

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil Certification R S P O

[✓] Milestone-B

Name of Management Organisation : **Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA)**
 Plantation Name : **Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA)**
 Location : Village of Sukamaju, Sub District of Karossa, District of Mamuju Tengah, Province of Sulawesi Barat. Indonesia
 Certificate Code : **MUTU-RSPO/185**
 Date of Certificate Issue : 13 July 2023 Date of License Issue : 13 July 2023
 Date of Certificate Expiry : 12 July 2028 Date of License Expiry : 12 July 2024

Assessment	Assessment Date	PT. Mutuagung Lestari Auditor	Reviewed by	Approved by
MS-B	2 – 4 March 2023	Haikal Ramadhan Kharismansyah, Arief Tajalli and Kiki Fadli	Harso Yuli Antena	Leonada

Assessment	Approved by MUTUAGUNG LESTARI on:
MS-B	13 July 2023

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Figure 1. Location Map of Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA)

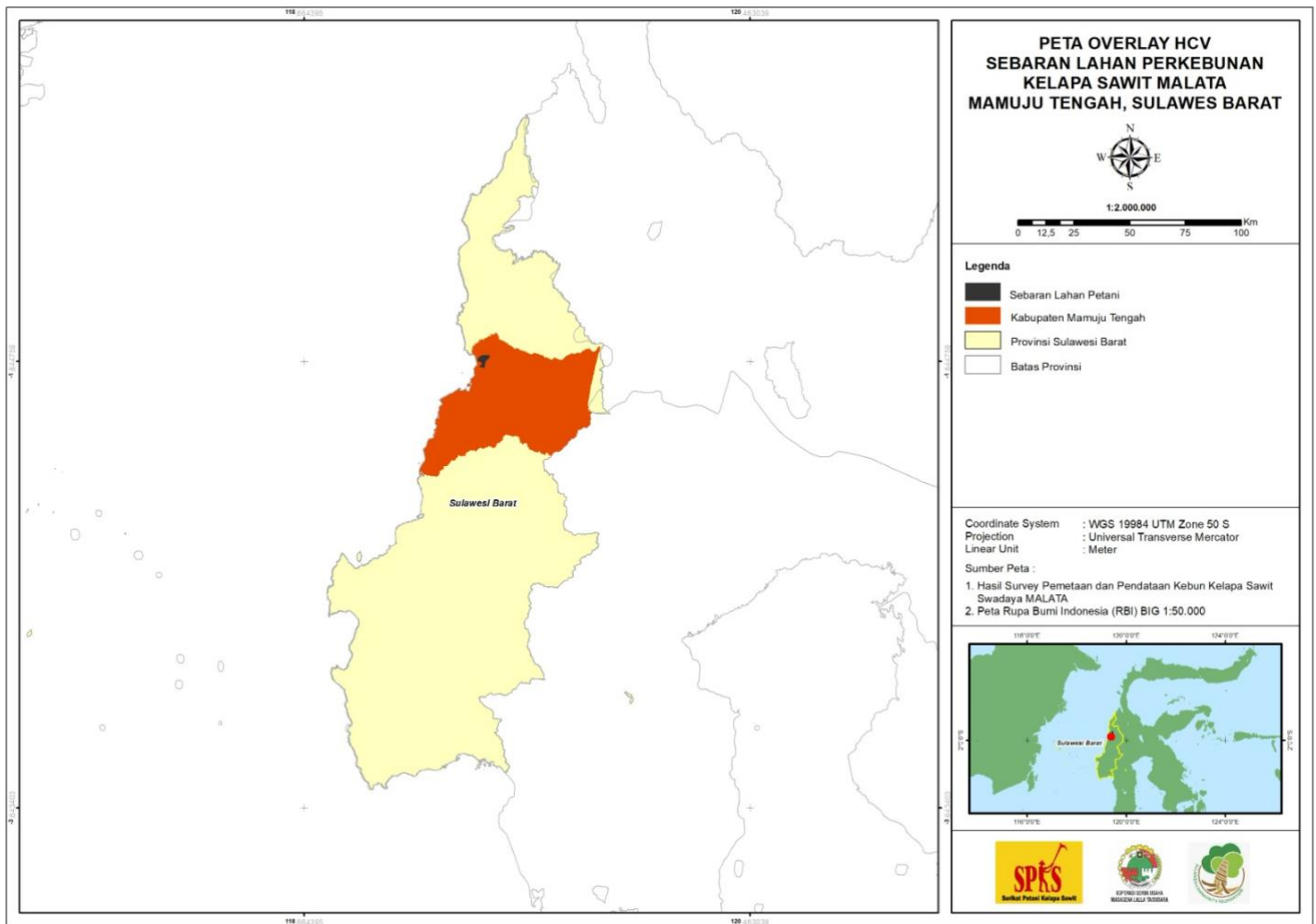
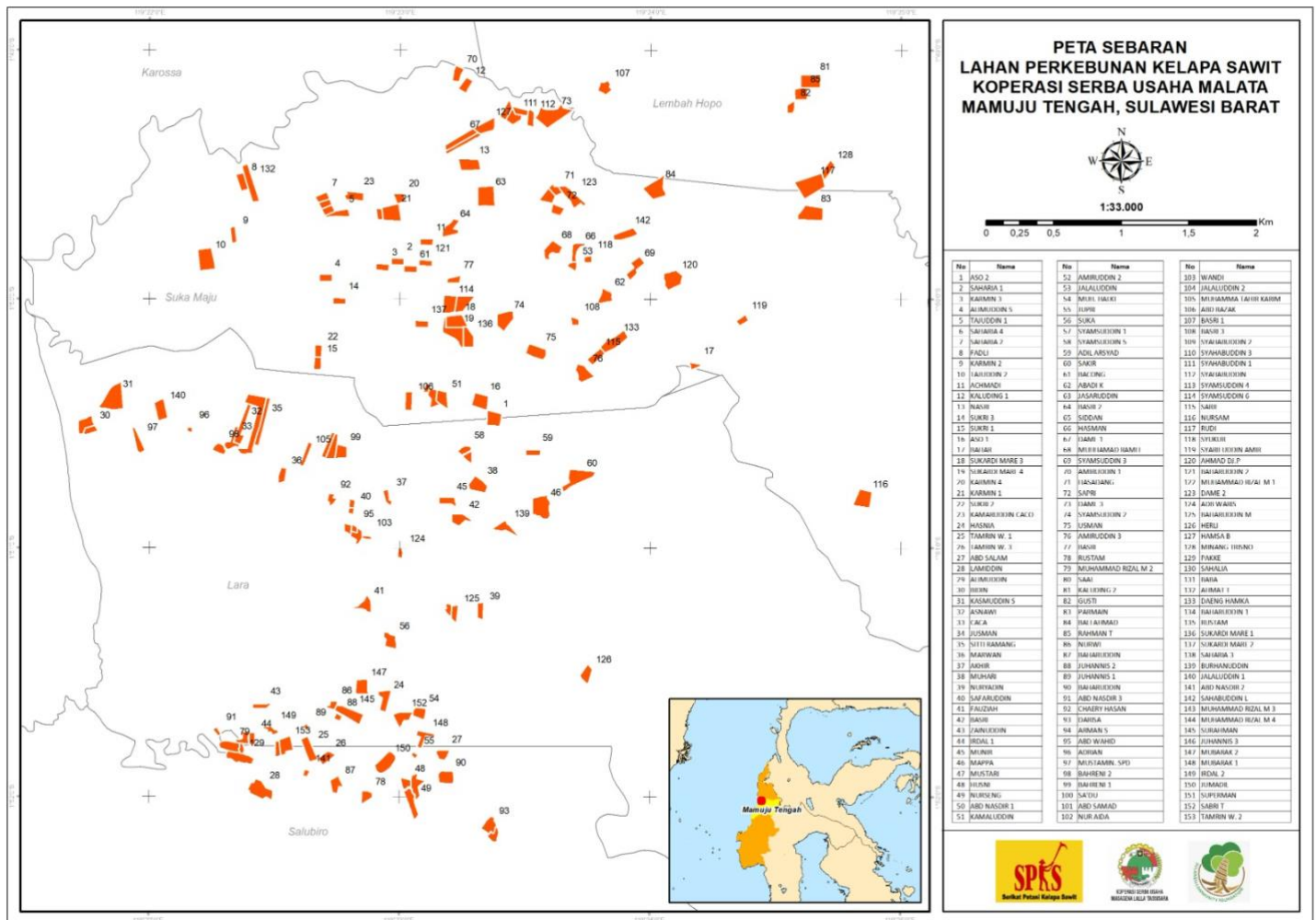


Figure 2. Operational Map of Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA)



Abbreviations Used

ADART	:	<i>Anggaran Dasar Anggaran Rumah Tangga</i> (Memorandum of Association)
APL	:	<i>Areal Penggunaan Lain</i> (Other Use Areas)
CPO	:	Crude Palm Oil
DLH	:	<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Department)
DPLH	:	Environment Management Document
DPMPTSP	:	<i>Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu</i>
EFB	:	Empty Fruit Bunch
FFB	:	Fresh Fruit Bunches
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	:	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GHG	:	Green House Gases
HCV	:	High Conservation Value
HCS	:	High Carbon Stock
HIRAC	:	Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Risk Control
ICS	:	Internal Control System
KSU	:	<i>Koperasi Serba Usaha</i> (Multi-Business Cooperative)
LUCA	:	Land Use Change Analysis
MALATA	:	<i>Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara</i>
OER	:	Oil Extraction Rate
OFI	:	Opportunity of Improvement
OHS	:	Occupational Health and safety
OSS	:	Online Single System
PIC	:	Person in Charge
PK	:	Palm Kernel
PPE	:	Personal Protection Equipment
RACP	:	Remediation and Compensation Plan
RSPO	:	<i>Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil</i>
RTE	:	Rare, Threatened or Endangered
SCCS	:	Supply Chain Certification Standard
SHM	:	<i>Sertifikat Hak Milik</i> (Freehold Title)
SKGR	:	<i>Surat Keterangan Ganti Rugi</i> (Land Compensation Certificate)
SKT	:	<i>Surat Kepemilikan Tanah</i> (Land Ownership Certificate)
SOP	:	Standard Operational and Procedure
SPPL	:	<i>Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan</i> (Statement of Environment Management)
SPKS	:	<i>Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit</i>
STDB	:	<i>Surat Tanda Daftar - Budidaya Perkebunan</i>
SPPHAT	:	<i>Surat Pelepasan Pengakuan Hak Atas Tanah</i>

1.0	SCOPE of the CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT			
1.1	Assessment Standard Used		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSPO Certification Systems for Principles & Criteria and RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard Endorsed by the RSPO Board of Governors on 12 November 2020 RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, Indonesia National Interpretation for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil 2020, endorsed by the RSPO Board of Governors on 14 February 2022 	
1.2	Organisation Information			
1.2.1	Organisation name listed in the certificate		Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA)	
1.2.2	Contact person		Novet Charles Akollo	
1.2.3	Organisation address and site address		Village of Sukamaju, Sub District of Karossa, District of Mamuju Tengah, Province of Sulawesi Barat. Indonesia	
1.2.4	Telephone		081233860176	
1.2.5	Fax		-	
1.2.6	E-mail		novetcharlesakollo@gmail.com	
1.2.7	Web page address			
1.2.8	Management Representative who completed the application for certification		Novet Charles Akollo	
1.2.9	Registered as RSPO member		1-0412-22-000-00, 12 September 2022	
1.3	Type of Assessment			
1.3.1	Scope of Assessment and Number of Management Unit		Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA), consist of 112 Smallholders with total of 132.55 Ha.	
1.3.2	Type of certificate		Single	
1.4	Locations of Plantation			
1.4.1	Location of Certification Scope of Supply Base			
	Name of Smallholder Organisation	Location	Coordinate	
			Latitude	Longitude
	MALATA	Village of Sukamaju, Sub District of Karossa, District of Mamuju Tengah, Province of Sulawesi Barat. Indonesia	S 1° 49' 50.60"	E 119° 23' 51.46"
1.5	Description of Area Statement			
1.5.1	Tenure			
	• State		- Ha	
	• Community		132.55 Ha	
1.5.2	Area Statement			
	• Total area		132.55 Ha	
	• Mature area		132.55 Ha	
1.6	Planting Year and Cycles			

1.6.1	Age profile of planting year				
	Planting Year	Hectarage (Ha)			
		MALATA	Total		
	1994	2.00	2.00		
	2002	1.70	1.70		
	2005	2.50	2.50		
	2006	2.70	2.70		
	2007	11.78	11.78		
	2008	18.89	18.89		
	2009	13.31	13.31		
	2010	6.28	6.28		
	2011	10.29	10.29		
	2012	15.15	15.15		
	2013	5.39	5.39		
	2014	10.97	10.97		
	2015	12.33	12.33		
	2016	8.94	8.94		
	2017	4.65	4.65		
	2018	3.50	3.50		
	2019	2.17	2.17		
		Sub Total Mature	132.55	132.55	
	Sub Total Immature	0	0		
	TOTAL	132.55	132.55		
1.6.2	New Planting area after January 2010	79.67 Ha			
1.6.3	Planting Cycle	1 st Cycle			
1.7	Description of Supply Base				
1.7.1	Description of Certification Scope of Supply Base				
	Name of Smallholder Organisation	Total Area (Ha)	Production Area (Ha)	FFB (tonnes/year)	Yield (tonnes/ha/year)
	Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara	132.55	132.55	2,410.33	18.18
	*Data period from January - December 2022				
1.8	Tonnage of Product				
1.8.1	Past Annual Claim Certified Product	Last Year Projected Certified Volume (MT)		Last Year Actual Certified Volume (MT)	
	• FFB Production	-		-	
	• CSPO Production	-		-	
	• CSPKE Production	-		-	
	• CSPKO Production	-		-	
1.8.2	Product selling				
	Tonnage of selling product		Actual selling product for last year		
	• IS-CSPO sold as RSPO Credit	-			
	• IS-CSPK sold as RSPO Credit	-			
	• IS-CSPKE sold as RSPO Credit	-			
	• FFB sold as RSPO Certified Product	-			
	• FFB sold under another scheme	-			

	• FFB sold as conventional					
1.8.3	Estimate Certified FFB Claim					
	Name of Smallholder Organisation	Total Area (Ha)	Production Area (Ha)	FFB (tonnes/year)	Yield (tonnes/ha/year)	
	Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara	132.55	132.55	2.600	19.62	
	<i>*Projected FFB production for 12 months of certificate</i>					
1.8.4	Estimate Certified Palm Product Claim					
	FFB Processed (tonnes/year)	CSPO		CSPKE		CSPKO
		Out put (tonnes)	Extraction (%)	Out put (tonnes)	Extraction (%)	Out put (tonnes)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>*Extraction of CSPO, CSPKO and CSPKE from document “A seller Guide to RSPO Credits</i>					
	<i>**Projected CSPO, CSPKO & CSPKE production for 12 months of certificate</i>					
1.9	Other Certifications					
	Others			-		

2.0	ASSESSMENT PROCESS
2.1	Assessment Team
MS-B	<p>1. Haikal Ramadhan Kharismansyah (Lead Auditor). Indonesian citizen, Bachelor of Agriculture department of plant and pest disease (Agrotechnology). He has 3 years' experience as an Agronomy Staff in private oil palm plantation in Indonesia. Training which had attended including Basic Management Development Program Agronomy, Integrated Urban Pest Management, Integrated Pest Management, ISO 9001:2015, Auditor ISPO, RSPO Lead Auditor Training, ISO 22000 awareness, RSPO SCCS, and ISH auditor training conducted by RSPO. Did some audit ISPO scheme with aspects best management practices. During this audit, he assigned to verify legal aspect, land dispute, ICS, and supply chain.</p> <p>2. Arief Tajalli (Auditor). Indonesian citizen, Bachelor of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. Has been involved as a researcher at a wildlife laboratory, Faculty of Forestry, IPB. The trainings that have been attended include training for ISO 9001; 2008, ISO 14001; 2004, ISO 17021; 2015, ISO 17065, ISO 19011, ISPO Auditor training, RSPO Auditor training, and participating in several IHT in the field of environment, BMP, and so on. Has participated in several audit simulation activities related to the sustainable palm oil certification system since 2020 with social, environmental, GHG, waste management aspect and ISH auditor training conducted by RSPO. During this assessment, he assigned to verification towards Environment and OHS.</p> <p>3. Kiki Fadli (Auditor). Indonesian citizen. Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Engineering Study Program. Has experience working in the sustainability department in private and state-owned oil palm plantations. Has attended training on New Refreshment Lead Auditor ISPO, Lead Auditor RSPO, General OHS Expert, ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 17021, ISO 17065, HCV, SMK3 and ISH auditor training conducted by RSPO. During this assessment, he verified the worker welfare and BMP aspect.</p> <p>Curriculum vitae (CV) of the members and the assessment team is available at the PT Mutuagung Lestari office.</p>
2.2	Assessment Methodology, Assessment Process and Locations of Assessment
2.2.1	Figure of person days to implement assessment
MS-B	<p>Number of auditors: 3 auditors</p> <p>Number of days for MS-B at site: 3 days</p> <p>Number of working days for MS-B at site: 9 Working days</p>
2.2.2	Assessment Process
MS-B	<p>The assessment was conducted by measuring the sufficiency of implementation with the consistency done by the Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) to the requirements of RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, Indonesia National Interpretation for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil 2020, endorsed by the RSPO Board of Governors on 14 February 2022 and RSPO Certification Systems for Principles & Criteria and RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard Endorsed by the RSPO Board of Governors on 12 November 2020.</p> <p>This assessment conducted for 112 smallholders with 132.55 Ha area. The assessment was conducted in three methods: (1) document review, aiming to observe the sufficiency of types or substances from required documents; (2) interview, aiming to obtain more detailed information and cross check the information; and (3) field observation, aiming to observe directly the sufficiency of implementation on site.</p> <p>Some opportunities for improvement of the results MS-B delivered by the MUTU auditor to the management unit and the results are the subject will be verified at the next assessment phase (ASA-1).</p> <p>Improvement of findings from main assessment findings were observed by auditors at this MS-B assessment. All information obtained was recorded in Check List of PT Mutuagung Lestari (MUTU) and part of MS-B.</p> <p>Team of auditor started their trip from Jakarta to Smallholder office and continued to site. Opening Meeting in the Meeting Room of Smallholder Office. Opening meeting was attended by head of organization, ICS, and other related personnel.</p>

Public Stakeholder Notification was made on 20 January 2023. There is no written negative feedback received. Stakeholder consultation involved external stakeholders.

