling RSPO credits



PalmTrace – RSPO IT platform



The certification process



What should be investigated at audit?

- Each COC audit should cover several auditing activities:



- Review the management system documentation
- Sample a sufficient variety of records to confirm the system is functioning



- Sample interviews across the operation which are of sufficient variety and depth to verify staff understanding of the system
- The interviewer must ensure that comments can be provided in confidence.



- Evaluation of organisation's implementation of all applicable corrective actions.

What should be investigated at audit?



- Review of all complaints, disputes or allegations of non-conformities received by the organization and/or EBMT.



- Physical inspection of sites where operational activities within the scope of the certificate are carried out.
- Visits may be required to inspect outsourced activity



- Review of purchasing and sales documentation for materials or products related to the certification (invoices, bills, transport documents, sales contracts)
- Confirm that inputs described as certified are covered by a certificate with the applicable claim.



- Review of the correct use of certification marks.

Summary

- Audits are not difficult in most cases, especially towards end of the supply chain
- Supplier engagement is crucial, the information they supply is critical
- Map the supply chain
- Request CSPO
- Record the inputs
- Control the outputs and claims
- Informal and formal support available

Thank You

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Proud to be part of  element

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