



FACT SHEET



Oil Palm (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) is originally from West Africa











78 Global mio tons Consumption

Source: Our World in Data, 2021 RSPO, n.d Statista, 2024



Current Issues



The EU Deforestation-Free Regulation (EUDR) mandates that palm oil and its derivative, starting from December 31, 2024, must be verifiably free of deforestation and degradation.

The expansion of oil palm plantations often involves converting forests into agricultural land, leading to biodiversity loss and ecosystem disruption.





Palm oil production contributes to significant GHG emissions, estimated at around 6 kg CO2e per kg of Crude Palm Oil. These emissions are primarily driven by land-use change (LUC), peat soil degradation, and the breakdown of palm oil mill effluent (POME). However, there are ongoing efforts to shift towards sustainable practices and achieve net-zero emissions. Source: WWF, 2022

Many oil palm plantation areas are in late mature stage leads to yield declining and prone to pest and disease attacks. Yet replanting cost remain high for producers.





Ganoderma is a fungal disease that affects palm trees, leading to reduced yields and increased costs for producers. There is still no curative method to control this disease.

Good Agriculture Practices

Oil Palm growth

is suitable on dry land and swamp area with rainfall as 1.750 mm - 3.000 mm/year and preferable planted in flat to undulated area with elevation at < 500 m asl



Population of Oil Palm is 130-150 tree per ha

Planting materials

can be seed or seedlings



Seedling: 1 year Immature phase: 2,5 - 3 years Mature phase: 25 years

2-3 kg per plant per year

Fertilizer dosage:

for KCI, Urea, RP/SP-36 and micro-fertilizers

Potential yield: 8 ton Crude Palm Oil (CPO) per ha

Average yield:

2.5 ton CPO per ha for smallholders & 3.48-4.82 ton CPO per ha for large plantations

2.5 ton CPO

3.48-4.82 ton CPO

Common pest & disease (P&D): basal stem root (Ganoderma bonineense), rat, bagworm, fruit bunch rot (Marasmius palmivorus), Oryctes sp.

Common weeds: cogon grass (Imperata cylindrica), Clidemia hirta, Melastoma malabathricum, Mikania sp., Stenochleana palustris

P&D and weeds

are controlled by hand picking, pesticide, herbicide, biological control (predator)





Supply Chain





















Cosmetics, candles, detergents, lubricating greases





Palm Oil is harvested as Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) in the field and processed in the mill as Crude Palm Oil (CPO). These oil then processed in refinery plant for many derivatives products.

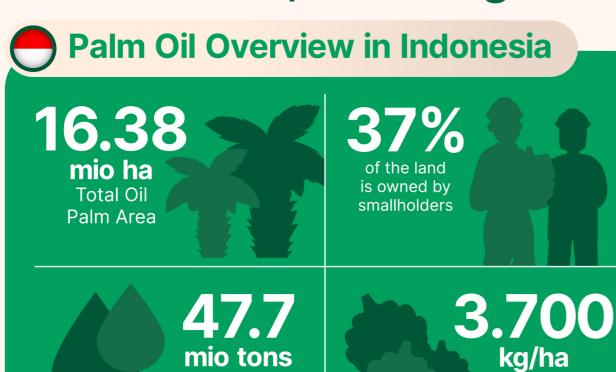
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Indonesia, The Largest Palm Oil Producers



*Estimated data from Ministry of Agriculture, 2024 *Data includes contributions from smallholder farms, state-owned plantations, and private plantations.

mio tons

CPO Estimated

Annual Production

Export Volume in 2022 26.33 mio tons





Export Value in 2022 \$29.75 bio USD

Total Smallholder Producers (2022) 2.7 million



How We Can Support Palm Oil Business



Producers and Plot Survey Mapping



Training and Coaching **Producers** to enhance sustainability and productivity.



Financial Inclusion and Market Access



Productivity

Achieve EUDR Compliance with our tailored, modular approach.

Top 10 Importing Countries:

India	16.94%
China	13.16%
Pakistan	9.96%
USA	7.24%
Malaysia	5.34%
Bangladesh	4.72%
Netherlands	3.28%
Vietnam	2.63%
New Zealand	0.78%
Others	34.02%

Certification











Palm Oil certification is essential to ensuring sustainable practices in palm oil production.

There are several certifications in palm oil industry, e.g. RSPO, RA, ISCC, ISPO, and MSPO

Our Projects Across 12 Provinces in Indonesia: Supporting Businesses in Achieving Sustainable Palm Oil