Meetings were held with stakeholders to seek their views on the performance of the company with respect to the RSPO requirements and aspects where they considered that improvements could be made. At the start of each meeting, the interviewer explained the purpose of the audit followed by an evaluation of the relationship between the stakeholder and the company before discussions proceeded. The interviewer recorded comments made by stakeholders and these have been incorporated into the assessment findings. The comments made by external stakeholders were also taken into account in the assessment.

Structured worker and members interview with male and female workers were held in private at the workplace. Fieldworkers were interviewed informally in small groups in the field. Company officials were not present at any of the internal or external stakeholder interviews. A list of Stakeholders contacted is included as Appendix 1.

The assessment program please find Appendix 2

2.2.3 Locations of Assessment

MS-B This assessment was conducted with scope of certification 132.55 Ha, 112 members and 153 land Plots. The location of assessment was scattered on 2 village. During this assessment the association considered medium risk, its due to there is considerable heterogeneity in the Group (e.g., members are geographically or jurisdictionally separated from one another, a range of terrains, varying levels of experience of oil palm cultivation among members, diverse sizes of plantations, a range of socioeconomic situations among members, etc.) and additional new members. Sampling method for MS-B: $\sqrt{112} \times (1.2) = 11.59$ members. During this assessment, auditor use 14 sample.

The sampling location consider the issue arose from the review documents, village distribution and stakeholder's consultation that are fundamental and crucial. The smallholders and locations visited by auditor among other:

ID	Farmer Name	Group Farmers	Purpose
Sukamaju village farmer's identity number			
KSUMalata0064	Sahabuddin	Fajar Menyingsing	Field Observation and interview related to best practices, legality, environmental, worker welfare, and boundaries marking.
KSUMalata0028	Caca	Fajar Menyingsing	
KSUMalata0089	Amiruddin	Fajar Menyingsing	
KSUMalata0090	Dame	Fajar Menyingsing	
KSUMalata0093	Jasaruddin	Sitebe	
KSUMalata0096	Gusti	Sitebe	
KSUMalata0098	Basri	Sitebe	
Hazardous storage			Field Observation and interview related to hazardous waste handling
Lara village farmer's identity number			
KSUMalata0003	Juhamnis	Karya Bersama	Field Observation and interview related to best practices, legality, environmental, worker welfare, and boundaries marking.
KSUMalata0012	Tamrin W	Sitebe	
KSUMalata0015	Rustam	Tunas Baru	
KSUMalata0020	Nurwi	Tunas Baru	
KSUMalata0031	Asnawi	Tunas Baru	
KSUMalata0045	Kasmuddin S	Tunas Baru	
KSUMalata0046	Jusman	Tunas Baru	
Hazardous storage			Field Observation and interview related to hazardous waste handling

2.3 Stakeholder Consultation and Stakeholders Contacted

2.3.1 Summary of stakeholder consultation process.

MS-B Consultation of stakeholders for Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) was held by:

- Public announcement on MUTU and RSPO websites on 20 January 2023.
- Public consultation meeting with government institution 2 March 2023
- Public consultation meeting with village representatives on 2 March 2023
- Consultation with NGO (WWF, Sawit Watch & Walhi) via email on 24 February 2023

Numbers of input from stakeholders were clarified by Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) as a part of this report.

2.3.2 Stakeholder contacted

Please find appendix 1

2.4 Determining Next Assessment

The next visit (**ASA-1**) will be conducted eight (8) months to twelve (12) months after the date issue certificate.

3.0 ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

3.1 Summary of Assessment Report of the RSPO Certification

MUTUAGUNG LESTARI has conducted an assessment of Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) with total area 132.55 Ha, consist of **One hundred and Twelve (112)** smallholders.

During the assessment, there were Five (5) Nonconformities and Three (3) opportunities for improvement were identified. Further explanation of the non-conformities raised, and corrective actions taken by the unit of certifications are provided in section 3.3. The unit of certifications has already prepared and implemented the corrective actions that had been reviewed and accepted by Auditors in form of documentation evidence e.g. (document record/photographic).

MUTUAGUNG LESTARI found that **Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA)** complied with the requirements of **RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, Indonesia National Interpretation for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil 2020, endorsed by the RSPO Board of Governors on 14 February 2022 and RSPO Certification Systems for Principles & Criteria and RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard Endorsed by the RSPO Board of Governors on 12 November 2020.**

Therefore, MUTUAGUNG LESTARI Recommends RSPO Certification of compliance is **issued**.

3.1.1 The system requirements for Group Formation and Management (including the Internal Control System) that are only applicable to the group manager.

Ref Std.	VERIFICATION RESULT of MUTU-Certification	
A – ICS: Group Entity and Group Management Requirements		
A.1		
The Group demonstrates that they are legally formed		
A.1.1		
E		
<p>The cooperative shows the Minutes of Establishment of the Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) Multi-Business Cooperative (KSU) on October 4, 2021. Based on the minutes, it is known that the composition of the management of the cooperative is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman : Asri Secretary : Muhammad Risal M Treasurer : Abd. Nasdir <p>The appointment of the management has been agreed upon by the members as evidenced by approval based on the results of interviews and minutes of the formation of the cooperative.</p> <p>In addition, the minutes of the formation of the Masagena Lalla Tassisara Cooperative Management were also shown on October 4, 2021. Based on the decision letter, it is known that the composition of the ICS board is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICS Manager : Muhammad Ramli ICS Secretary Administrative unit Counselling and outreach unit OHS emergency response unit Hazardous material handling unit Protection of Women and Children Business manager : Hermansyah Production and marketing units 		
MS-A & MS-B		

Same as E

A.1.2

E

The legality documents related to KSU MALATA are proven by several documents as follows:

1. Deed of establishment of the Masagena Lalla Tassisara Multi-Business Cooperative Number 02 dated 01 November 2021 by notary Sarah Elita Timbang, S.H., M.Kn
2. Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-0013186.AH.01.26 of 2021 dated 05 November 2021
3. Risk-based business license with Business Identification Number 1412220072896 issued on December 14, 2022, through OSS

MS-A & MS-B

Same as E

A.1.3

E

Membership requirements, among others, are contained in the SOP for Exit and Entry of Member Documents No. 042/SOP/ICS/MALATA/I/2022 and SOP No.40 with the following details:

1. Status of APL land and no conflict over the land.
2. Able to show land certificate.
3. Registered in a certified farmer group and registered as a member of the Independent Palm Oil Farmers Association Cooperative.

Furthermore, the ICS Team will verify whether each member has met the membership requirements set by the cooperative.

MS-A & MS-B

Same as E

A.1.4

E

Based on the results of the document review, it is known that all members (112 smallholders) have signed the membership requirements set forth in the smallholders statement, for example those signed by smallholders with the initials C. from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021 which contains among other things:

1. Understanding the importance of sustainable production
2. Growers will join a group of smallholders to participate in self-help group certification with the RSPO Independent Smallholders Standard and comply with the relevant principles, criteria and indicators.
3. The farmer will provide information - information to the group manager such as information on land ownership, location coordinates, land ownership status, any disputes over existing land and so on
4. The commitment of smallholders to comply with the requirements of the RSPO principles and criteria such as no forced labour, paying wages according to the minimum wage, no discrimination, not using paraquats, participating in training etc.

The results of FGD interviews with 14 sample farmers found that all members had agreed and signed the membership requirements letter.

MS-A & MS-B

Based on the results of the document review, it is known that all members (112 smallholders) have signed the membership requirements set forth in the smallholder statement which contains among other things:

1. Understanding the importance of sustainable production
2. Growers will join a group of smallholders to participate in self-help group certification with the RSPO Independent Smallholders Standard and comply with the relevant principles, criteria and indicators.
3. The farmer will provide information - information to the group manager such as information on land ownership, location coordinates, land ownership status, any disputes over existing land and so on
4. The commitment of smallholders to comply with the requirements of the RSPO principles and criteria such as no forced labour, paying wages according to the minimum wage, no discrimination, not using paraquats, participating in training etc.

The results of FGD interviews with 14 sample farmers found that all members had agreed and signed the membership requirements letter.

Status: Comply

A.2

The Group Manager is responsible for managing the Group for certification

A.2.1

E

KSU MALATA has an ICS implementation plan as indicated by:

1. Formation of the ICS team
2. Development of procedures and policies (\pm 46 procedures)
3. Preparation of work programs for the 2022 and 2023 periods

The plan is evaluated every year to ensure the achievement of the plan.

MS-A & MS-B

The ICS plan has been implemented for all members of KSU MALATA. Based on the results of interviews with a sample of 14 members from the Fajar Menyingsing Farmer Group, Karya Bersama Farmer Group, Sitebe Farmer Group, and Tunas Baru Farmer Group, it is known that the members have owned and carried out the conditions determined by the association when becoming a member such as recording production, minimizing the use of pesticides, and implementing IPM. This, among other things, was confirmed through the results of field visits to farmers' land at the location KSUMalata0064; KSUmalata0096; and KSUmalata0020.

To ensure member compliance, the ICS team carries out an internal audit once every year.

A.2.2

E

The group manager has managed 112 members of the MALATA KSU to commit to the RSPO independent smallholder standard by signing a smallholder statement on November 8, 2021, which includes a commitment not to use forced labor, pay wages according to the minimum wage, no discrimination, not use paraquats, participate in training, zero burning, minimizing pesticides, etc.

To ensure members understand and implement the agreements that have been made, the ICS team was formed as shown in the minutes of the Formation of the Management of the Masagena Lalla Tassisara Cooperative dated October 4, 2021. Apart from that, training and socialization have also been carried out regularly to all members.

MS-A & MS-B

The group manager has managed 112 members of the MALATA KSU to commit to the RSPO independent smallholder standard by signing a smallholder statement on November 8, 2021, which includes a commitment not to use forced labor, pay wages according to the minimum wage, no discrimination, not use paraquats, participate in training, zero burning, minimizing pesticides, etc.

To ensure members understand and implement the agreements that have been made, the ICS team was formed as shown in the minutes of the Formation of the Management of the Masagena Lalla Tassisara Cooperative dated October 4, 2021. Apart from that, training and socialization have also been carried out regularly to all members.

Based on interviews with group managers, it is known that managers understand about RSPO certification and certification requirements. The group manager also easily manages members during audit activities and provides the necessary information for certification.

A.2.3

E

Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) can show the 2022 work plan documents included in the ICS work plan in the field of capacity building. All of these trainings are planned to be carried out before the audit activities are carried out, namely from January to December, based on the 2022 work plan realization document as well as several related supporting documents such as activity minutes, training activity reports and monitoring reports indicating that all activities planned in the 2022 Work Plan 2022 has been realized according to the specified schedule. The training activities also adjust to the needs of members which are obtained from the results of monthly meetings. The training activities also continue to be developed according to requests in the RSPO standard

which are assisted by SPKS (*Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit*) in preparing the components in the training and the presenters. Topics or materials provided for training based on the realization of the 2022 work plan include training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), occupational health and safety, environmental conservation, and other material related to the RSPO.

MS-A

Group managers can demonstrate a gradual approach that has been taken for members to attend each training held, this can be seen from the process of the Cooperative's journey to take part in certification which has been running for about 3 years, the attendance list for training and the same type of training is repeated to ensure all members have received the same training. Meanwhile, Group managers can show documentation of training realization from 2022. The document shows that all members who are members of the Cooperative in 2022 have attended several planned trainings including:

- Training on palm oil pricing mechanisms
- Training on record keeping for production, including production inputs and yields, transactions, and varieties.
- BMP, FPIC and HIRAC training
- Training on free and fair employment
- training on discrimination, harassment and violence in the workplace
- HCV training and animal and plant protection
- annual training covering the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard

All of the training was provided by competent parties, namely from assistants appointed by SPKS, the Cooperative also stated that it did not rule out that if members needed other training that could not be accommodated by the Facilitator or SPKS, they would look for trainers from outside who felt more competent.

MS-B

The Management Unit can show the realization of training that has been carried out during the 2022 period, the types of training that have been carried out include:

- Training on the mechanism for determining the price of palm oil which was held on April 9, 2022 and was attended by 26 members
- Training on record keeping for production, including production inputs and yields, transactions, and varieties conducted on 30 April 2022 and attended by 23 members
- Training on BMP, PHT, Fertilizers and Pesticides conducted on 12 March 2022, 30 April 2022, 12 March 2022, 9 April 2022 and was attended by 99 members
- FPIC training which was held on 28 May 2022 and was attended by 24 members
- Training on free and fair employment conducted on 12 March 2022 and attended by 25 members
- Training on workers' rights to submit complaints/grievances which was conducted on March 12, 2022 and was attended by 25 members
- HIRAC training which was held on 28 May 2022 and was attended by 24 members
- Training on discrimination, harassment and violence in the workplace which was conducted on 12 March 2022 and was attended by 25 members
- HCV training and protection of protected wildlife which was held on 28 May 2022 and was attended by 24 members
- Waste management training which was held on April 30 2022 and was attended by 23 members
- Fire prevention training conducted on 9 April 2022 and attended by 26 members
- annual training covering the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard which was conducted on 12 March 2022 and attended by 25 members
- Training on commitments in the Grower's Statement which was conducted on 30 April 2022 and was attended by 23 members

Based on the results of field observations and Forum Group Discussions conducted with 14 sample members, it was shown that all samples stated that they had received training and outreach related to HCV, BMP, OHS and others.

Related to this, the cooperative and ICS explained that socialization and training were given in stages with the following stages:

- Head of Cooperative and Head of ICS conduct training
- The Head of the Cooperative and the Head of the ICS conveyed the results of the training they received to ICS members of a total of 9 people through outreach activities.
- ICS members then conveyed to the 6 heads of farmer groups regarding the information they had obtained from the outreach activities.

- The head of the farmer group then conveys this to all of their respective members.

Cooperatives can also show evidence of activities that have been carried out up to the socialization stage to ICS members and all members.

Status: Comply

B – ICS: Policies and Management

B.1 The group Internal Control System contains documented policies and procedures for operational management.

B.1.1
E
The management unit already has an ICS for operational management which is regulated in the AD-ART and procedures related to operational activities. The procedure for expelling members and sanctions for members who do not comply with the ICS, which are regulated in the AD-ART which explains about Loss of Membership, Suspension and Termination. As for the procedure for carrying out internal audits, it is regulated in SOP Number 037/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 which has been in effect since July 2022 which aims as a reference in carrying out internal audits.

MS-A & MS-B

Procedures for internal audits are regulated in SOP Number 037/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 which has been in effect since July 2022 which aims as a reference in carrying out internal audits. The procedure also describes internal audit planning, team formation, and internal audit methodology. The procedure also explains that forming an audit team, developing checklists and checklists for internal audits, audit assessments and standards to be met by farmers. The scope of internal audit refers to all aspects required in the RSPO ISH standard.

For the 2022 period, it has been implemented in stages starting from 18 October 2022 to 11 November 2022 for 100% members. Based on the results of the internal audit, there were 7 findings, including:

- The boundaries of land markers in the form of stakes have not been completely installed
- Workers do not use PPE
- Warehouse for hazardous material waste is not yet available
- There is still a lot of trash in the members' land area
- There is no HCV-related signboard yet
- There is no work contract between workers and farmers
- Not yet planted *Turnera*

In this regard, the management unit has re-demonstrated, compiled a management plan document and created a timeline for completing internal audit findings. At the time the audit was carried out, not all non-conformances from the internal audit had been closed, for example the *Turnera* planting, in this regard, became **OFI** on related indicators.

