
DEFORESTATION CASE STUDIES

**DECEMBER 2017
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NOTE ON CASES

The case studies presented here focus on deforestation and peatland clearance. Spatial analysis exposing these violations of No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) policies can be carried out quickly and remotely. The companies responsible can choose to end clearance activities immediately. Violations of the social component of NDPE policies are of equal importance to deforestation and peatland destruction. Such violations include failure to obtain free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of affected communities, coercive presence of security forces and child or forced labour, among others. In this report, some social issues have been noted where information was readily available (eg Austindo Nusantara Jaya); however, identifying these violations was not the primary objective.

NOTE ON GROUP DEFINITIONS

In Indonesia, a large segment of the plantation industry has always been controlled by complex conglomerates owned by individuals and families. In many cases there is no single ultimate parent company and the group consists largely of privately held companies, not listed on any stock exchange and therefore not subject to even basic financial transparency requirements.

For the companies discussed in this report, we have focused on the group names traders are likely to be familiar with, though these sometimes appear under the 'Main palm oil company' heading where the group also has other interests (eg Lembaga Tabung Haji/TH Plantations) or the group structure is informal and the key family has control of more than one palm oil company (eg Salim/IndoAgri).

In some cases sustainability commitments have been made that cover some or all of the group, as identified below. However, these public policies often fall short of NDPE standards in scope and substance, notably by omitting a clear commitment to the High Carbon Stock (HCS) Approach.¹ Further, public group structure does not always adequately reflect family control,

meaning that some plantations controlled by the same family or senior management may not be covered by the policy.

NOTE ON MAPS

Neither the Government of Indonesia (GoI) nor any of the major palm oil companies currently publish up-to-date maps of concession boundaries and ownership information. At present, information about concession ownership and boundaries must be pieced together from a variety of sources, which may be incomplete, out of date or inaccurate. In addition, many companies do not disclose the size, location or number of their concessions.

None of the groups reviewed below has published concession boundaries in a reusable format such as shapefiles. The case studies in this report are based on the best available concession maps, usually obtained by requesting documents from the licensing agencies and digitising maps from individual concessions' permit applications.

Since 2013, the RSPO has required all grower members to submit for publication maps of their entire holdings, including both certified and non-certified concessions – but this move towards transparency has been mired in legal challenges from the Indonesian and Malaysian governments.² Some of the groups reviewed below are RSPO members either at group or subsidiary level, and are therefore required to provide maps. The RSPO's Geo-RSPO mapping platform was unveiled in June 2017,³ yet despite legal assurances from the Indonesian government, concession information for Indonesia, along with much of Malaysia, has not yet been made publicly available either through this platform or through downloadable company Annual Communications of Progress (ACOPs).⁴

See Annex 1 for an explanation of the plantation permit process.

See Annex 2 for details on the mapping methodology used in this report.

1 High Carbon Stock Approach website 'The HCS Approach Toolkit' <http://highcarbonstock.org/the-hcs-approach-toolkit/>

2 RSPO (2013) 'Resolution 6g: Transparency in plantation concession boundaries' 14 November 2013 <https://www.rspo.org/file/resolutions/GA10-Resolution6g.pdf>

3 RSPO website 'GeoRSPO - RSPO mapbuilder app' <https://www.rspo.org/geo-rspo>

4 RSPO website 'Annual communications of progress' <https://www.rspo.org/members/acop>

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GROUP: ANGLO-EASTERN PLANTATIONS



Anglo-Eastern is not a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and has no public NDPE policy. The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

The executive director of Anglo-Eastern is John Lim Ewe Chuan.⁵

The group's 2016 annual report lists a total oil palm landbank of 128,099ha, with 3,696ha in Malaysia and the rest in Indonesia, across Sumatra, Bangka-Belitung and Central Kalimantan. 62,466ha of its concessions in Indonesia are planted with oil palm.⁶

29 November 2017, PT Kahayan Agro Plantation, 0°55'8.52" S 113°22'16.63" E: cleared forests. @Aidenvironment

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT KAHAYAN AGRO PLANTATION (PT KAP), CENTRAL KALIMANTAN, GUNUNG MAS DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on State Forest Release Letter reference SK.534/Menhut-II/2012.

