



KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI
JABATAN STANDARD MALAYSIA



KENYATAAN MEDIA

22 MAC 2022

PENSIJILAN MINYAK SAWIT MAMPAN MALAYSIA (MSPO) 2022 MEMASTIKAN MALAYSIA KEKAL SEBAGAI PENGELUAR MINYAK SAWIT MAMPAN DUNIA

PUTRAJAYA, 22 Mac 2022 – Majlis Pensijilan Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOCC) telah melancarkan Siri Standard MSPO 2022 sempena Forum *Certified Sustainable Palm Oil* (CSPO).

MSPO merupakan skim pensijilan kebangsaan untuk ladang kelapa sawit, pekebun kecil bebas dan terancang, dan fasiliti pemprosesan minyak sawit yang ingin diperakui atau dipersijilkan mengikut keperluan Standard MSPO. Pensijilan MSPO telah diwajibkan pada awal tahun 2020.

Siri Standard MS 2530:2013 pertama telah diterbitkan pada 2013 oleh Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM) dan diterajui oleh Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOB). Siri standard ini seterusnya telah melalui proses semakan semula pada 2022 (MS 2503:2022).

Standard MS MSPO 2022 mengambil kira perubahan dalam keperluan kemampuan global dan mempertimbangkan kebolehgunaan terhadap industri minyak sawit Malaysia. Keperluan seperti *United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG)*, *No Deforestation, Peat, and Exploitation (NDPE)*, dan Alam Sekitar, Sosial, Tadbir Urus (ESG) dimasukkan, dan pelbagai elemen telah dimasukkan ke dalam Standard MSPO.

Di samping itu, MS 2530:2022 kini terdiri daripada lapan (8) bahagian berbanding empat (4) sebelumnya iaitu: -



MS2530-1:2022 - MSPO Part 1: General Principles. Part 1 lists the general principles of the Standards. It provides the framework for the other parts and includes terms and definitions used throughout the Standards. Part 1 does not contain requirements used to assess conformity.

MS2530-2-1:2022 - MSPO Part 2-1: General Principles for Independent Smallholders (less than 40.46 hectares). Part 2-1 contains requirements used to assess conformity for independent smallholders against the MSPO. These independent smallholders are categorised as individual farmers who own or lease less than 40.46 hectares (100 acres) of an oil palm smallholding and manage the smallholding themselves.

MS2530-2-2:2022 - MSPO Part 2-2: General Principles for Organised Smallholders (less than 40.46 hectares). Part 2-2 contains requirements used to assess conformity for organised smallholders against the MSPO. Organised smallholders are individual farmers who own, or lease less than 40.46 ha of an oil palm smallholding and the holdings managed by government agencies such as FELDA, RISDA, FELCRA, SALCRA, SLDB, and other organisations.

MS2530-3-1:2022 - MSPO Part 3-1: General Principles for Oil Palm Plantations (40.46 hectares to 500 hectares). Part 3-1 contains requirements used to assess conformity for small oil palm estates between 40.46 ha to 500 ha against the MSPO.

MS2530-3-2:2022 - MSPO Part 3-2: General Principles for Oil Palm Plantations (more than 500 hectares). Part 3-2 contains requirements used to assess conformity for large oil palm estates/plantations with areas of more than 500 ha against the MSPO.

MS2530-4-1:2022 - MSPO Part 4-1: General Principles for Palm Oil Mill Including Supply Chain Requirements. Part 4-1 contains requirements used to assess conformity for palm oil mills against the MSPO. This standard



contains requirements for sustainable management as well as supply chain requirements.

MS2530-4-2:2022 - MSPO Part 4-2: General Principles for Palm Oil Processing Facilities Including Supply Chain Requirements. Part 4-2 contains requirements used to assess conformity for palm oil processing facilities, such as crude palm oil (CPO), palm kernel (PK), and other oil palm products processing facilities, against the MSPO. This standard contains requirements for supply chain requirements as well as introducing sustainable management practices requirements.

MS2530-4-3:2022 - MSPO Part 4-3: General Principles for Dealers Including Supply Chain Requirements. Part 4-3 contains requirements used to assess conformity for fresh fruit bunch (FFB) dealers and palm oil traders against the MSPO. Organisation in this category is all types of dealers under MPOB Licensing, including exporters and importers that purchase and sell oil palm products that do not change the chemical properties of the materials. This standard contains requirements for sustainable management as well as supply chain requirements.