B1.2

E
The management of KSU MALATA already has basic farmer information, for example as shown by the following information:

- **Dame 1**
Farmer ID : KSUMalata0089
Geolocation: 1° 49' 21,597" S and 119° 23' 14,286" E
area : 1,50 Ha
FFB production : 20.44 Ton/year
- **Caca**
Farmer ID : KSUMalata0027
Geolocation : 1° 50' 33,899" S and 119° 22' 19,625" E
Area : 0.70 Ha
FFB production : 17.90 Ton/year

The management showed Certificate Number 009/547/II/2023/DISTAN dated 27 February 2023 from the Food Security and

Agriculture Service of Mamuju Tengah Regency which stated that KSU MALATA had submitted an STDB application and was currently still in the process of issuing it. Meanwhile, the SPPL cannot be issued because it must have an STDB first. This was confirmed back to representatives of the Mamuju Tengah Regency Food Security and Agriculture Office during a public consultation which was conducted by telephone.

As a result of document verification, KSU MALATA can show evidence that the member has signed and accepted the membership requirements as set forth in the "Smallholder Statement" the letter is signed by the member, and it explains that:

1. Farmers understand the importance of sustainable production.
2. Growers will join a group of smallholders to participate in self-help group certification with the RSPO Independent Smallholders Standard and comply with the relevant principles, criteria and indicators.
3. The farmer will provide information - information to the group manager such as information on land ownership, location coordinates, land ownership status, any disputes over existing land and so on
4. The commitment of smallholders to comply with the requirements of the RSPO principles and criteria, such as no forced labor, paid wages, no discrimination, etc.

An example of a farmer statement, for example on behalf of Dame and Caca which was signed in October 2021

MS-A & MS-B

Same as E

Status: Comply

C – ICS: Group business planning

C.1 The group has a group Business Plan prepared with the participation and contributions of group members.

C.1.1
E
The MALATA already has a group business plan listed in the estimated production for the period March 2023 – February 2024 which consists of production estimates and planned revenues as well as land expansion plans with the following details:

Description	Unit	March 2023 – February 2024
Production Projection	Ton	4,058
Plan to Add New Members (100 farmers)	Ha	200

MS-A

Cooperatives have SOP Monitoring and Member Assessment with No. 017/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 issued in January 2022 which explains in point 1 that monitoring for members is carried out every month at farmer group meetings to monitor harvest records, fertilization, and others.

The cooperative shows the business plan listed in the estimated production for March 2023 – February 2024, but the cooperative has not been able to show the annual group business plan for the 2022 period which includes production estimates, income based on historical records and expansion plans and has been reviewed. So, this becomes **the nonconformity No. 2023.01 with the Major category.**

MS-B

The MALATA shows the administrative completeness of the requirements to become a cooperative member which includes among others the obligation of members to provide a basic fee of IDR 20,000/once during registration and a mandatory contribution of IDR 5,000/every month which is recapitulated by the treasurer of the cooperative. Furthermore, the funds collected from mandatory fees and basic fees will be used as initial capital in managing the organization before receiving incentives from selling RSPO certified products.

For incentives from selling the RSPO certificated product itself, The MALATA refers to the RSPO Credit Incentive Distribution SOP No. 004/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 issued in January 2022 which describes the agreement to allocate funds for the sale of certificates as follows:

- 25% of sales proceeds are allocated for the 1st year Surveillance Audit.

- 1% of sales proceeds is allocated for contribution to the village
- 20% of sales proceeds are allocated for the operational costs of ICS management.
- 6% of sales proceeds are allocated to Cooperative cash.
- 48% is distributed to cooperative members according to the needs and agreement of the members discussed in the *forum/musyawarah* together.

The results of interviews with members of the cooperative stated that they really felt the difference since joining the cooperative, for example increasing knowledge of oil palm management such as how to fertilize and complete PPE.

The first stage of the cooperative audit assessment is MS B, which shows that the cooperative has been able to stand independently, without any income from credit sales (book and claim). From this evidence it can be ascertained that cooperatives can survive financially very well.

C.1.1 MS-A **Status: Nonconformity No. 2023.01 with the Major category**

C.2

The ICS of the group is integrated with the Group's Management Plan.

C.2.1

E

The MALATA already has a group business plan listed in the work program for the period 2022 – 2023 which consists of planned production and income estimates as well as land expansion plans. In addition, smallholders also have training/capacity development plans to increase the productivity of group members, for example for the 2022 period, namely:

- Agronomy training
- Policy, OHS and HCV training.
- Training on sustainability (ISH) and internal audits

All training/knowledge improvement plans are carried out to increase the productivity of group members. In addition, management also conducts good data collection on FFB production, and approaches factories around them to become buyers of the FFB produced in an effort to strengthen relationships in the supply chain.

The continuous improvement project plans included in the group management plan include continuing to increase human resource development targets both in terms of the capacity and quantity of its members. The group management plan has also included the person responsible for implementing the plan in each of its fields as evidenced by the organizational structure consisting of the association supervisor, association chairman, vice chairman, treasurer and secretary.

Based on the results of interviews with ICS, it was found that the personnel had been able to explain the responsibilities of each position and the implementation of the activities they had planned. Furthermore, smallholders also show a list of SOPs that they already have, including the following:

No	Document Number	Subject
1	001/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	River Boundary Area Management
2	002/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Hazardous Waste Management
3	003/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Land Worker
4	004/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Sharing of RSPO Incentive Credits
5	005/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	OHS Management
6	006/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Fire Control
7	007/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Member Requirements
8	008/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Pest and Disease Control
9	009/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Pruning
10	012/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	HCV Area Protection
11	013/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Estate Management
12	017/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Member Monitoring and Assessment
13	018/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Harvest
14	027/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	FFB sales
15	030/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Fertilization
16	033/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Oil Palm Seeding
17	034/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Weed Control
18	036/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Complaint Submission Mechanism

19	037/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Internal Auditing
20	046/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022	Bench Monitoring

MS-A

Cooperatives show a group management plan listed in the work program for the 2022-2023 period which includes a training plan and fulfilment of the legality of members and cooperatives, but cooperatives have not been able to show that the group management plan has been reviewed for implementation at least annually. So, this becomes the **nonconformity No. 2023.02 with the Major category**.

MS-B

The MALATA indicates that each member has signed a smallholder statement containing letter B, namely that they will join a group of smallholders to take part in group certification according to the RSPO Independent Smallholders Standard and comply with the relevant principles, criteria and indicators, for example those signed by smallholders with the initials C. from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021.

From the group management plan listed in the cooperative activity program, for example, for the period January 2022 - January 2023, several activities have been realized, including:

- Socialization of RSPO independent plantation standards on 12 March 2022 which was attended by 26 people.
- Socialization of BMP on 12 March 2022 which was attended by 25 people.
- FPIC outreach on 28 May 2022 which was attended by 24 people.

Based on field visits to Lara Village and Sukamaju Village farmers, it was found that farmers had implemented best plantation management practices as well as environmental protection such as collecting ex sacks of fertilizer, etc.

The cooperative shows that internal audit procedures are regulated in SOP Number 037/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 which has been in force since July 2022 which aims as a reference in carrying out internal audits. The cooperative has also conducted an internal audit, for example in the 2022 period it will be carried out in stages from 18 October 2022 to 11 November 2022 for 100% members. Based on the results of the internal audit, there were 7 findings, including:

- The boundaries of land stakes in the form of stakes have not been fully installed
- Workers do not use PPE
- The hazardous and toxic waste warehouse is not yet available
- There is still a lot of trash in the members' land
- There is no HCV related signboard yet
- There is no work contract between workers and farmers
- Turnera has not been planted

In this regard, the management unit has demonstrated again, compiled a management plan document and prepared a timeline for completing internal audit findings.

C.2.1 MS-A	Status: Nonconformity No. 2023.02 with the Major category
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D – ICS: Group Trading System for Certified Volumes**D.1**

The group has a procedure and system in place for the tracking of FFB.

D.1.1**E**

At this time KSU MALATA has not yet received an RSPO certificate, so it does not yet have certified FFB production and sales records. However, a grower's logbook can be shown, which contains records of plant maintenance and production records. The audit being conducted this time is the first audit for MALATA with the MS-B stage (without going through the E and MS-A stages), so that the group has no records of production and sales of certified products.

MS-A & MS-B

At this time, KSU MALATA has not yet received an RSPO certificate, so it does not yet have records of certified FFB production and sales. The audit being conducted this time is the first audit for MALATA with the MS-B stage (without going through the E and MS-A stages), so that the group has no records of production and sales of certified products.

Status: Comply

D.2**The group documents and implements a system for the tracking of FFB.****D.2.1****E**

-

MS-A & MS-B

At this time, KSU MALATA has not yet received an RSPO certificate, so it does not yet have records of certified FFB production and sales

Status: Comply**D.3****The group has a procedure and system for premium distribution.****D.3.1****E**

KSU MALATA has a Standard Operating Procedure for Sharing RSPO Credit No. 004/SOP/ICS/MALATA/I/2022, among other things, informs the allocation of the distribution of funds for the sale of certificates as follows:

- 25% of sales proceeds are allocated for the 1st year Surveillance Audit.
- 1% contribution to the village
- 20% of sales proceeds are allocated for the operational costs of ICS management.
- 6% of sales proceeds are allocated to Cooperative cash.
- 48% is distributed to cooperative members according to the needs and agreement of the members discussed in the forum/joint deliberation.

The results of interviews with representatives of MALATA members, representatives of cooperative management, and representatives of the ICS team did not provide clear information regarding understanding and agreement related to the distribution of incentive allocations as stated in the SOP.

Even though it has been stated in the SOP, until the assessment is completed, there is not enough evidence of an agreement on how to use the premium or the distribution that has been included in the procedure, which is the result of an agreement that is known and understood by all members

Thus, the Cooperative has not been able to show sufficient evidence that the method of using the premium has been agreed upon and conveyed to all members in a transparent manner including regarding the procedure/time of payment and the amount of the premium value. It became **Non-conformity No.2023.03 with the Major category**.

MS-A & MS-B

At present KSU MALATA has not yet received an RSPO certificate, so it does not yet have records of certified FFB production and sales and records of premium payments.

D.3.1 E**Status: Non-conformity No.2023.03 with the Major category**

3.2.2 The Principal Criteria and Indicators that are applicable to both smallholders (as individual group members) and group managers.

Ref Std.	VERIFICATION RESULT of MUTU-Certification
PRINCIPLE 1: OPTIMISE PRODUCTIVITY, EFFICIENCY, POSITIVE IMPACTS AND RESILIENCE	
1.1 Smallholders establish a legal entity which has organizational capacity to comply with the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard.	
<p>E</p> <p>The legality documents related to KSU MALATA are proven by several documents as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deed of establishment of the Masagena Lalla Tassisara Multi-Business Cooperative Number 02 dated 01 November 2021 by notary Sarah Elita Timbang, S.H., M.Kn 2. Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-0013186.AH.01.26 of 2021 dated 05 November 2021 3. Risk-based business license with Business Identification Number 1412220072896 issued on December 14, 2022, through OSS <p>Fair and Transparent Governance</p> <p>The highest decision holder in a cooperative is the meeting of members as stated in the AD/ART. In addition, a supervisory body KSU MALATA was also formed to ensure that institutional implementation is managed fairly and transparently. Based on the results of interviews with representatives of a sample of farmers, it is known that cooperative management has been carried out in a transparent manner, for example by holding regular monthly meetings and holding year-end meetings.</p> <p>The results of document review and interviews with sample farmers also revealed that all members had signed the smallholder statement form.</p> <p>Based on the results of the document review, it is known that all members (112 smallholders) have signed the membership requirements set forth in the smallholder's statement, for example those signed by smallholders with the initials C. from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021, which contains among other things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the importance of sustainable production 2. Growers will join a group of smallholders to participate in self-help group certification with the RSPO Independent Smallholders Standard and comply with the relevant principles, criteria and indicators. 3. The farmer will provide information - information to the group manager such as information on land ownership, location coordinates, land ownership status, any disputes over existing land and so on 4. The commitment of smallholders to comply with the requirements of the RSPO principles and criteria such as no forced labour, paying wages according to the minimum wage, no discrimination, not using paraquats, participating in training etc. <p>The results of FGD interviews with 14 sample farmers found that all members had agreed and signed the membership requirements letter.</p> <p>MS-A</p> <p>KSU MALATA Shows the minutes of the Formation of the Masagena Lalla Tassisara Cooperative Management on October 4, 2021. Based on the decision letter it is known that the composition of the ICS board is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICS Manager : Muhammad Ramli • ICS Secretary • Administrative unit • Counselling and outreach unit • OHS emergency response unit • Hazardous material handling unit • Protection of Women and Children • Business manager : Hermansyah • Production and marketing units 	

Based on the results of interviews with the ICS team, it is known that they have received routine training on a regular basis such as training to carry out internal audits, financial management mechanisms and best management practices training provided by the companion (SPKS – Palm Oil Farmers Union). Furthermore, the ICS team will manage and plan training for all members.

MS-B

Institutional management is carried out by the management of the cooperative while ensuring the compliance of all members with the agreements and conditions set is the task of the ICS team. Both the cooperative management and the ICS team collaborate to ensure that the governance of the implementation of activities runs well. In addition, there is also a supervisory body to provide input and suggestions to cooperative management.

As the results of interviews with management representatives, the ICS team and the supervisory body it is known that the highest decision is the members' meeting. In member meetings, matters related to cooperative management will be discussed and conveyed in a transparent manner, especially regarding work plans and financial management.

Status: Comply

1.2

Smallholders have the capacity to effectively manage their farm.

E

Not applicable in this stage

MS-A

Group management carried out by all members of the Cooperative is carried out uniformly according to the directions from the group manager, the assistant team for the agronomy division and the companion from SPKS. Activities carried out include:

- Fertilization carried out according to recommendations based on the results of leaf and soil tests
- The stacking of fronds is done in a parallel form which is considered very effective in application and can be a marker for the cooperative member's estate. Besides that, it can also maximize the harvesting process so that no FFB is missed.
- As well as all other agronomic activities in accordance with the Cooperative guidelines

Based on the results of interviews with management and members of the Cooperative, it was stated that the recording of FFB produced from each plantation was carried out in the order of recording, namely recording the Bill of the proceeds from the sale of FFB made by the FFB transporter into the logbook, which was carried out every harvest, then the results of the recording were recapitulated at each meeting. monthly for each village carried out by the village assistant. After obtaining the monthly data, the village assistant then gives the results of the recapitulation to the Chairperson of the Farmers Group and then submits it to the core management at the head office to be recorded in the Cooperative production data document.

All documents resulting from the recording are well documented in the form of hard files and soft files. Based on the results of verification of production data, it can be seen that there has been a significant increase when comparing data for 2019 before proper maintenance was carried out, with data for 2022 which has followed the Cooperative's standard of care. SPKS can also show evidence that it has conducted training in 2022, including:

- Training on the mechanism of determining the price of palm oil which was held on 23 April 2022 and was attended by 34 members.
- Training on record keeping for production, including production inputs and yields, transactions, and varieties conducted on 9 April 2022 and attended by 41 members
- BMP training which was held on 19 May 2022 and was attended by 31 members
- Annual training covering the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard which was conducted on 9 April 2022 and attended by 41 members.

Based on the verification of the activity minutes, it shows that the activities were carried out in full to all members which can be proven based on the absence of activities carried out in each village. This proves that SPKS has completed training on plantation business operations, monitoring and planning.

MS-B

The results of the Focus Group Discussion with 14 sample members indicated that cooperative members had received training related to agricultural management and were able to explain in depth. The results of field observations also showed that all sample plots visited had carried out the best plantation management practices as provided in the outreach, for example by the technique of

preparing fronds, treating pest control plants, not using chemical pesticides/insecticides and applying fertilizers according to the guidelines. Members can also show FFB production recording data which is recorded for each harvest activity and recapitulated every month. This data can be accounted for because all sales receipts are also attached to the data recording document. The data that has been recorded is then submitted to the Chair of the Farmers Group and then recapitulated by ICS every month.

Status: Comply

1.3

Smallholders implement good agricultural practices (GAP) on their farms.

E

The MALATA has mechanisms for implementing good plantation practices, including the following:

- 013/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Estate Management.
- 018/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Harvest.
- 030/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Fertilization.
- 033/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Oil Palm Nurseries.
- 034/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Weed Control.

In addition, each member has also signed a smallholder statement containing letter D point 14 which is a commitment to ensure that smallholders use the best management practices, for example signed by farmers with the initials C from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on date November 11, 2021.

MS-A

The MALATA also has a training program for members in implementing good agricultural practices. The realization of this program has been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on March 12, 2022, which was attended by 25 people, August 8 2022 which was attended by 39 people, September 5 2022 which was attended by 45 people, etc.

Based on interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it was found that workers were able to explain the criteria for FFB maturity, fertilization intervals and doses, weed control and plant pests.

