OIL PALM - COPING WITH SUSTAINABILITY BY DIVERSIFICATION OR INTENSIFICATION?

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BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE

Oil palm's extensive expansion in Indonesia and Malaysia has been heavily criticized for negative environmental and social impacts, despite its cost-efficiency and relative high yield. Large corporate growers have acceded to NGO pressures, as have multi-national consumer brands, NGOs combat oil palm extensification. How are key plantations coping with the shift to sustainability?

METHODOLOGY

The pace and prospects for oil palm acreage growth are increasingly constrained for the largest plantations. We review recent company annual reports of the largest public-listed oil palm plantations, for land bank data trends and information on intensification efforts, to study their alternative growth strategies.

RESULTS - LAND BANKS GROW BUT INTENSIFICATION LAGS

The top 15 selected companies have aggregate land banks ranging from Sime Darby's 900,000 to Hap Seng's 40,000 ha.

The average size is about 300,000 ha, with reserves or unplanted areas at some 70% of current planted area, while smallholder and joint venture development plus other crops represent 30% of the same.

To expand, the large plantations:

a) diversify to other crops in familiar territory e.g. Indofood Agri and New Britain Palm Oil have interests in other crops and Wilmar is planning a major expansion into sugar in Indonesian Papua; b) enter into joint ventures to expand to far-flung regions, e.g. Wilmar's moves into West Africa; and c) accept more smallholder development, e.g. Indonesia land concessions require plasma or smallholder development, and Sime Darby's recent land deals on Sarawak native customary right land offer 30% to landholders and a 10% stake to a state development agency (see table).

In contrast, intensification efforts of the large plantations have been limited. Very few offer data on research and development (R&D) spending, and their usage of high-yielding elite material. Most have in-house R&D units, KL Kepong and Indofood Agri reported spending about 0.4% of revenue on R&D, while Genting Plantations stands out with some RM46 million or 6% spent recently. United Plantations, a standard bearer, reports fresh fruit bunch or FFB (of oil palm) yield of 23.9 tonnes per ha; some 8,500 ha or 24% of its total Malaysia areas is planted with higher yielding elite and clonal seedlings at end 2010. Sectoral data shows that the average Malaysian planter has had limited success in intensification efforts. Poor yield and productivity growth has plagued oil palm for decades (see graphs).

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	Or Conservation	In Property	104,700	\$1,500	40,000	\$46,547	40%	400
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1975 to 2006, Malaysia's FFB yield has averaged 18.7 tonnes per hecture, rising only 7% in 34 years, from just under \$8 to \$9.7 tonner per he. Against the everage world yield growth for expressed and soybeam as well as wheat, sugar and maior, Malaysian oil pains records the slowest growth overall. despite Malaysia being the most advanced in oil pains requests. Falls oil output per full time worker in the mid-200th was very low whilst Malaysia also suffered a steady increase (rearly 2.5% per year). in real labour costs per tonne since the mid 1980s. In contrast, the annual othersh-have higher (and rising) productivity per worker via mechanisation, economies of scale and the use of biotechnology; and they have enjoyed \$5.40 PK annual cost reductions per year.

CONCLUSION

As land runs out in Malaysia and Indonesia and NGO campaigns take effect, the pace of oil palm land expansion by the large plantations has decelerated, and they have started to diversify by geography and by crop. In contrast, efforts at intensification have lagged, and there is need of big investments in improved varieties and in robotics for mechanisation.

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