Struktur baharu untuk Standard MSPO hanya mempunyai lima (5) prinsip utama berbanding tujuh (7) prinsip utama versi sebelumnya. Ini telah diputuskan secara konsensus oleh Jawatankuasa Teknikal MSPO (TC MSPO) di bawah JSM untuk memperkemas keperluan selaras dengan keperluan industri semasa.

Tiada perbezaan yang ketara antara Prinsip 1 hingga 5 Standard MS2530:2013 dan MS2530:2022. Prinsip 6 MSPO 2013 telah digabungkan ke dalam Prinsip 1, 2, 4, dan 5. Manakala keperluan untuk penanaman baharu telah ditambah baik dan digabungkan terutamanya ke dalam Prinsip 1, dengan keperluan sokongan terdapat dalam Prinsip 4 dan Prinsip 5. (Lampiran 1)



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JABATAN STANDARD MALAYSIA



Malaysia akan meneruskan usaha ke arah pelaksanaan pensijilan MSPO secara menyeluruh. Proses ini bermula dengan mempromosikan faedah minyak sawit yang diperakui MSPO untuk tujuan pasaran eksport antarabangsa. Di samping mengukuhkan prinsip dan kriteria di dalam Standard MSPO bagi mencerminkan pengembangan amalan pertanian baik di peringkat antarabangsa.

– Tamat –



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JABATAN STANDARD MALAYSIA



Mengenai Majlis Pensijilan Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOCC)

Majlis Pensijilan Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOCC) ialah organisasi bukan berasaskan keuntungan yang ditubuhkan pada Disember 2014 untuk menyelia Skim Pensijilan Minyak Sawit Mampan Malaysia (MSPO) dan bertanggungjawab untuk membangunkan standard pensijilan dan skim dokumen, latihan juruaudit, pemberitahuan akreditasi badan pensijilan, pengeluaran lesen penggunaan logo MSPO, dan pengendalian aduan. Menjelang 1 Januari 2020, semua pengeluar minyak sawit Malaysia perlu memperoleh pensijilan MSPO untuk menawarkan jaminan kepada pengeluar minyak sawit, pengimport dan seluruh rangkaian nilai mampan, dari pengeluar hingga pengguna.

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JABATAN STANDARD MALAYSIA



Mengenai Jabatan Standard Malaysia

Tertakluk di bawah Akta Standard Malaysia 1996 (Akta 549), Jabatan Standard Malaysia (Standards Malaysia) merupakan sebuah agensi di bawah Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI) yang ditubuhkan pada 28 Ogos 1996. Standards Malaysia adalah Badan Standard dan Akreditasi Kebangsaan yang bertanggungjawab untuk membangun dan mempromosi Standards Malaysia (MS); serta menyediakan perkhidmatan akreditasi kepada badan penilaian pematuhan seperti makmal pengujian, badan pensijilan dan badan pemeriksaan.

Fokus utama perkhidmatan adalah untuk mengembangkan industri tempatan, memudahkan perdagangan dan mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi negara melalui aktiviti standardisasi, akreditasi dan pensijilan.

Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila layari laman web kami di www.jsm.gov.my, Facebook: STANDARDS MALAYSIA, Twitter: STANDARDS_MY dan Instagram: standards_my

Unit Komunikasi Strategik

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Some major changes made to MS 2530:2022

Environmental Issues	
High Conservation Value (HCV)	Comprehensive HCV, environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken before new plantings or establishments, and a management plan is implemented, monitored, and regularly updated in ongoing operations.
Zero Burning	Strictly restricts open burning, except in situations allowed under the legal framework. Response and mitigation plans shall be established to prevent fire.
Deforestation	Strictly mentioned no conversion of natural forest, protected areas, and High Conservation Value areas after 31 st December 2019.
Social Issues	
Forced Labour	Strictly state that “No forms of forced or trafficked labour as well as child labour are used”. There shall be no forms of forced or trafficked labour whereby all work is voluntary.
Child Labour	Strictly state that “No forms of forced or trafficked labour as well as child labour are used”. In addition, children shall not be employed or exploited. Work by young persons is acceptable under adult supervision, and when not interfering with their education, nevertheless, not be exposed to hazardous working conditions.
Decent Living Conditions	provide decent living conditions to employees and their families by the Workers’ Minimum Standards of Housing and Amenities Act 1990 (Act 446) or other relevant regulations.