Based on the verification of the activity minutes, it shows that the activities have been carried out in its entirety to all members which can be proven by the number of participants who are in accordance with the number of members. This proves that cooperative has completed plantation business operation, monitoring and planning training.

MS-B

The results of field visits show that farmers have implemented GAP practices properly and sustainably such as for example not spraying on river banks, not clearing land by burning, techniques for stacking fronds and maintaining good soil moisture and so on. Farmers also keep records related to FFB production, use of fertilizers and pesticides and other maintenance activities.

All plantation activities are recorded in the farmer's notebook for each farmer which includes productivity, FFB sales, fertilization, pruning, etc. For example, the recording of one of the farmers in Sukamaju Village with the initials D in October-December 2022, namely:

Description	Unit	October 2022	November 2022	December 2022
Production	Kg	3,383	2,850	2,509
FFB sales	Rp	6,582,610	6,050,000	3,638,050
Fertilizer	Sack	8 sack Urea	-	-
Pruning	Plants	190	-	-

Status: Comply

PRINCIPLE 2: ENSURE LEGALITY, RESPECT FOR LAND RIGHTS AND COMMUNITY WELLBEING

2.1

Smallholders have legal or customary rights to use the land in accordance with national and local laws and customary practices.

E

The management of KSU MALATA already has basic farmer information, for example as shown by the following information:

- **Dame 1**

Farmer ID : KSUMalata0089
 Geolocation: 1° 49' 21,597" S and 119° 23' 14,286" E
 area : 1,50 Ha
 FFB production : 20.44 Ton/year
 Land Status : SHM with No. 31.05.13.12.1.00471

- **Caca**

Farmer ID : KSUMalata0027
 Geolocation : 1° 50' 33,899" S and 119° 22' 19,625" E
 Area : 0.70 Ha
 FFB production : 17.90 Ton/year
 Land Status : SKT with No. 101/SPRDK/593-DL/III/2018

MS-A**STDB**

Based on the results of the document review, it is known that out of 153 land plots belonging to KSU Malata, there are 34 land plots belonging to members who do not yet have STDB. The results of interviews with the Head of the Agriculture and Food Security Service of Mamuju Tengah Regency found that KSU Malata had already taken care of the STDB but could not issue it yet because it was still under BPN review. In the RSPO principles and criteria guidelines for independent smallholders it is stated that independent smallholders are encouraged to have STDB. Based on this, KSU Malata has the opportunity to continue to make positive progress towards the issuance of STDB

SHM

Based on the results of the document review, it is known that of the 112 members of KSU Malata, there are 77 land plots whose land ownership status is still in the form of SKT. In the RSPO principles and criteria guidelines for independent smallholders it is stated that independent smallholders are encouraged to improve the legality status of their land by planning to own SHM. Based on this, KOIPESS has the opportunity to develop a plan and continue to show positive progress to improve the legal status of land so that in the end all members have land legality in the form of SHM.

Regarding those situations about SHM and STDB became an **OFI**.

MS-B

Based on the results of field visits to sample farmer plots, it is known that the demarcation between smallholders has been made clear. KSU MALATA uses stakes of wood painted red for the boundaries between the plots.

Status: Comply

2.2

Smallholders have not acquired lands from indigenous peoples, local communities or other users without their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), based on a simplified FPIC approach.

E

Based on the results of a document review and interviews with sample farmer representatives, it is known that land ownership has been hereditary since the 1980s. Until now there is no land ownership based on buying and selling. Similar information was also conveyed by the Head of Sukamaju Village who stated that the majority of members of the KSU MALATA were local residents, and a small number were immigrants who married native residents.

Although for now the acquisition of land is inherited from generation to generation, the cooperative also provides training related to FPIC to all of its members. MALATA KSU members have been able to explain their understanding of the FPIC process if they later have plans to develop land.

MS-A

Same as E

MS-B

Same as E

	Status: Comply	
2.3		
The right to use the land is not disputed by indigenous peoples, local communities or other users.		
<p>E Based on the results of a document review and interviews with sample farmer representatives, it is known that land ownership has been hereditary since the 1980s. Until now there is no land ownership based on buying and selling. Similar information was also conveyed by the Head of Sukamaju Village who stated that the majority of members of the KSU MALATA were local residents and a small number were immigrants who married native residents. Thus, there has never been a history of land disputes.</p> <p>All members have also signed the Land Dispute disclosure for ISH form which was confirmed to the parties such as the witness and the village head. The planter's statement letter also states the willingness to inform and resolve land disputes (if any).</p> <p>MS-A Based on the results of a document review and interviews with sample farmer representatives, it is known that land ownership has been hereditary since the 1980s. Until now there is no land ownership based on buying and selling. Similar information was also conveyed by the Head of Sukamaju Village who stated that the majority of members of the KSU MALATA were local residents and a small number were immigrants who married native residents.</p> <p>All members have also signed the Land Dispute disclosure for ISH form which was confirmed to the parties such as the witness and the village head. The planter's statement letter also states the willingness to inform and resolve land disputes (if any).</p> <p>MS-B Based on the results of a document review and interviews with sample farmer representatives, it is known that land ownership has been hereditary since the 1980s. Until now there is no land ownership based on buying and selling. Similar information was also conveyed by the Head of Sukamaju Village who stated that the majority of members of the KSU MALATA were local residents and a small number were immigrants who married native residents.</p> <p>All members have also signed the Land Dispute disclosure for ISH form which was confirmed to the parties such as the witness and the village head. The planter's statement letter also states the willingness to inform and resolve land disputes (if any).</p>		
	Status: Comply	
2.4		
Smallholder plots are located outside of areas classified as national parks or protected areas, as defined by national, regional or local law or as specified in National Interpretations.		
<p>E; MS A MS B Based on the results of interviews with representatives of the Mamuju Tengah Agriculture and Food Security Service, it is known that the location of the KSU MALATA farmers is in an area designated for plantation areas. In addition, legally, the members also have a Land Certificate. The results of the overlay between the distribution map of KSU MALATA members and PIPPIB also show that all members are in APL.</p>		
	Status: Comply	
2.5		
For new plantings, smallholders do not clear or acquire any land without obtaining the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), of indigenous people and/ or local communities and/ or other users, based on a simplified FPIC approach.		
Do any smallholders within the group have plans for new plantings of oil palm? If none, SKIP		
<p>E; MS A and MS B Until now there are no new planting plans from KSU MALATA</p>		
	Status: Comply	
PRINCIPLE #3 RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING WORKERS' RIGHTS AND CONDITIONS		

3.1

There is no use of forced labour.

E

The MALATA has ICS decree No. 01/SK/ICS/MALATA/I/2022 issued in January 2022 concerning human rights which explains that MALATA members are committed not to discriminate, forced labor and acts of child/labour trafficking.

Apart from that, each member has also signed a smallholder statement containing letter D point 3 which is a commitment to ensure that there are no forced labor practices in plantation operations and to stop forced labor practices that still exist, for example signed by the farmer with the initial C from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021.

MS-A

The MALATA shows a work contract agreement between farmers and workers on January 10, 2023, which explains in article 2 point 4 that farmers are prohibited from:

- Retention of workers' identity documents or passports.
- Imposing recruitment fees to workers.
- Not paying overtime.
- Limiting freedom for workers to resign.
- Bonded work.
- Retention of workers' wages.

The MALATA also has a training program for members regarding free and fair employment on a voluntary basis and prohibits practices such as withholding identity documents or passports, etc. The realization of this program has been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on March 12, 2022, which was attended by 25 people.

Based on interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it was stated that the workers used were on a voluntary basis and did not carry out prohibited practices such as withholding identity documents, withholding salaries, etc.

MS-B

Based on direct interviews with cooperative members, it is known that members can demonstrate and understand information related to the prohibition of forced labor. Many members carry out their own activities in managing the Estate.

For farmers who use labor, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, interview results show that workers get work tools that are given free of charge, up to a mutually agreed wage setting without any party being harmed.

MALATA also pointed out that every farmer has signed a commitment which is in point 3 that "Ensure there is no forced labor practice in plantation operations and stop forced labor practices that still exist". In line with this, based on interviews with landowners and workers, it was conveyed that there was no withholding of wages and personal documents such as certificates, id cards, etc.

Status: Comply

3.2

Children are not employed or exploited. Work by children is acceptable on family farms, under adult supervision and when not interfering with education programs. Children are not exposed to hazardous working conditions.

E

The MALATA has ICS decree No. 04/SK/ICS/MALATA/I/2022 which was published in January 2022 concerning the commitment of cooperative members to comply with the law which explains in point 3 that they are committed not to employ minors in accordance with applicable laws.

In addition, each member has also signed a statement letter from the planters which contains letter D point 8, which is a commitment to ensure that there are no child labor practices in plantation operations and to stop child labor practices that are still ongoing, for example, signed by the farmer with the initial C from Lara. Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021.

MS-A

The MALATA also has a training program for members regarding the prohibition of child labour. The realization of this program has

been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on March 12, 2022, which was attended by 25 people.

The MALATA shows the employment contract agreement between farmers and workers on January 10, 2023, which provides a list of workers and their date of birth. From the verification of these documents, no workers were found under the age of 18 years.

Based on field visits and interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it was conveyed that personnel already knew the criteria for workers who could be employed, namely those who were 18 years old and there were no workers found in the field who were under 18 years old.

MS-B

Refer to requirements E and MS-A

Status: Comply

3.3

Workers' pays complies with minimum legal requirements, mandatory industry standards as defined by national law or collective bargaining, whichever takes priority in local regulations.

Are there workers on the farm? If no, SKIP

E

The MALATA has ICS decree No. 01/SK/ICS/MALATA/I/2022 issued in January 2022 concerning human rights which explains in point 3 that cooperative members are committed to paying workers a living wage.

In addition, each member has also signed a smallholder statement containing letter D point 4 which is a commitment to pay the minimum wage in accordance with applicable regulations, for example signed by farmers with the initials C from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021.

MS-A

The cooperative has an ICS decree no. 01/SK/ICS/MALATA/I/2022 issued in January 2022 concerning human rights which explains in point 3 that cooperative members are committed to paying workers a living wage.

A smallholder statement signed by each member of the cooperative in letter D point 4, namely a commitment to pay the minimum wage in accordance with applicable regulations. The cooperative shows a work contract agreement between farmers and workers on January 10, 2023, which explains wages, namely:

- Harvest IDR 120,000/day.
- Average pruning of IDR 2,500/principal.
- Fertilizer IDR 10,000/bag.

Based on the 2023 wages for the Timber Post District, it is IDR 2,904,645/month or IDR 116,186/day, so when compared to wages set by cooperatives, for example for harvesting work, which is IDR 120,000/day, it has exceeded the wages set by the District. While for weed control, the land owner carries out mechanical control using a tripe tool and is carried out by the land owner directly.

The cooperative shows a farmer's notebook and a list of workers working for the landowner for the 2023 period, for example farmers with the initials D who employ workers with the initials HB and farmers with the initials C who employ workers with the initial A, it is known that in 2022 there will be jobs such as harvesting, fertilizing and pruning, but it cannot be shown that workers receive payment according to what was agreed. So, this becomes **the nonconformity No. 2023.04 with the Major category**.

MS-B

Refer to requirements E and MS-A

3.3 MS A

Status: the nonconformity No. 2023.04 with the Major category

3.4

Workers understand their rights and freedom to file a complaint to group manager or relevant third parties, including RSPO.

Are there workers on the farm? If no, SKIP

E

The MALATA shows the Grievance Mechanism SOP with No. 036/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 issued in January 2022 which explains the mechanism for handling internal and external complaints.

In addition, each member has also signed a smallholder statement letter containing in letter B, namely commitment to follow group certification in accordance with the RSPO Independent Smallholders Standard and comply with the relevant principles, criteria and indicators including those relating to worker complaints, for example those signed by smallholders with the initials C from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021.

MS-A

The MALATA also has a training program for members and workers regarding complaint submission. The realization of this program has been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on March 12, 2022, which was attended by 25 people, August 8 2022 which was attended by 39 people, September 5 2022 which was attended by 45 people, etc.

Based on the verification of the activity minutes, it shows that the activities have been carried out in its entirety to all members which can be proven by the number of participants who are in accordance with the number of members. This proves that cooperative has completed plantation business operation, monitoring and planning training.

Based on interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it was conveyed that personnel already knew the mechanism related to submitting complaints and for the 2022 period no complaints had been submitted.

MS-B

Based on interviews with workers, it can be concluded that workers already know the mechanism for complaints/complaints that can be conveyed orally or other communication media to the ICS manager or cooperative management. During 2021-2022, there has been no information on complaints submitted by cooperative members or workers.

Status: Comply

3.5

Working conditions and facilities are safe and meet minimum legal requirements.

E

The MALATA shows a work contract agreement between farmers and workers on January 10, 2023, which explains in article 4 that the second party (worker) uses personal protective equipment at work.

The MALATA also shows that each member has also signed a smallholder statement containing in letter D point 6 which is a commitment to provide safe working conditions and facilities, for example signed by farmers with the initials C from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021.

MS-A

The MALATA has SOP for Risk Management and Use of PPE with No. 022/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 issued in January 2022 which explains the mechanism for identifying OSH hazards and risks as well as environmental aspects and impacts of plantation management activities.

The MALATA also shows the results of the identification of hazard aspects published on January 31, 2022, which have identified risks in work areas such as in slashing, harvesting, fertilizer and office activities and ways to mitigate them such as by using PPE, training/socialization or creating systems.

Hazard identification and control documents have been disseminated to all members in stages, for example in 2022, namely on May 28, 2022, which will be attended by 24 people.

Based on interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it was conveyed that personnel were aware of the risks involved in working and controlling the hazards and had also been socialized with identification and control documents by the management.

MS-B

Based on interviews with Lara Village farmers and Sukamaju Village farmers, it is known that members can demonstrate and understand information regarding safe working conditions and facilities such as the use of PPE (helmets and boots) during harvesting

and fertilizing. From the results of the interviews, it was also known that farmers could obtain a first aid kit with all the contents available in each farmer group.

As for drinking water and toilet facilities, usually the workers can use them in the private house of the land owner because the distance between the land and the land owner's house is not too far.

Status: Comply

3.6

There is no discrimination, harassment, or abuse on the farm

Are there workers on the farm? If no, SKIP

E

The MALATA has ICS decree No. 01/SK/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 issued in January 2022 concerning human rights which explains that MALATA members are committed not to discriminate, forced labor and acts of child/labour trafficking.

In addition, each member has also signed a smallholder statement containing letter D point 7, namely a commitment to ensure that there is no discrimination, harassment or violence in the plantation, for example signed by a farmer with the initial C from Lara Village and with the initial D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021.

MS-A

The MALATA also has a training program for its members regarding no discrimination, harassment or violence. The realization of this program has been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on March 12, 2022, which was attended by 25 people.

The MALATA also shows a list of workers for the period 2023, it was found that workers came not only from Sulawesi, but also came from other regions such as Java, etc. Based on interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it is known that personnel can explain the prohibition of discrimination, harassment and violence in the workplace, and understand the need for a safe workplace and do not discriminate between workers' rights and obligations.

MS-B

Based on interviews and field observations with farmers and workers from Lara Village farmers and Sukamaju Village farmers, it is known that workers freely disclose that they work in a place that is free from discrimination, harassment or abuse.

Status: Comply

PRINCIPLE #4 PROTECT, CONSERVE AND ENHANCE ECOSYSTEMS-AND THE ENVIRONMENT

4.1

High Conservation Values (HCVs) on the smallholder plot or within the managed area and High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests identified after November 2019 using the simplified combined HCV-HCS approach are managed to ensure that they are maintained and/or enhanced.

E

All member smallholders have committed to protect HCVs and HCS forests through a precautionary practice approach. This is contained in the Statement Letter of RSPO Certification Commitment of the Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) which states that all members will "Protecting HCV and HCS through a precautionary practice approach". The group manager and all farmer members have also understood the basic concepts of HCV areas and HCS forests. This was proven from the results of interviews with 14 sample farmers who stated that they knew the types of animals that must be protected, prohibited from burning, hunting and fishing in ways that were not environmentally friendly (poisoning and electrocution) and the prohibition to apply chemicals. around a body of water with a limit of 14 meters. In addition, they have also realized the benefits of the existence of animals and plants around them, for example one farmer explained about the benefits of snakes, eagles and owls which are predators of rats, insect-eating birds which are pest controllers and others.

The results of interviews with the 14 members revealed that their understanding and commitment to implementing the RSPO P&C for Independent Smallholders was quite good, especially related to protecting HCV and HCS through a precautionary practice approach. This is evidenced by the results of interviews with Group Managers who stated their willingness to protect HCV and HCS and socialized them to all existing members. This is in line with the results of interviews with members who stated that they had a general understanding of HCV/HCS and were committed to protecting them.

