Plenary session 3: Future proofing the RSPO - The State of Palm Oil in 2050





SCALING UP THE SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL VALUE CHAIN THROUGH COLLECTIVE ACTION







About the Speaker: Jannick Schmidt

- CEO of 2.-0 LCA consultants and Professor at Aalborg University. Environmental management engineer from 2002 from Aalborg University. Jannick Schmidt obtained his Ph.D. in 2007 with a study on life cycle assessment of palm oil and rapeseed oil.
- Main areas of research are life cycle assessment (LCA) applied on agricultural and food products, LCA database development and development of LCA methodology.
- Jannick Schmidt has extensive experience in working with the palm oil industry (growers, oil mills and refineries) as well as downstream food and petrochemical industries. Further, Jannick has performed several LCAs comparing the sustainability of certified vs. non-certified palm oil as well as of different vegetable oils







How can the RSPO play a stronger role to support netzero carbon commitments by 2050

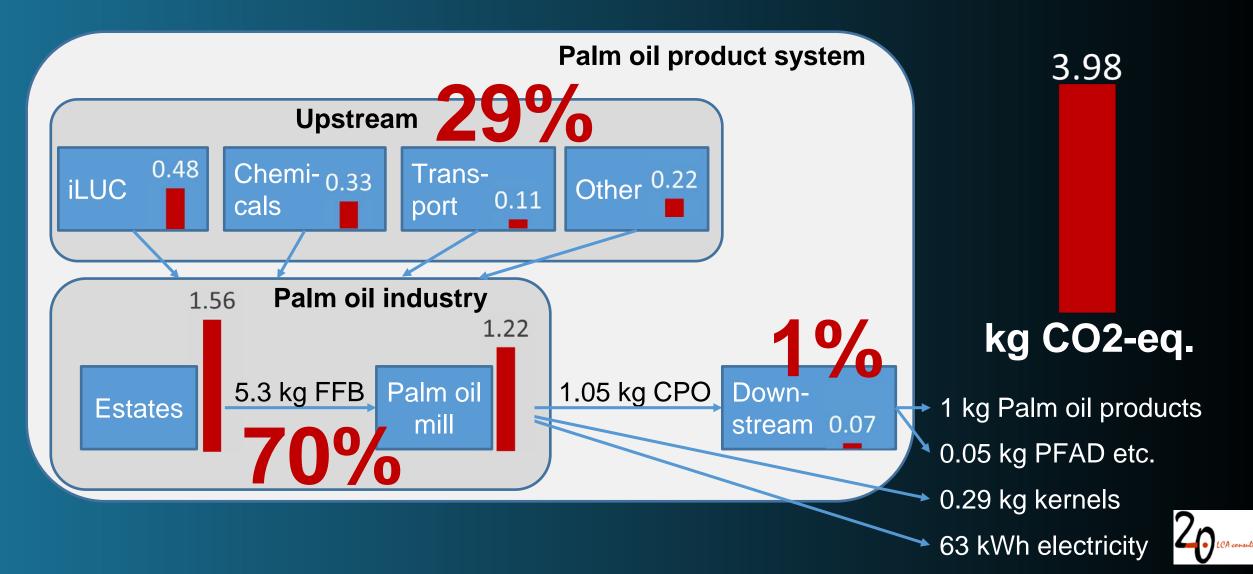
- Which climate actions should RSPO prioritise?
- Can we fulfill increasing demand without expansion/deforestation?
- Should RSPO support synthetic PO?
- Is the RSPO P&C standard strong enough?







Palm oil industry is responsible for 99% of GHG emissions





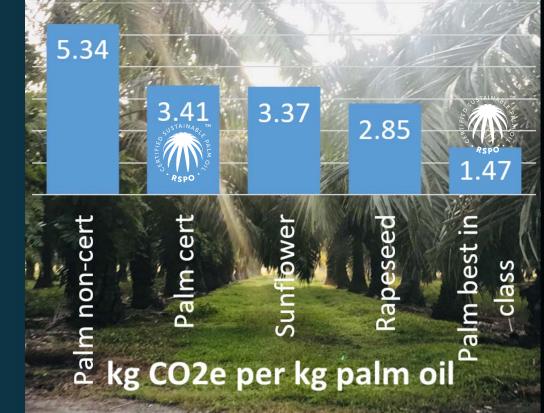


Which climate actions should RSPO prioritise?