The management unit also has a policy related to protecting HCV-HCS area that stated in SOP Number 012/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 activated in July 2022. The policy has been socialized to all members on 28 May 2022. In addition, an HCV assessment has been carried out in the MALATA area located in several villages. The scope for the HCV assessment is to cover all areas of member land that has been planted with oil palm and has never been certified (existing uncertified plantations). The result of HCV assessment is known there is no HCV area in the scope of unit certification. Meanwhile, there is a 3-member area which is closed enough with the border river or riparian area. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the unit of certification has a statement of commitment to participate in RSPO certification, one of which is to protect HCV and HCS through a precautionary practice approach.

MS-A

The cooperative can show evidence that all group members have attended training on the protection of flora and fauna and conservation areas, be it watercourses, peatlands or areas with high erosion potential, as evidenced in the document evidence of the minutes of socialization of HCV and HCS conducted on 28 May 2022 and Good Agricultural Practices which were carried out on 12 March 2022, 30 April 2022, 12 March 2022, 9 April 2022 which were attended by all members with a total of 112 participants. The training also explained the prohibition on the application of chemicals around river border areas and water bodies, as well as destroying forest areas. The training is provided by a supervisory team from SPKS who are competent in their fields. The results of interviews with all sample farmers also proved that they had a good understanding of and could demonstrate understanding of HCV and HCS forests, human-wildlife conflict, and RTE. They can also explain the benefits of the existence of animals and plants around them, for example one farmer explained about the benefits of snakes, eagles and owls which are predators of rats, insect-eating birds which are pest controllers and others.

MS-B

Based on the results of field observations in several member areas that were included in the sample, management of the river border area had been carried out, for example by installing signboards prohibiting the application of chemicals, planting bamboo, and no traces of chemical application were found in the river border area. Cooperative members can also explain the prohibitions that apply to membership, for example the prohibition against hunting, burning, protecting protected animals and plants, and others.

Status: Comply

4.2

Where the existing smallholder plot has been planted and cleared after November 2005 or is on an area identified as HCS forests after November 2019 up to the eligibility period, a remediation and compensation process appropriate for smallholders based on Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) will be applicable (Reference preamble).

E

Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) can show information on all smallholder plots converted and planted with oil palm after 2005 as well as all land plot coordinates/maps. A simplified combined HCV-HCS approach has also been used which can be proven in the commitment statement contained in the Statement Letter of Willingness to Follow the RSPO Certification which contains:

- No growers replace primary forest, or are affected by one or more Conservation Values
- No land ownership conflicts
- Attach a photocopy of land ownership
- Willing to take part in training and directions from the Cooperative
- Providing farm information data to farmer groups and cooperatives
- Willing to be assessed by the appointed party in the RSPO certification process
- Willing to improve the estate continuously

As well as the statement letter of Smallholder Declaration:

- I recognize the importance of sustainable production.
- I will join a farmer group to pursue group certification of the RSPO ISH Standard and comply with the principles and their relevant criteria and indicators
- I will provide all information needed to me and the group manager

However, based on the verification results of the Disclosure of Liability document, LUCA, and communication with RSPO, the following information was obtained:

- Out of 112 farmers (154 plots) with a total managed area of 134.55 Ha, 2 plots were released from responsibility for clearing land before November 2005 and 152 plots were required to carry out LUCA studies.
- Information was obtained that the scope of the LUCA study was 127.29 Ha or smaller than the total area in the Disclosure of Liability document of 7.26 Ha.
- Results of verification of planting year data, obtained information that there were 4 member plots with a total area of 6.20 Ha which were released from responsibility, this is different from point 1. This value also shows that there is an area of 1.06 Ha which has not been entered into the scope of the LUCA study.
- There is an area of 1.93 Ha in the name of Nita which was excluded from the scope of the latest certification (132.55 Ha) because it entered a forest area.

Based on this, Cooperatives are encouraged to re-ensure that the total area of Disclosure of Liability and LUCA is appropriate/not smaller than the planned scope of certification if there are additional members in the audit process in the future. **(OFI)**.

MS-A & MS-B

Based on the verification of communication between the RSPO and the Cooperative represented by the counterpart, namely SPKS, it shows that the Cooperative has identified remediation areas and has submitted them to the RSPO. Other evidence is the results of the LUCA Study for the scope of 112 farmers which will be carried out in 2022 with the final document coming out on August 22, 2022, with PASS status or acceptable.

The cooperative has been able to show evidence of communication with RSPO regarding Disclosure of Liability via email. On August 3, 2022, the RSPO approved the Disclosure of Liability document with the scope written in the email, namely "112 Smallholders (154 Plots) with total managed area of 134.55 Ha, whereby 2 plots were cleared of liability and 152 plots were disclosed with non-compliant land clearance and the 152 plots will have to go through the LUCA process". On 22 August 2022, the cooperative sent a LUCA document to RSPO and on the same day, the RSPO responded with the conclusion that the LUCA Status for Cooperatives has passed with an obligation of Compensation of **4.44 Ha** and Remediation of **0.43 Ha**.

Based on the results of the LUCA analysis, the Cooperative has an obligation for Compensation and Remediation. However, for now the obligation of Compensation for independent smallholders is still under suspension by the RSPO, so that Cooperatives only have remediation obligations covering an area of **0.43 Ha**. In this regard, the cooperative is required to develop a management plan for the maximum area of remediation through a participatory process, and this plan is submitted to the RSPO and implements all plans approved by the RSPO for remediation.

Based on interviews and document verification, the Cooperative has not been able to show evidence that it has communicated with the RSPO regarding the management plan for the remediation area, as well as evidence that the remediation area has been managed.

Based on the explanation above, it becomes a non-compliance, including:

- MS-A: The cooperative has not been able to show the management plan for the remediation area that has been submitted to the RSPO.
- MS-B: The cooperative has not been able to show evidence that the remediation area management plan has been approved by RSPO, as well as documented evidence that the cooperative has implemented the remediation area management plan.

This becomes a nonconformity No. 2023.05 with the major category.

4.2 MS-B

Status: Nonconformity No. 2023.05 with the major category

4.3

New plantings of independent smallholders, since November 2019:

- Do not replace any HCVs
- Do not replace any HCS forests as defined by the simplified combined HCV-HCS approach
- Are not on steep slopes (more than 25 degrees or as in NI)
- Are not on peat areas of any depth.

Do any smallholders within the group have plans for new plantings of oil palm? If none, SKIP

E, MS-A & MS-B

Until the audit activity is carried out and refers to the Cooperative plan, up to the next 5 years there is no plan to plant new oil palm outside the current certification area. Based on the 2022 work plan document and the 5-year business plan owned by the Cooperative,

it is known that until 2025 there are no plans for farmers to plant new palm oil. The results of interviews with the group manager and members of the Cooperative also stated the same thing, plans have not been made but will be reconsidered at the monthly meeting considering that some members have land with a type of cover in the form of cocoa plantations, but the location is outside the scope of certification. So that the possibility of new planting may be allocated in the future work plan schedule according to needs. Regarding replanting in conservation areas, all members have signed a declaration not to carry out new plantings in HCV or HCS forests, on steep slopes or on peat. Apart from that, all members of the existing Cooperative do not have areas with these qualifications.

Status: Comply

4.4

Where smallholder plots exist on peat, subsidence and degradation of peat soils is minimized by use of best management practices.

Do any smallholders within the group have existing plots on peat? If no, SKIP

E, MS-A & MS-B

Based on the results of the overlay with the Member Distribution Map and the Indicative Map for Cessation of Issuing New Permits for Primary Natural Forest and Peatland (PIPPB) period 2 of 2022 with a scale of 1:225,000 (Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.7594/MENLHK-PKTL /IPSDH/PLA.1/9/2022) information was obtained that none of the members' land was within the peat area.

Status: Comply

4.5

Plots on peat are replanted only on areas with low risk of flooding or saline intrusion as demonstrated by a risk assessment.

Do any smallholders within the group have plans for replanting plots that are located on peat? If no, SKIP

E, MS-A & MS-B

Based on the results of the overlay with the Member Distribution Map and the Indicative Map for Cessation of Issuing New Permits for Primary Natural Forest and Peatland (PIPPB) period 2 of 2022 with a scale of 1:225,000 (Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.7594/MENLHK-PKTL /IPSDH/PLA.1/9/2022) information was obtained that none of the members' land was within the peat area.

Status: Comply

4.6

Fire is not used on the oil palm plot for preparing land or for pest control, nor open fire for waste management on the farm.

E

Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) has committed not to use fire for land preparation, pest control or waste management. This can be proven based on the results of document verification, interviews with cooperative management and farmers during field visits, it is known that all members have signed and acknowledged the membership requirements. All members before joining the Cooperative must complete the requirements to sign several documents as follows:

- A letter stating the willingness of farmers to participate in RSPO certification as listed in attachment 2
- Smallholder Declaration as referred to in Appendix 2
- Statement of commitment to RSPO Certification as listed in attachment 2.

The document explains the prohibition on the use of fire in oil palm plots to prepare land or for pest control, or open fires for waste management in agriculture, explained in the Statement of Commitment to RSPO Certification.

MS-A

As explained in the replanting program, Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) does not have plans for replanting or area expansion in the near future, so the preparation of new land does not apply. Meanwhile, based on the results of interviews with the Plantation Service and the Village Representative, it is known that until now there has never been a fire in the plantation area.

Field observation results also show that there is no physical evidence of the use of fire (which was carried out after the feasibility assessment) for oil palm land preparation by smallholders. Farmers have completed training on Alternatives to land preparation

without burning, Alternatives to using fire for pest control and fire prevention and how to handle and manage fires in communities and villages. Some evidence of socialization regarding the prohibition of burning is listed in the minutes of the results of outreach activities related to HCV and HCS which were carried out on 28 May 2022 and Good Agricultural Practices which were carried out on 12 March 2022, 30 April 2022, 12 March 2022, 9 April 2022 which were attended by all members with a total of 112 participants.

Based on the review of the material provided during the training, information was obtained that calls for and prohibitions on the use of fire for pest control and land clearing had been conveyed, as well as for alternatives such as using the Integrated Pest Control system, carrying out land clearing by mechanical means and so on.

MS-B

Based on the results of field observations on the plots of 14 samples, it was found that there were no indications of land clearing using fire or pest control using fire. All land clearing activities are carried out mechanically. The results of interviews with the Head of Sukamaju Village also stated that it is not permissible to carry out land clearing activities through burning.

	Status: Comply	
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4.7 Riparian buffer zones are identified and managed to ensure they are maintained and/or enhanced.

E

The cooperative has identified riparian buffer zones within the group with the result that there are no areas that enter the riparian zone in the members' land area. All group members represented from sample smallholders have also signed a declaration not to carry out new plantings in riparian areas which can be demonstrated in the commitment document to protect HCV and HCS forests through the precautionary practice approach of each member contained in the Statement Letter of RSPO Cooperative Certification Commitment that has been signed by each member.

MS-A

The cooperative has completed training on the management of the river basin buffer zone contained in the HCV area training provided by the companion team from SPKS with trainers who are competent in their fields with evidence of socialization regarding the prohibition of chemical application and river riparian management listed in the minutes of activity results HCV and HCS socialization which was carried out on 28 May 2022 and Good Agricultural Practices which was carried out on 12 March 2022, 30 April 2022, 12 March 2022, 9 April 2022 which was attended by all members with a total of 112 participants.

Some of the planned activities are marking area boundaries, prevention and control of land fire hazards, area protection and flora and fauna species. Types of derivative activities that will be carried out include making signboards prohibiting land clearing by burning, installing signboards prohibiting spraying in total, signboards prohibiting hunting. The results of the interviews also showed that the farmers had knowledge of the management of the riparian buffer zone including an action plan to maintain and/or enhance the riparian buffer zone such as by not applying chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides, or not replanting in the riparian area.

MS-B

The results of field observations obtained information that there were no plots of land in the river border area, but the cooperative continued to manage the border area around the members' lands through installing signboards prohibiting the application of chemicals, prohibiting throwing garbage into rivers, and prohibiting burning land.

	Status: Comply	
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4.8 Pesticides are used in ways that do not endanger health of workers, family, communities or the environment.

E

The MALATA has ICS decree No. 06/SK/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 issued in January 2022 concerning commitment to good cultivation in plantation practices and not using WHO class 1A and 1B pesticides (prohibition of paraquat) which explains that MALATA is committed to protecting and protecting HCV areas and do not use WHO class 1A and 1B pesticides including paraquat.

In addition, each member has also signed a smallholder statement containing in letter B, namely committing to follow group certification in accordance with the RSPO Independent Smallholders Standard and comply with related principles, criteria and indicators including with regard to the commitment to gradually avoid paraquats and pesticides that are categorized as World Health Organization (WHO) in class 1A or 1B and which is listed in the Stockholm Convention or the Rotterdam Convention, for example,

signed by farmers with the initials C from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on 11 November 2021.

MS-A

The MALATA also has a training program for members on Best Management Practices (BMP) for pesticides. The realization of this program has been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on March 12, 2022, which was attended by 25 people, August 8, 2022, which was attended by 39 people, September 5 2022 which was attended by 45 people, etc.

Based on the verification of the activity minutes, it shows that the activities have been carried out in its entirety to all members which can be proven by the number of participants who are in accordance with the number of members. This proves that cooperative has completed plantation business operation, monitoring and planning training.

Based on field visits and interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it is known that personnel carry out weed control by mechanical means (grass clearing machines) so that by 2022 until the audit is carried out, cooperative members did not use chemicals in weed control and plant pests.

MS-B

The MALATA has ICS decree No. 06/SK/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 issued in January 2022 concerning commitment to good cultivation in plantation practices and not using WHO class 1A and 1B pesticides (prohibition of paraquat) which explains that MALATA is committed to protecting and protecting HCV areas and do not use WHO class 1A and 1B pesticides including paraquat.

The MALATA also has a training program for members regarding the prohibition of the use of pesticides by pregnant and lactating women, and young workers as well as avoiding paraquats and pesticides that are categorized by WHO in class 1A or 1B or listed in the Stockholm Convention or the Rotterdam Convention. The realization of this program has been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on March 12, 2022, which was attended by 25 people.

Based on field visits to farmers in Lara Village and Sukamaju Village, it is known that weed control is carried out mechanically without using chemicals.

Status: Comply

4.9

The group and smallholders manage pests, diseases, weeds and invasive introduced species using appropriate techniques, including but not limited to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques.

E

Not Applicable.

MS-A

The MALATA has mechanisms for implementing good plantation practices, including the following:

- 013/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Estate Management.
- 018/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Harvest.
- 030/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Fertilization.
- 033/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Oil Palm Nurseries.
- 034/SOP/ICS/MALATA/2022 concerning Weed Control.

In addition, each member has also signed a smallholder statement containing letter D point 14, which is a commitment to use best management practices, for example signed by farmers with the initials C from Lara Village and with the initials D from Sukamaju Village on November 11, 2021 .

The MALATA also has a training program for members on Best Management Practices (BMP) for pesticides. The realization of this program has been carried out in stages, for example in 2022, namely on April 9, 2022, which was attended by 26 people, August 8 2022 which was attended by 39 people, September 5 2022 which was attended by 45 people, etc.

Based on the verification of the activity minutes, it shows that the activities have been carried out in its entirety to all members which can be proven by the number of participants who are in accordance with the number of members. This proves that cooperative has completed plantation business operation, monitoring and planning training.

Based on interviews with farmers, for example farmers from Lara Village and farmers from Sukamaju Village, it was found that personnel were familiar with the use of safe chemicals, Integrated Pest Management, and management of weeds and invasive species.

MS-B

Cooperatives in controlling pests, diseases and weeds can use mechanical, chemical and biological methods. In the application of control in the field, it is known that the method used by the cooperative is by mechanical means (using a tripe machine) with the aim of not using chemicals in controlling pests, diseases and weeds. In addition, the cooperative also plans to plant Turnera as a host plant for natural predators of plant pests.

Therefore, cooperatives have the opportunity to realize Turnera planting in the areas of cooperative members. **(OFI)**

	Status: Comply	
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3.2 Conformity Checklist of Certificate and Trademark Use

1.	Evidence of permission or approval certificate and trademark from Certification Body which submitted by Client.
MS-B	Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) does not use RSPO trademark.
	Status: Comply
2.	Implementation of certificate and trademark used by Client comply with size and type (shape) against Guideline of trademark Use
MS-B	Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) does not use RSPO trademark.
	Status: Comply
3.	Implementation of Certificate and Trademark is not used on product
MS-B	Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) does not use RSPO trademark.
	Status: Comply
4.	Controlling of Certificate and Trademark, including withdrawing inappropriate trademark.
MS-B	Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara (MALATA) does not use RSPO trademark.
	Status: Comply

3.3. Identification of Findings, Corrective Action, Observations, Opportunity for Improvement and Noteworthy Positive Components.

3.3.1 Identification of Findings, Corrective Actions and Observations at MS-B Assessment

NCR No.	:	2023.01	Issued by	:	Kiki Fadli
Date Issued	:	4 March 2023	Time Limit	:	3 March 2024
NC Grade	:	Major	Date of Closing	:	29 May 2023
Standard Ref. & Requirement	:	C.1.1 MS-A: The group business plan is implemented and reviewed at least annually.			
Evidence observed (filled by auditor): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperatives have SOPs for monitoring and assessing members with no. 017/SOP/ICS/MALATA/I/2022 issued in January 2022 which explains in point 1 that monitoring for members is carried out every month at farmer group meetings to monitor harvest records, fertilization, and others. The cooperative shows the business plan listed in the estimated production for March 2023 – February 2024, but the cooperative has not been able to show the annual group business plan for the 2022 period which includes production estimates, income based on historical records and expansion plans and has been reviewed. 					
Non-Conformance Description (filled by auditor): The cooperative has not been able to show an annual group business plan for the 2022 period which includes production estimates, income based on historical records and expansion plans and has been reviewed at farmer group meetings every month.					
Root Cause Analysis (filled by organization audited): It has not been possible to show the group's business plan for the 2022 period which includes production estimates, income based on historical records and expansion plans and has been reviewed due to the ignorance of the ICS and cooperative management.					
Correction (filled by organization audited): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing PNC RSPO socialization (related to business plans and evaluation) to the management of Cooperatives and ICS together with farmers. Shows the 2022 group business plan and its evaluation. 					
Corrective Action (filled by organization audited): Appoint a PIC in monitoring the business plan and its evaluation, namely the ICS Manager, Mr. Muhammad Ramley					
Assessor Evaluation and Conclusion (filled by auditor): Verification date May 29, 2023 ISH shows evidence of improvement, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows production estimates and plans for adding members for the 2022 period and has been evaluated on April 19, 2023. Evidence of RSPO PNC socialization (including monitoring and evaluation of business plans) to Cooperative and ICS management together with farmers which was conducted on 20 April 2023. Determine the PIC in preparing the annual group business plan and its evaluation activities which are the duties of the ICS manager listed in the main duties and functions document which was passed on April 20, 2023. Based on this, the discrepancy on this indicator is fulfilled.					
Follow up on next audit (filled by auditor):					

Verified by	:	Kiki Fadli
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NCR No.	:	2023.02	Issued by	:	Kiki Fadli
Date Issued	:	4 March 2023	Time Limit	:	3 March 2024
NC Grade	:	Major	Date of Closing	:	29 May 2023
Standard Ref. & Requirement	:	C.2.1 MS-A: The group management plan is implemented and reviewed at least annually.			
Evidence observed (filled by auditor): The cooperative shows the group management plan listed in the work program for the period January 2022 - January 2023 which includes a training plan and fulfilment of the legality of members and cooperatives, but the cooperative has not been able to show that the group management plan has been reviewed for its implementation at least annually.					
Non-Conformance Description (filled by auditor): The cooperative has not been able to demonstrate that its implementation of the group management plan for the period January 2022 – January 2023 has been reviewed at least annually.					
Root Cause Analysis (filled by organization audited): Not yet able to show because the management of the cooperative does not know that an evaluation or review must be carried out every year.					
Correction (filled by organization audited): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show evidence of group management plan evaluation for the period January 2022 – January 2023 (document attached). Conduct PNC socialization related to the evaluation of group management plans every year to ICS managers, administrators and farmers 					
Corrective Action (filled by organization audited): Appoint a PIC in monitoring the group management plan and its evaluation, namely the ICS Manager, Bro. Muhammad Ramley					
Assessor Evaluation and Conclusion (filled by auditor): Verification date May 29, 2023 ISH shows evidence of improvement in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of the evaluation of the group management plan for the period January 2022 – January 2023 which was conducted on April 19, 2023. RSPO PNC socialization related to evaluation of group management plans every year to ICS managers, administrators and smallholders on 20 April 2023. Establish a PIC in monitoring the group management plan and its evaluation which is the task of the ICS manager listed in the main duties and functions document which was ratified on April 20, 2023. Based on this, the discrepancy on this indicator is fulfilled.					
Follow up on next audit (filled by auditor):					
Verified by	:	Kiki Fadli			

NCR No.	:	2023.03	Issued by	:	Haikal Ramadhan Kharismansyah
Date Issued	:	4 March 2023	Time Limit	:	3 March 2024
NC Grade	:	Major	Date of Closing	:	29 May 2023
Standard Ref. & Requirement	:	D.3.1 E: The group and group manager have agreed on how the premiums should be used and the agreement is recorded and communicated to the group members. Prices, premiums, and timing of premium payment are clearly communicated and transparent to all group members. Premiums disbursed to members at all stages are recorded and the premiums are paid in a timely and convenient manner.			
Evidence observed (filled by auditor): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Operational Procedure for Sharing RSPO Credit No. 004/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022, among other things, informs the allocation of the distribution of funds for the sale of certificates as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of sales proceeds are allocated for the 1st year Surveillance Audit. 1% contribution to the village 20% of sales proceeds are allocated for the operational costs of ICS management. 6% of sales proceeds are allocated to Cooperative cash. 48% is distributed to cooperative members according to the needs and agreement of the members discussed in the forum/joint deliberation. The results of interviews with representatives of MALATA members, representatives of cooperative management, and representatives of the ICS team did not provide clear information regarding understanding and agreement regarding the distribution of incentive allocations as stated in the SOP. Even though it has been stated in the SOP, until the assessment is completed, there is not enough evidence of an agreement on how to use the premium or the distribution that has been included in the procedure, which is the result of an agreement that is known and understood by all members. 					
Non-Conformance Description (filled by auditor): The cooperative has not been able to provide sufficient evidence that the method of using the premium has been agreed upon and conveyed to all members in a transparent manner, including the procedure/time of payment and the amount of the premium.					
Root Cause Analysis (filled by organization audited): In order to also write down the root cause analysis for points of agreement on the use of premiums					
Correction (filled by organization audited): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding meetings with farmers, cooperative management, ICS and companion organizations. Proof of the report having been agreed upon by the attached Cooperative SOP. 					
Corrective Action (filled by organization audited): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding meetings with farmers, cooperative management, ICS and companion organizations. Proof of the report having been agreed upon by the attached Cooperative SOP. 					
Assessor Evaluation and Conclusion (filled by auditor): Verification date May 29, 2023 The Association shows evidence of improvement in the form of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Socialization of premium distribution on April 20, 2023 Standard Operational Procedure for Sharing RSPO Credit Document No. 004/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 					

3. Documented evidence that the distribution of the use of the premium has been agreed upon by each member or a representative appointed by the member (representation showing all members)
4. Planned socialization/regular meetings with parties and members

Based on the root cause analysis, correction and corrective action, the nonconformity is declared fulfilled

Follow up on next audit (filled by auditor):

Verified by : Haikal Ramadhan K

NCR No.	: 2023.04	Issued by	: Kiki Fadli
Date Issued	: 4 March 2023	Time Limit	: 3 March 2024
NC Grade	: Major	Date of Closing	: 29 May 2023
Standard Ref. & Requirement	3.3 MS-A: Workers receive payments as expected and agreed in accordance with at least the legal minimum wage rate (excluding overtime premiums) and without discrimination against vulnerable groups, including women.		

Evidence observed (filled by auditor):

- The cooperative has an ICS decree no. 01/SK/ICS/MALATA/I/2022 issued in January 2022 concerning human rights which explains in point 3 that cooperative members are committed to paying workers a living wage.
- A statement letter from the smallholders signed by each member of the cooperative in point D point 4, namely a commitment to pay the minimum wage in accordance with applicable regulations.
- The cooperative shows a work contract agreement between farmers and workers on January 10, 2023 which explains wages, namely:
 - Minimum harvest of IDR 120,000/day.
 - Average pruning of IDR 2,500/principal.
 - Fertilizer IDR 10,000/bag.
- The cooperative shows farmer's notebooks, for example farmers with the initials D who employ workers with the initials HB and farmers with the initials C who employ workers with the initials A, it is known that in 2022 there will be work such as harvesting, fertilizing and pruning, but it cannot be shown that workers receive payment as agreed.

Non-Conformance Description (filled by auditor):

The cooperative has not been able to show that workers receive payments according to what was agreed.

Root Cause Analysis (filled by organization audited):

Payment of wages for farmers who employ people in the fields has been carried out, but due to the lack of understanding of the cooperative management and farmers, the payments do not use evidence in the form of receipts.

Correction (filled by organization audited):

- Providing understanding to farmers and administrators regarding the payment of workers' wages
- Conducting procurement of receipts
- Employment socialization to administrators and farmers

Corrective Action (filled by organization audited):

- Farmers make payment of workers' wages recorded in the receipt as evidence.
- There is a mechanism/procedure related to documentation of payment of wages to workers listed in the SOP (document attached)

- Appoint a PIC in filing/collecting proof of payment of wages to workers, namely the ICS Manager, Mr. Muhlis Ludin.

Assessor Evaluation and Conclusion (filled by auditor):

Verification date May 29, 2023

The company shows evidence of improvement in the form of:

- Show documentation of understanding to farmers and administrators regarding payment of workers' wages on April 20, 2023.
- Demonstrate mechanisms/procedures related to documentation of payment of wages to workers listed in SOP for Land Workers No. 003/SOP/ICS/MALATA/II/2022 took effect on January 2022 which explains that every farmer who uses labor, then in payment of wages for each activity, farmers carry out documentation in the form of receipts signed by farmers and workers.
- Proof of receipt of payment of workers' wages, for example for harvest workers on April 11, 2023
- Establish a PIC in filing / collecting proof of payment of wages to workers who are the duties of the ICS manager listed in the main duties and functions document which was passed on April 20, 2023.

Based on this, the discrepancy in this indicator is declared fulfilled.

Follow up on next audit (filled by auditor):

Verified by : Kiki Fadli

NCR No.	: 2023.05	Issued by	: Arief Tajalli
Date Issued	: 4 March 2023	Time Limit	: 4 March 2024
NC Grade	: Major	Date of Closing	: 23 May 2023
Standard Ref. & Requirement	4.2 MS-B: The plan that has been approved by the RSPO to remediation of the HCV region has been lost since November 2005 and the HCS forest that was lost since November 2019 was held.		

Evidence observed (filled by auditor):

The cooperative has been able to show evidence of communication with RSPO related to Disclosure of Liability via email. On August 3, 2022, the RSPO approved the Disclosure of Liability document with a written scope in the email, "112 Smallholders (154 plots) with total managed area of 134.55 ha, whereby 2 plots are cleared of liability and 152 plots were disclosed with non-compliant land clearance and the 152 plots will have to go through the LUCA process ". On August 22, 2022, the cooperative sent Luca documents to RSPO and on the same day, the RSPO responded with the conclusion that Luca's status for cooperatives had graduated with a compensation obligation of **4.44 ha** and remediation of **0.43 ha**.

Based on the results of the Luca analysis, the cooperative has an obligation to compensate and remediation. However, for now the compensation obligation for self -help farmers is still in the suspension of RSPO, so that cooperatives only have a remediation obligation of 0.43 ha. Related to this, the cooperative is required to develop a management plan for the maximum remediation area through a participatory process, and this plan is submitted to the RSPO and implementing all the plans approved by the RSPO to carry out remediation.

Based on interviews and verification of documents, the cooperative has not been able to show evidence that it has been communicating with the RSPO related to the remediation area management plan, as well as evidence that the remediation area has been managed.

Non-Conformance Description (filled by auditor):

Based on the explanation above, it becomes a discrepancy, among others:

- MS-A: Cooperatives have not been able to show the planned management of the remediation area that has been submitted to the RSPO
- MS-B: Cooperatives have not been able to show evidence that the remediation area management plan has been approved by RSPO, as well as documented evidence that cooperatives have implemented the planned management of the remediation area.

Root Cause Analysis (filled by organization audited):

Ignorance of cooperative management is the cause of the absence of a management plan for the remediation area and evidence of implementation of the management plan.

Correction (filled by organization audited):

- Coordinate with the RSPO regarding the remediation area as evidenced by evidence of communication via WhatsApp
- Prepare management plans based on RSPO approval
- Carry out management as evidenced by documentation of management results

Corrective Action (filled by organization audited):

- Develop a monitoring work program
- Appoint a PIC in the management of the remediation area, namely the ICS Manager, Bro. Muhlis Ludin.

Assessor Evaluation and Conclusion (filled by auditor):

Verification date May 23, 2023

The company shows evidence of improvement in the form of:

- The cooperative can show evidence of communication with the RSPO regarding the management of the remediation area
- Cooperatives can show evidence that the remediation area has been managed according to the program that has been made
- The cooperative can show an annual program for the management of the remediation area that has been communicated and approved by the RSPO
- The Cooperative has appointed a PIC who will be responsible for ensuring that the remediation area will be managed

Based on all the evidence presented, it can be concluded that the MALATA Cooperative has managed the remediation area as specified in the LUCA results and based on communication with the RSPO. Because of this, the discrepancy has been fulfilled by observation.

Follow up on next audit (filled by auditor):

Verified by : Arief Tajalli

3.3.3. Opportunity for Improvement

No	Ref. Std.	Description
1	2.1	<p>MS-A: Smallholders can demonstrate legal ownership or native and/or customary rights to use the land or demonstrate that they are in the process of legalisation of that right.</p> <p>STDB Based on the results of the document review, it is known that out of 153 land plots belonging to Malata, there are 34 land plots belonging to members who do not yet have STDB. The results of interviews with the Head of the Agriculture and Food Security Service of Mamuju Tengah Regency found that Malata had already taken care of the STDB but could not issue it yet because it was still under BPN review. In the RSPO principles and criteria guidelines for independent smallholders it is stated that independent smallholders are encouraged to have STDB. Based on this, Malata has the opportunity to continue to make positive progress towards the issuance of STDB</p> <p>SHM Based on the results of the document review, it is known that out of 112 MALATA members, there are 77 land plots whose land ownership status is still in the form of HCS. In the RSPO principles and criteria guidelines for independent smallholders it is stated that independent smallholders are encouraged to improve the legality status of their land by planning to own SHM. Based on this, MALATA has the opportunity to develop a plan and continue to show positive progress to improve the legal status of land so that in the end all members have land legality in the form of SHM.</p>
2	4.2	<p>E: Planning provides information about all the planters that are converted and planted with palm oil after November 2005, through the use of the HCV-HCS approach combined and simplified for planters. (Cf. 1.1 E and Appendix 2).</p> <p>Based on the results of verification of the Disclosure of Liability, Luca and Communication documents with the RSPO, the following information is obtained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 112 farmers (154 plots) with a total area managed by 134.55 ha, there are 2 plots freed from responsibility for carrying out land clearing before November 2005 and 152 plots that are required to conduct Luca studies. Information was obtained that the scope of Luca's study was 127.29 ha or smaller than the total area in the Disclosure of Liability document of 7.26 ha. The results of the verification of the planting year data, information obtained that there are 4 plot members with a total of 6.20 hectares that are exempt from responsibility, this is different from point 1. The value also shows that there is an area of 1.06 ha that has not yet entered in Scope of Luca Study. There is an area of 1.93 Ha on behalf of Nita issued from the latest scope of certification (132.55 ha) because it enters the forest area. <p>Based on this, the cooperative is encouraged to ensure the total area of Disclosure of Liability and Luca is in accordance/ is not smaller than the certification plan if there are additional members in the future audit process.</p>
3	4.9	<p>MS-B: The group and smallholders maximise use of IPM approaches to minimise use of pesticides and herbicides on their farm.</p> <p>Cooperatives in controlling pests, diseases and weeds can use mechanical, chemical and biological methods. In the application of control in the field, it is known that the method used by the cooperative is by mechanical</p>



No	Ref. Std.	Description
		means (using a tripe machine) with the aim of not using chemicals in controlling pests, diseases and weeds. In addition, the cooperative also plans to plant Turnera as a host plant for natural predators of plant pests. Therefore, cooperatives have the opportunity to realize Turnera planting in the areas of cooperative members.