- RSPO needs to ensure sustainable production and consumption
- Two types of criteria?
 Production



Consumption



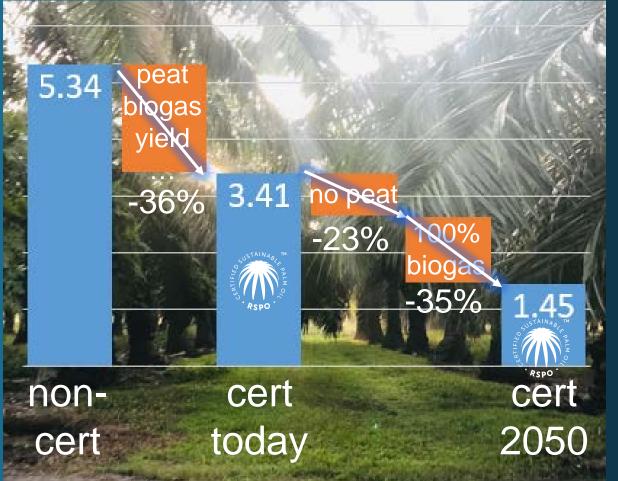
De Rosa M, Schmidt J (2022). Life Cycle Assessment of Palm Oil at United Plantations Berhad 2022. Results for 2004-2021. Summary report. United Plantations Berhad, Teluk Intan, Malaysia https://lca-net.com/p/4710 Schmidt J and De Rosa M (2020). Certified palm oil reduces greenhouse gas emissions compared to non-certified. Journal of Cleaner Production 277 (2020) 124045. Schmidt (2015), Life cycle assessment of five vegetable oils. Journal of Cleaner Production 87:130-138.





Which climate actions should RSPO prioritise?

Production



The well-known

- Peat
- Biogas
- Nature conservation
- Yields

Future proofing and getting further:

- Utilization of residues
 - Biogas to methanol
 - Crop residues as C for methanol
 - Boiler CO₂ as C for e-methanol
 - POME oil
 - C-sequestration via pyrolysis







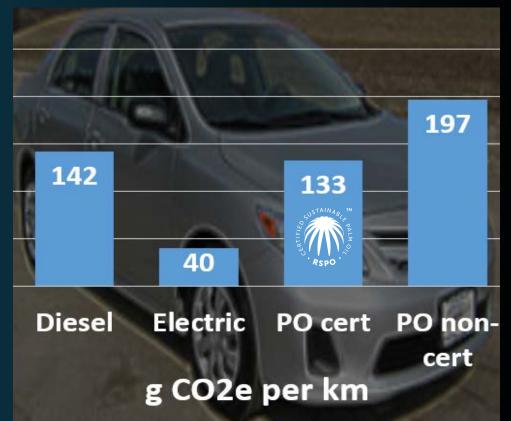
Which climate actions should RSPO prioritise? Consumption

Should RSPO criteria include consumption?

Is this the role of the RSPO label?

Where is certified palm a greener alternative?

- Vegetable oil for food? YES
- Palm oil as fuel? NO
- Palm residues for methanol? YES
- Petrochemical raw material? YES









How can the RSPO play a stronger role to support netzero carbon commitments by 2050

- 1. Which climate actions should RSPO prioritise?
 - ⇒ peat, biogas, nature conservation, residue utilisation
- Can we fulfill increasing demand without expansion/deforestation?
 ⇒ yes, yield potential is high. MY average is >25% higher than global
- 3. Should RSPO support synthetic PO?
 - yes, high risk to not support potentially more sustainable alternatives
- 4. Is the RSPO P&C standard strong enough?

➡ today cert palm oil equally good as competitors, more is needed!







Thank You