3.3.4. Noteworthy Positive Components

No	Description
1	Have a commitment to implementing the principles of sustainable palm oil management
2	Good coordination and presentation of documents by the companion team
3	The high enthusiasm of members to take part in the certification stages

3.4 Summary of Arising Issues from Public and Auditor Verification.

Public Issues (Institution/ NGO/Community)	Auditor Verification
Agriculture and Food Security Service of Mamuju Tengah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperatives is on progress for obtaining STDB. Good communication from smallholders and there are no negative issues from the farmer association. 	There are no negative issues that need further clarification
Environment Agency of Mamuju Tengah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company hasn't SPPL because of STDB in progress Good communication from smallholders and there are no negative issues from the farmer association. 	There are no negative issues that need further clarification
Sukamaju Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no land conflicts, clearing by burning and reports of negative issues from the formation of farmer associations. Village officials support all activities of smallholders and members of the community find it helpful to know the best plantation management. Hoping for the addition of new members from the community who are not yet members. 	There are no negative issues that need further clarification
Lara Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no land conflicts, clearing by burning and reports of negative issues from the formation of farmer associations. Village officials support all activities of smallholders and members of the community find it helpful to know the best plantation management. Hoping for the addition of new members from the community who are not yet members. 	There are no negative issues that need further clarification

4.0	CERTIFIED ORGANISATION'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY
4.1	Formal Sign-off of Assessment Findings
	<p>Hereunder sign by management representative from inspected company to acknowledge a field assessment and agree for all content explained in this assessment report, included of non-compliance findings.</p> <p>Signed on behalf of:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Koperasi Serba Usaha Masagena Lalla Tassisara Group Manager</p>  <p><u>Muhammad Ramli</u> 29 May 2023</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Mutuagung Lestari Lead Auditor</p>  <p><u>Haikal Ramadhan Kharismansyah</u> 29 May 2023</p> </div> </div>

Appendix 1. List of Stakeholder Contacted in the RSPO Certification Process

No	Institution/ NGO/ Community	Address	Phone/ Email	Type of Communication	Date of Contact	Response	
						Yes	No
1	Environment Agency	Mamuju Tengah Regency	Phone	Telephone	2 March 2023	√	
2	Agriculture and Food Security Service	Mamuju Tengah Regency	Phone	Telephone	2 March 2023	√	
3	Head of Sukamaju Village	Mamuju Tengah Regency	-	Direct Interview	2 March 2023	√	
4	Head of Lara Village	Mamuju Tengah Regency	-	Direct Interview	2 March 2023	√	
5	WWF	Jakarta	Email	Questionnaire	21 February 2023		√
6	Sawit Watch	Jakarta	Email	Questionnaire	21 February 2023		√
7	WALHI	Jakarta	Email	Questionnaire	21 February 2023		√
8	AMAN	Jakarta	Email	Questionnaire	21 February 2023		√
9	Interviews : • Interviews with 14 farmers (Sukamaju Village and Lara Village) • Cooperative management	Mamuju Tengah Regency	-	Direct Interview	2 March 2023	√	

Appendix 2. Assessment Program

DATE	1 - 5 March 2023	
TIMELINE	PROCESS / THING THAT IS AUDITED	AUDITOR
Wednesday, March 1, 2023		
18.00 – 23.00	Pasang Kayu District → KSU Malata (Mamuju Tengah District) → Lodge	HAI/ART/KID
23.00 – Next day	Break	HAI/ART/KID
Thursday, March 2, 2023		
08.00 – 09.00	Opening Meeting Auditor Team Speech (Introduction, Audit Objective, Audit Scope, Audit Plan Discussion, Determine of Audit Sample, Transparency and Confidentiality Clarification)	HAI/ART/KID
09.0 – 12.00	Stakeholders' consultation by phone to related agencies. Public consultation with village officials around the audit site Field Visits and interview to land owner	KID HAI/ART HAI/ART/KID
12.0 – 14.00	Break	HAI/ART/KID
14.0 – 16.30	Document review	HAI/ART/KID
16.30 – 17.00	Daily progress	HAI/ART/KID
Friday, March 3, 2023		
08.0 – 11.30	Document Verification	HAI/ART/KID
11.30 – 14.00	Break	HAI/ART/KID
14.00 – 16.30	Document Verification	HAI/ART/KID
16.30 – 17.00	Daily progress	HAI/ART/KID
Saturday, March 4, 2023		
08.00 – 09.00	Closing Meeting	HAI/ART/KID
09.00 – 18.00	Audit location → Palu	HAI/ART/KID
Sunday, March 5, 2023		
06.55 – 08.30	Palu → Jakarta	HAI/ART/KID

Appendix 3. Smallholder Data

No.	No. ID	Number Of Member	Smallholder Name	Planting Years	Location	Coordinate		Area		Actual FFB	Yield	Projection FFB	Yield	Date of Joining	Date of Leaving
					Village	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)	Total Area	Production Area	production (MT/Year)	(MT/Ha/ Year)	Production (MT/Year)	(MT/ Ha/ Year)		
Karossa Sub-District, Sulawesi Barat Province, Indonesia															
1	KSUMalata0001	1	MUHAMMAD RIZAL M 1	2014	LARA	1° 46' 58.484"	119° 23' 3.153"	0.50	0.50	10.34	20.67	11.30	22.60	15 Oct 2021	-
2			MUHAMMAD RIZAL M 2	2016	LARA	1° 51' 47.938"	119° 22' 19.088"	1.00	1.00	18.01	18.01	19.36	19.36	15 Oct 2021	-
3			MUHAMMAD RIZAL M 3	2011	LARA	1° 46' 56.860"	119° 22' 59.840"	0.50	0.50	11.27	22.54	12.28	24.56	15 Oct 2021	-
4			MUHAMMAD RIZAL M 4	2011	LARA	1° 46' 59.507"	119° 23' 1.884"	0.50	0.50	11.62	23.24	12.65	25.30	15 Oct 2021	-
5	KSUMalata0002	2	SURAHMAN	2012	LARA	1° 51' 40.222"	119° 22' 47.741"	1.45	1.45	18.33	12.64	19.69	13.58	15 Oct 2021	-
6	KSUMalata0003	3	JUHANNIS 1	2014	LARA	1° 51' 43.284"	119° 22' 37.441"	0.13	0.13	2.87	22.11	3.47	26.69	15 Oct 2021	-
7			JUHANNIS 2	2014	LARA	1° 51' 40.852"	119° 22' 44.985"	0.20	0.20	4.53	22.64	5.20	26.00	15 Oct 2021	-
8			JUHANNIS 3	2014	LARA	1° 51' 48.557"	119° 22' 30.595"	0.44	0.44	9.22	20.94	10.13	23.02	15 Oct 2021	-
9	KSUMalata0004	4	MUBARAK 1	2007	LARA	1° 51' 45.965"	119° 23' 5.701"	0.79	0.79	18.69	23.66	20.08	25.42	15 Oct 2021	-
10			MUBARAK 2	2010	LARA	1° 51' 33.617"	119° 22' 50.867"	1.00	1.00	22.21	22.21	23.77	23.77	15 Oct 2021	-
11	KSUMalata0005	5	IRDAL 1	2006	LARA	1° 51' 46.063"	119° 22' 24.503"	0.40	0.40	7.83	19.57	8.67	21.68	15 Oct 2021	-
12			IRDAL 2	2006	LARA	1° 51' 44.071"	119° 22' 28.994"	0.40	0.40	10.03	25.08	10.98	27.45	15 Oct 2021	-
13	KSUMalata0006	6	HUSNI	2015	LARA	1° 51' 56.802"	119° 23' 1.294"	0.50	0.50	11.48	22.96	12.51	25.02	15 Oct 2021	-
14	KSUMalata0007	7	JUMADIL	2008	LARA	1° 51' 51.782"	119° 22' 56.395"	1.50	1.50	16.82	11.21	18.11	12.07	15 Oct 2021	-
15	KSUMalata0008	8	SUPERMAN	2016	LARA	1° 51' 57.505"	119° 23' 4.016"	1.00	1.00	11.55	11.55	12.57	12.57	15 Oct 2021	-
16	KSUMalata0009	9	BAHARUDDIN	2010	LARA	1° 51' 55.333"	119° 23' 10.969"	1.00	1.00	11.47	11.47	12.49	12.49	15 Oct 2021	-
17	KSUMalata0010	10	MARWAN	2011	LARA	1° 50' 42.570"	119° 22' 31.624"	1.03	1.03	19.68	19.10	21.11	20.50	15 Oct 2021	-
18	KSUMalata0011	11	SABRI T	2009	LARA	1° 51' 41.313"	119° 23' 0.479"	1.00	1.00	26.95	26.95	28.75	28.75	15 Oct 2021	-
19	KSUMalata0012	12	TAMRIN W 1	2013	LARA	1° 51' 48.586"	119° 22' 38.161"	1.11	1.11	17.21	15.5	18.52	16.68	15 Oct 2021	-
20			TAMRIN W 2	2013	LARA	1° 51' 47.690"	119° 22' 32.570"	1.05	1.05	15.03	14.32	16.23	15.46	15 Oct 2021	-
21			TAMRIN W 3	2013	LARA	1° 51' 50.709"	119° 22' 42.314"	0.63	0.63	17.80	28.25	19.14	30.38	15 Oct 2021	-
22	KSUMalata0013	13	DARISA	2011	LARA	1° 52' 6.907"	119° 23' 21.267"	0.95	0.95	20.97	22.08	22.47	23.65	15 Oct 2021	-
23	KSUMalata0014	14	LAMIDDIN	2008	LARA	1° 51' 58.378"	119° 22' 26.427"	1.76	1.76	21.09	11.98	22.59	12.84	15 Oct 2021	-
24	KSUMalata0015	15	RUSTAM	2010	LARA	1° 52' 0.138"	119° 22' 51.881"	0.50	0.50	11.06	22.11	12.06	24.12	15 Oct 2021	-
25	KSUMalata0016	16	ABD NASDIR 1	2012	LARA	1° 52' 9.125"	119° 23' 22.319"	1.00	1.00	21.71	21.71	23.24	23.24	15 Oct 2021	-
26			ABD NASDIR 2	2012	LARA	1° 51' 54.383"	119° 22' 37.400"	0.44	0.44	10.08	22.90	11.03	25.07	15 Oct 2021	-
27			ABD NASDIR 3	2012	LARA	1° 51' 44.380"	119° 22' 16.039"	0.33	0.33	6.57	19.91	7.35	22.27	15 Oct 2021	-
28	KSUMalata0017	17	BABA	2018	LARA	1° 51' 48.457"	119° 22' 21.956"	1.00	1.00	23.04	23.04	24.64	24.64	15 Oct 2021	-
29	KSUMalata0018	18	SAHALIA	2005	LARA	1° 51' 45.949"	119° 22' 22.329"	1.00	1.00	19.61	19.61	21.04	21.04	15 Oct 2021	-
30	KSUMalata0019	19	NURWI	2018	LARA	1° 51' 38.034"	119° 22' 43.632"	0.50	0.50	10.90	21.80	11.90	23.80	15 Oct 2021	-
31	KSUMalata0020	20	ABD WARIS	2009	LARA	1° 51' 1.283"	119° 22' 59.857"	1.00	1.00	20.06	20.06	21.52	21.52	15 Oct 2021	-
32	KSUMalata0021	21	BAHARUDDIN M	2015	LARA	1° 51' 15.951"	119° 23' 12.944"	1.50	1.50	19.42	12.94	20.84	13.89	15 Oct 2021	-
33	KSUMalata0022	22	PAKKE	2014	LARA	1° 51' 50.637"	119° 22' 21.552"	1.80	1.80	15.84	8.80	17.08	9.49	15 Oct 2021	-
34	KSUMalata0023	23	HASNIA	2009	LARA	1° 51' 36.781"	119° 22' 56.168"	0.90	0.90	24.74	27.48	26.42	29.36	15 Oct 2021	-
35	KSUMalata0024	24	ZAINUDDIN	2014	LARA	1° 51' 38.166"	119° 22' 26.776"	0.50	0.50	11.03	22.06	12.03	24.06	15 Oct 2021	-
36	KSUMalata0025	25	ABD SALAM	2009	LARA	1° 51' 49.924"	119° 23' 10.107"	0.48	0.48	7.99	16.65	8.84	18.42	15 Oct 2021	-
37	KSUMalata0026	26	CHAERY HASAN	2015	LARA	1° 50' 48.432"	119° 22' 43.428"	0.50	0.50	10.09	20.18	11.05	22.10	05 Jan 2022	-
38	KSUMalata0027	27	CACA	2014	LARA	1° 50' 33.899"	119° 22' 19.625"	0.70	0.70	17.90	25.56	19.24	27.49	6 Jan 2022	-
39	KSUMalata0028	28	ALIMUDDIN	2011	LARA	1° 50' 30.403"	119° 21' 44.508"	1.00	1.00	23.20	23.20	24.81	24.81	6 Jan 2022	-

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No.	No. ID	Number Of Member	Smallholder Name	Planting Years	Location	Coordinate		Area		Actual FFB	Yield	Projection FFB	Yield	Date of Joining	Date of Leaving
					Village	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)	Total Area	Production Area	production (MT/Year)	(MT/Ha/ Year)	Production (MT/Year)	(MT/ Ha/ Year)		
Karossa Sub-District, Sulawesi Barat Province, Indonesia															
40	KSUMalata0029	29	SAAL	2015	LARA	1° 50' 57.142"	119° 22' 49.453"	1.00	1.00	21.78	21.78	23.32	23.32	6 Jan 2022	-
41	KSUMalata0030	30	ASNAWI	2014	LARA	1° 50' 30.447"	119° 22' 22.036"	1.22	1.22	18.03	14.78	19.38	15.89	6 Jan 2022	-
42	KSUMalata0031	31	BIDIN	2016	LARA	1° 50' 31.718"	119° 21' 45.681"	0.60	0.60	15.12	25.21	16.33	27.22	6 Jan 2022	-
43	KSUMalata0032	32	BASRI	2010	LARA	1° 50' 53.223"	119° 23' 14.368"	0.80	0.80	16.49	20.61	17.76	22.20	6 Jan 2022	-
44	KSUMalata0033	33	ABD WAHID	2016	LARA	1° 50' 55.448"	119° 22' 48.851"	0.50	0.50	11.22	22.44	12.23	24.46	6 Jan 2022	-
45	KSUMalata0034	34	ARMAN S	2016	LARA	1° 50' 55.525"	119° 22' 47.344"	0.50	0.50	11.09	22.17	12.09	24.18	6 Jan 2022	-
46	KSUMalata0035	35	ABD SAMAD	2017	LARA	1° 50' 35.750"	119° 22' 43.607"	0.50	0.50	9.91	19.81	10.85	21.70	6 Jan 2022	-
47	KSUMalata0036	36	ADRIAN	2017	LARA	1° 50' 31.595"	119° 22' 9.450"	0.80	0.80	15.79	19.74	17.03	21.29	6 Jan 2022	-
48	KSUMalata0037	37	WANDI	2017	LARA	1° 50' 57.573"	119° 22' 51.898"	0.50	0.50	9.97	19.94	10.92	21.84	6 Jan 2022	-
49	KSUMalata0038	38	SA'DU	2017	LARA	1° 50' 35.356"	119° 22' 42.600"	0.50	0.50	11.15	22.29	12.15	24.30	6 Jan 2022	-
50	KSUMalata0039	39	BAHRENI 1	2016	LARA	1° 50' 36.841"	119° 22' 45.692"	1.00	1.00	19.02	19.02	20.42	20.42	6 Jan 2022	-
51			BAHRENI 2	2014	LARA	1° 50' 36.210"	119° 22' 16.550"	0.25	0.25	4.70	18.78	5.38	21.52	6 Jan 2022	-
52	KSUMalata0040	40	JALAUDDIN 1	2016	LARA	1° 50' 26.819"	119° 22' 2.497"	0.72	0.72	17.25	23.96	18.57	25.79	6 Jan 2022	-
53			JALAUDDIN 2	2016	LARA	1° 50' 49.363"	119° 22' 48.315"	0.72	0.72	15.53	21.58	16.76	23.28	6 Jan 2022	-
54	KSUMalata0041	41	NUR AIDA	2017	LARA	1° 51' 14.972"	119° 23' 11.376"	0.50	0.50	10.50	21.01	11.48	22.96	6 Jan 2022	-
55	KSUMalata0042	42	MUSTAMIN. S.PD	2007	LARA	1° 50' 34.403"	119° 21' 57.118"	1.00	1.00	24.24	24.24	25.9	25.90	6 Jan 2022	-
56	KSUMalata0043	43	AKHIR	1994	LARA	1° 50' 47.901"	119° 22' 56.755"	2.00	2.00	18.71	9.36	20.10	10.05	6 Jan 2022	-
57	KSUMalata0044	44	KASMUDDIN S	2015	LARA	1° 50' 23.749"	119° 21' 50.873"	2.00	2.00	16.84	8.42	18.13	9.07	6 Jan 2022	-
58	KSUMalata0045	45	JUSMAN	2011	LARA	1° 50' 29.851"	119° 22' 24.661"	1.00	1.00	21.34	21.34	22.86	22.86	6 Jan 2022	-
59	KSUMalata0046	46	MUH.HALKI	2012	LARA	1° 51' 39.940"	119° 23' 4.517"	2.00	2.00	22.74	11.37	24.33	12.17	10 Jan 2022	-
60	KSUMalata0047	47	HERLI	2016	LARA	1° 51' 30.415"	119° 23' 44.461"	0.70	0.70	13.48	19.25	14.6	20.86	10 Jan 2022	-
61	KSUMalata0048	48	BURHANUDDIN	2016	LARA	1° 50' 55.342"	119° 23' 24.958"	0.60	0.60	24.31	40.51	25.97	43.28	10 Jan 2022	-
62	KSUMalata0049	49	NURSENG	2015	LARA	1° 52' 1.606"	119° 23' 2.665"	2.00	2.00	20.44	10.22	21.91	10.96	10 Jan 2022	-
63	KSUMalata0050	50	MUHARI	2010	LARA	1° 50' 44.800"	119° 23' 18.484"	0.40	0.40	6.91	17.26	7.70	19.25	10 Jan 2022	-
64	KSUMalata0051	51	KAMALUDDIN	2011	LARA	1° 50' 24.123"	119° 23' 9.916"	1.70	1.70	19.41	11.42	20.83	12.25	10 Jan 2022	-
65	KSUMalata0052	52	SAKIR	2011	LARA	1° 50' 43.442"	119° 23' 42.435"	1.00	1.00	21.00	21.00	22.50	22.50	10 Jan 2022	-
66	KSUMalata0053	53	SUKA	2018	LARA	1° 51' 22.402"	119° 22' 57.488"	0.50	0.50	9.39	18.78	10.31	20.62	10 Jan 2022	-
67	KSUMalata0054	54	JUPRI	2019	LARA	1° 51' 50.044"	119° 23' 3.385"	1.00	1.00	19.39	19.39	20.81	20.81	10 Jan 2022	-
68	KSUMalata0055	55	FAUZIAH	2016	LARA	1° 51' 13.643"	119° 22' 51.004"	1.00	1.00	18.23	18.23	19.59	19.59	10 Jan 2022	-
69	KSUMalata0056	56	ABD RAZAK	2010	LARA	1° 50' 24.672"	119° 23' 1.867"	1.00	1.00	18.91	18.91	20.31	20.31	10 Jan 2022	-
70	KSUMalata0057	57	SITTI RAMALANG	2015	LARA	1° 50' 29.798"	119° 22' 26.816"	1.00	1.00	24.49	24.49	26.16	26.16	10 Jan 2022	-
71	KSUMalata0058	58	MUHAMMA TAHIR KARIM	2017	LARA	1° 50' 37.484"	119° 22' 37.229"	0.46	0.46	5.85	12.71	6.59	14.33	10 Jan 2022	-
72	KSUMalata0059	59	MUNIR	2006	LARA	1° 50' 48.933"	119° 23' 11.207"	0.70	0.70	19.04	27.20	20.44	29.20	10 Jan 2022	-
73	KSUMalata0060	60	MAPPA	2005	LARA	1° 50' 50.178"	119° 23' 33.671"	1.50	1.50	23.99	16.00	25.64	17.09	10 Jan 2022	-
74	KSUMalata0061	61	NURYADIN	2015	LARA	1° 51' 15.227"	119° 23' 19.098"	1.00	1.00	15.75	15.75	16.98	16.98	10 Jan 2022	-
75	KSUMalata0062	62	SAFARUDDIN	2013	LARA	1° 50' 51.135"	119° 22' 48.121"	0.50	0.50	8.20	16.40	9.06	18.12	10 Jan 2022	-
76	KSUMalata0063	63	SAHABUDDIN L	2009	LARA	1° 49' 44.421"	119° 23' 53.710"	0.50	0.50	8.54	17.08	9.42	18.84	10 Jan 2022	-
77	KSUMalata0064	64	MUSTARI	2002	LARA	1° 50' 23.909"	119° 23' 7.876"	1.70	1.70	18.08	10.63	19.43	11.43	10 Jan 2022	-
78	KSUMalata0065	65	BAHARUDDIN	2016	LARA	1° 51' 57.125"	119° 22' 44.653"	0.60	0.60	9.22	15.36	10.13	16.88	10 Jan 2022	-
79	KSUMalata0066	66	RUDI	2014	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 32.585"	119° 24' 37.927"	0.92	0.92	14.96	16.27	16.16	17.57	15 Oct 2021	-
80	KSUMalata0067	67	NURSAM	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 48.041"	119° 24' 50.679"	1.50	1.50	23.71	15.80	25.34	16.89	15 Oct 2021	-

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					Village	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)	Total Area	Production Area	production (MT/Year)	(MT/Ha/ Year)	Production (MT/Year)	(MT/ Ha/ Year)		
Karossa Sub-District, Sulawesi Barat Province, Indonesia															
81	KSUMalata0068	68	BAHAR	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 16.090"	119° 24' 10.544"	0.55	0.55	15.42	28.03	16.64	30.25	15 Oct 2021	-
82	KSUMalata0069	69	MUHAMMAD RAMLI	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 48.108"	119° 23' 36.300"	1.00	1.00	24.31	24.31	25.98	25.98	15 Oct 2021	-
83	KSUMalata0070	70	SYUKUR	2015	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 50.435"	119° 23' 44.792"	0.45	0.45	7.94	17.64	8.78	19.51	15 Oct 2021	-
84	KSUMalata0071	71	SYAHABUDDIN 1	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 16.154"	119° 23' 26.931"	0.59	0.59	12.86	21.80	13.96	23.66	15 Oct 2021	-
85			SYAHABUDDIN 2	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 14.776"	119° 23' 28.495"	0.55	0.55	13.63	24.77	14.76	26.84	15 Oct 2021	-
86			SYAHABUDDIN 3	2015	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 14.515"	119° 23' 25.168"	0.59	0.59	12.74	21.59	13.83	23.44	15 Oct 2021	-
87	KSUMalata0072	72	ASO 1	2013	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 24.704"	119° 23' 18.971"	1.04	1.04	24.91	23.95	26.61	25.59	15 Oct 2021	-
88			ASO 2	2013	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 28.837"	119° 23' 22.287"	1.06	1.06	19.99	18.85	21.44	20.23	15 Oct 2021	-
89	KSUMalata0073	73	SARIF	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 13.904"	119° 23' 46.706"	1.00	1.00	15.00	15.00	16.20	16.20	15 Oct 2021	-
90	KSUMalata0074	74	KAMARUDDIN CACO	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 35.265"	119° 22' 48.765"	2.00	2.00	26.48	13.24	28.25	14.13	15 Oct 2021	-
91	KSUMalata0075	75	SYARIFUDDIN AMIR	2015	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 5.049"	119° 24' 21.737"	0.79	0.79	13.24	16.76	14.35	18.16	15 Oct 2021	-
92	KSUMalata0076	76	HASMAN	2014	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 48.635"	119° 23' 42.204"	0.94	0.94	25.63	27.27	27.36	29.11	15 Oct 2021	-
93	KSUMalata0077	77	USMAN	2015	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 12.786"	119° 23' 32.378"	1.00	1.00	24.12	24.12	25.77	25.77	15 Oct 2021	-
94	KSUMalata0078	78	ADIL ARSYAD	2010	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 37.017"	119° 23' 31.670"	0.58	0.58	12.42	21.41	13.49	23.26	15 Oct 2021	-
95	KSUMalata0079	79	SYAHABUDDIN	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 16.491"	119° 23' 30.975"	1.01	1.01	23.28	23.05	24.9	24.65	15 Oct 2021	-
96	KSUMalata0080	80	AHMAD DJ.P	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 55.350"	119° 24' 5.104"	1.60	1.60	27.49	17.18	29.31	18.32	15 Oct 2021	-
97	KSUMalata0081	81	BACONG	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 52.813"	119° 23' 2.220"	1.00	1.00	22.00	22.00	23.55	23.55	15 Oct 2021	-
98	KSUMalata0082	82	ABADI K	2014	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 59.329"	119° 23' 48.859"	1.20	1.20	17.87	14.89	19.21	16.01	15 Oct 2021	-
99	KSUMalata0083	83	JALALUDDIN	2010	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 52.137"	119° 23' 41.020"	0.50	0.50	10.97	21.93	11.97	23.94	5 Jan 2022	-
100	KSUMalata0084	84	SIDDAN	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 35.248"	119° 23' 35.042"	0.69	0.69	15.13	21.93	16.34	23.68	5 Jan 2022	-
101	KSUMalata0085	85	PARMIN	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 39.254"	119° 24' 38.134"	2.00	2.00	20.36	10.18	21.83	10.92	5 Jan 2022	-
102	KSUMalata0086	86	HAMSAH B	2019	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 18.347"	119° 23' 20.064"	1.17	1.17	20.44	17.47	21.91	18.73	5 Jan 2022	-
103	KSUMalata0087	87	MINANG TRISNO	2014	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 28.808"	119° 24' 42.245"	0.67	0.67	14.74	21.99	15.92	23.76	5 Jan 2022	-
104	KSUMalata0088	88	AMIRUDDIN 1	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 22.505"	119° 23' 15.046"	1.00	1.00	26.67	26.67	28.46	28.46	5 Jan 2022	-
105			AMIRUDDIN 2	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 5.728"	119° 23' 13.536"	1.00	1.00	22.26	22.26	23.82	23.82	5 Jan 2022	-
106			AMIRUDDIN 3	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 17.861"	119° 23' 43.864"	1.54	1.54	22.56	14.65	24.14	15.68	5 Jan 2022	-
107	KSUMalata0089	89	DAME 1	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 21.597"	119° 23' 14.286"	1.50	1.50	20.44	13.63	21.91	14.61	5 Jan 2022	-
108			DAME 2	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 35.399"	119° 23' 40.944"	2.00	2.00	20.36	10.18	21.83	10.92	5 Jan 2022	-
109			DAME 3	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 15.839"	119° 23' 36.419"	0.60	0.60	13.54	22.57	14.67	24.45	5 Jan 2022	-
110	KSUMalata0090	90	SAPRI	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 38.492"	119° 23' 37.421"	0.50	0.50	10.14	20.27	11.09	22.18	5 Jan 2022	-
111	KSUMalata0091	91	BALI AHMAD	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 33.132"	119° 24' 0.850"	1.50	1.50	22.56	15.04	24.14	16.09	5 Jan 2022	-
112	KSUMalata0092	92	JASARUDDIN	2011	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 35.257"	119° 23' 20.407"	2.00	2.00	23.67	11.84	25.31	12.66	5 Jan 2022	-
113	KSUMalata0093	93	KALUDING 1	2014	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 8.507"	119° 23' 15.408"	0.50	0.50	10.40	20.80	11.37	22.74	5 Jan 2022	-
114			KALUDING 2	2017	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 7.437"	119° 24' 38.024"	0.50	0.50	10.83	21.67	11.82	23.64	5 Jan 2022	-
115	KSUMalata0094	94	HASADANG	2014	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 33.635"	119° 23' 36.927"	0.50	0.50	10.93	21.85	11.92	23.84	5 Jan 2022	-
116	KSUMalata0095	95	GUSTI	2011	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 13.718"	119° 24' 33.320"	0.61	0.61	14.54	23.83	15.71	25.75	5 Jan 2022	-
117	KSUMalata0096	96	RAHMAN T	2010	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 10.489"	119° 24' 35.703"	0.50	0.50	11.01	22.02	12.01	24.02	5 Jan 2022	-
118	KSUMalata0097	97	BASRI 1	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 9.067"	119° 23' 48.845"	0.70	0.70	13.98	19.97	15.13	21.61	5 Jan 2022	-
119			BASRI 2	2017	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 43.025"	119° 23' 11.916"	0.89	0.89	17.95	20.17	19.30	21.69	5 Jan 2022	-
120			BASRI 3	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 5.417"	119° 23' 41.640"	0.50	0.50	9.84	19.68	10.78	21.56	5 Jan 2022	-
121	KSUMalata0098	98	NASRI	2018	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 27.657"	119° 23' 16.362"	1.00	1.00	17.95	17.95	19.30	19.30	5 Jan 2022	-

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					Village	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)	Total Area	Production Area	production (MT/Year)	(MT/Ha/ Year)	Production (MT/Year)	(MT/ Ha/ Year)		
Karossa Sub-District, Sulawesi Barat Province, Indonesia															
122	KSUMalata0099	99	SYAMSUDDIN 1	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 38.173"	119° 23' 16.072"	0.48	0.48	8.18	17.05	9.04	18.83	5 Jan 2022	-
123			SYAMSUDDIN 2	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 5.239"	119° 23' 24.937"	0.75	0.75	20.44	27.26	21.91	29.21	5 Jan 2022	-
124			SYAMSUDDIN 3	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 52.508"	119° 23' 56.087"	1.04	1.04	19.69	18.94	21.13	20.32	5 Jan 2022	-
125			SYAMSUDDIN 4	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 1.111"	119° 23' 15.003"	0.94	0.94	22.78	24.23	24.37	25.93	5 Jan 2022	-
126			SYAMSUDDIN 5	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 36.489"	119° 23' 15.221"	0.67	0.67	14.96	22.33	16.16	24.12	5 Jan 2022	-
127			SYAMSUDDIN 6	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 1.285"	119° 23' 11.635"	1.07	1.07	23.91	22.34	25.55	23.88	5 Jan 2022	-
128	KSUMalata0100	100	BASRI	2018	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 55.351"	119° 23' 12.687"	0.50	0.50	11.16	22.32	12.17	24.34	5 Jan 2022	-
129	KSUMalata0101	101	SAHARIA 1	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 51.015"	119° 22' 59.137"	0.45	0.45	10.81	24.02	11.80	26.22	5 Jan 2022	-
130			SAHARIA 2	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 35.572"	119° 22' 41.133"	0.50	0.50	11.14	22.29	12.15	24.30	5 Jan 2022	-
131			SAHARIA 3	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 38.654"	119° 22' 42.521"	0.47	0.47	8.89	18.92	9.79	20.83	5 Jan 2022	-
132			SAHARIA 4	2008	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 37.147"	119° 22' 41.800"	0.42	0.42	9.69	23.07	10.62	25.29	5 Jan 2022	-
133	KSUMalata0102	102	KARMIN 1	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 39.238"	119° 22' 57.710"	1.50	1.50	20.11	13.40	21.56	14.37	5 Jan 2022	-
134			KARMIN 2	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 44.630"	119° 22' 19.873"	0.47	0.47	10.61	22.57	11.59	24.66	5 Jan 2022	-
135			KARMIN 3	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 52.386"	119° 22' 55.526"	0.50	0.50	11.86	23.72	12.90	25.80	5 Jan 2022	-
136			KARMIN 4	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 35.746"	119° 22' 59.627"	0.50	0.50	12.21	24.43	13.27	26.54	5 Jan 2022	-
137	KSUMalata0103	103	SUKRI 1	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 15.579"	119° 22' 40.048"	0.50	0.50	11.16	22.32	12.17	24.34	5 Jan 2022	-
138			SUKRI 2	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 12.586"	119° 22' 40.207"	0.50	0.50	11.35	22.70	12.37	24.74	5 Jan 2022	-
139			SUKRI 3	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 0.550"	119° 22' 45.219"	0.50	0.50	11.48	22.96	12.51	25.02	5 Jan 2022	-
140	KSUMalata0104	104	ACHMADI	2014	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 46.324"	119° 23' 6.089"	0.50	0.50	11.34	22.68	12.36	24.72	5 Jan 2022	-
141	KSUMalata0105	105	ALI MUDDIN S	2006	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 54.952"	119° 22' 41.933"	0.50	0.50	10.78	21.55	11.76	23.52	5 Jan 2022	-
142	KSUMalata0106	106	SUKARDI MARE 1	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 9.401"	119° 23' 16.090"	1.00	1.00	18.75	18.75	20.14	20.14	5 Jan 2022	-
143			SUKARDI MARE 2	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 6.112"	119° 23' 4.976"	0.50	0.50	11.35	22.69	12.36	24.72	5 Jan 2022	-
144			SUKARDI MARE 3	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 5.398"	119° 23' 13.226"	0.50	0.50	11.63	23.25	12.66	25.32	5 Jan 2022	-
145			SUKARDI MARE 4	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 8.215"	119° 23' 12.583"	0.91	0.91	22.52	24.74	24.09	26.47	5 Jan 2022	-
146	KSUMalata0107	107	RUSTAM	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 39.611"	119° 22' 54.825"	0.35	0.35	7.04	20.11	8.04	22.97	5 Jan 2022	-
147	KSUMalata108	108	BAHARUDDIN 1	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 21.531"	119° 23' 6.213"	0.25	0.25	5.61	22.44	6.54	26.16	5 Jan 2022	-
148			BAHARUDDIN 2	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 51.365"	119° 23' 5.832"	0.45	0.45	9.01	20.01	9.92	22.04	5 Jan 2022	-
149	KSUMalata0109	109	DAENG HAMKA	2012	SUKAMAJU	1° 50' 10.324"	119° 23' 51.103"	1.50	1.50	13.26	8.84	14.37	9.58	5 Jan 2022	-
150	KSUMalata0110	110	TAJUDDIN 1	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 39.416"	119° 22' 45.010"	0.76	0.76	13.15	17.30	14.26	18.76	5 Jan 2022	-
151			TAJUDDIN 2	2009	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 50.564"	119° 22' 13.350"	1.67	1.67	23.34	13.98	24.96	14.95	5 Jan 2022	-
152	KSUMalata0111	111	AHMAT T	2007	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 32.196"	119° 22' 23.926"	1.50	1.50	21.42	14.28	22.94	15.29	5 Jan 2022	-
153	KSUMalata0112	112	FADLI	2006	SUKAMAJU	1° 49' 31.860"	119° 22' 21.902"	0.70	0.70	17.14	24.48	18.44	26.34	5 Jan 2022	-
TOTAL								132.55	132.55	2,410.33	18.18	2,600	19.62		