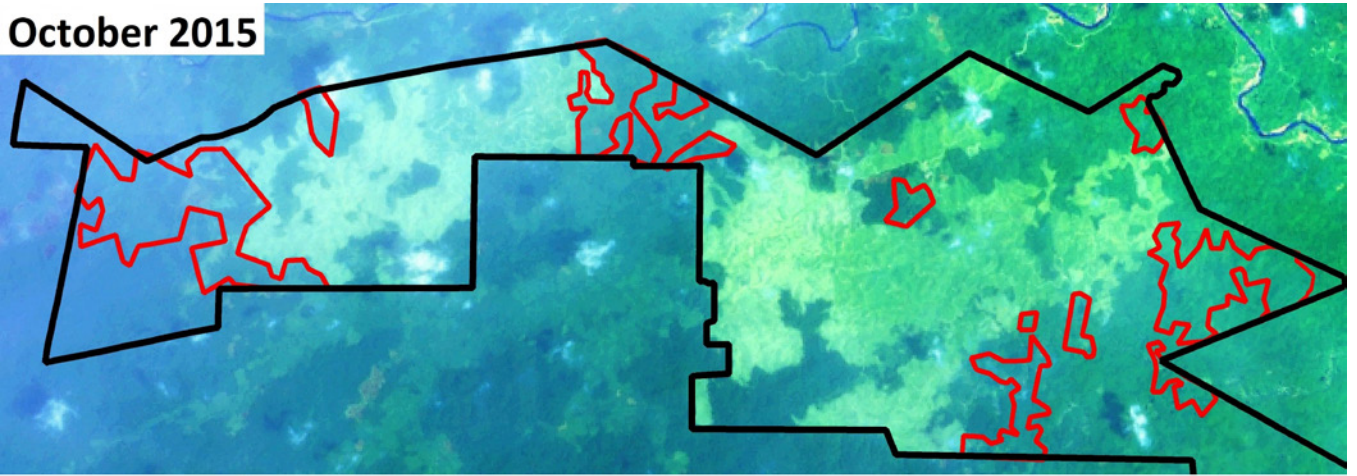
Between October 2015 and October 2017, PT KAP cleared 1,100ha of secondary forest. Some of the cleared forest was orang-utan habitat.

5 Anglo-Eastern Plantations PLC (2017) '2016 annual report' <http://www.angloeastern.co.uk/-/media/Files/A/Anglo-Eastern/reports-and-documents/annual-report-and-accounts-2016-v2.pdf> p37

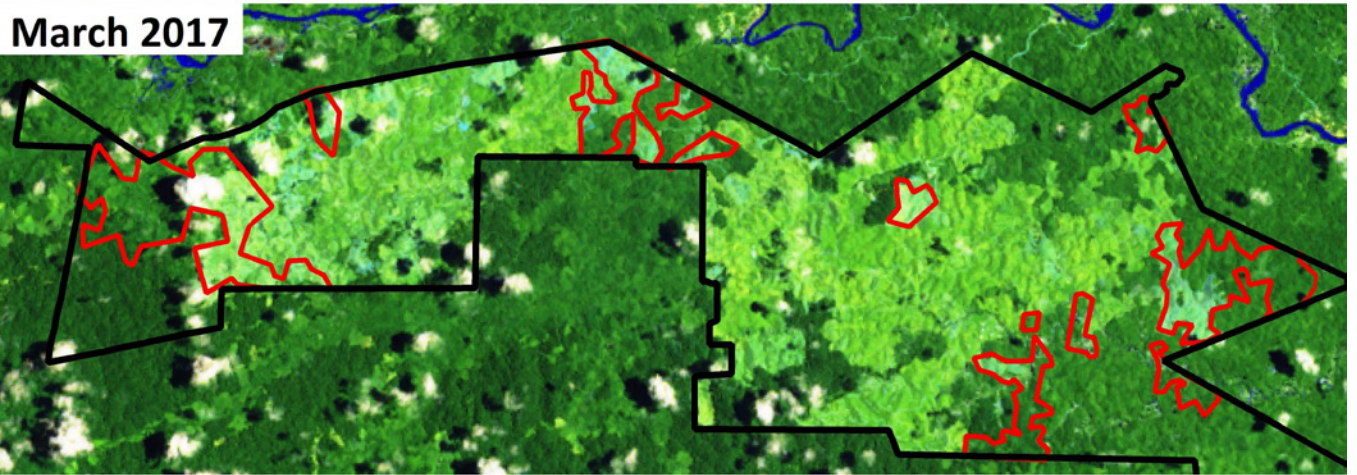
6 Anglo-Eastern Plantations PLC (2017) '2016 annual report' <http://www.angloeastern.co.uk/-/media/Files/A/Anglo-Eastern/reports-and-documents/annual-report-and-accounts-2016-v2.pdf> p27

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation

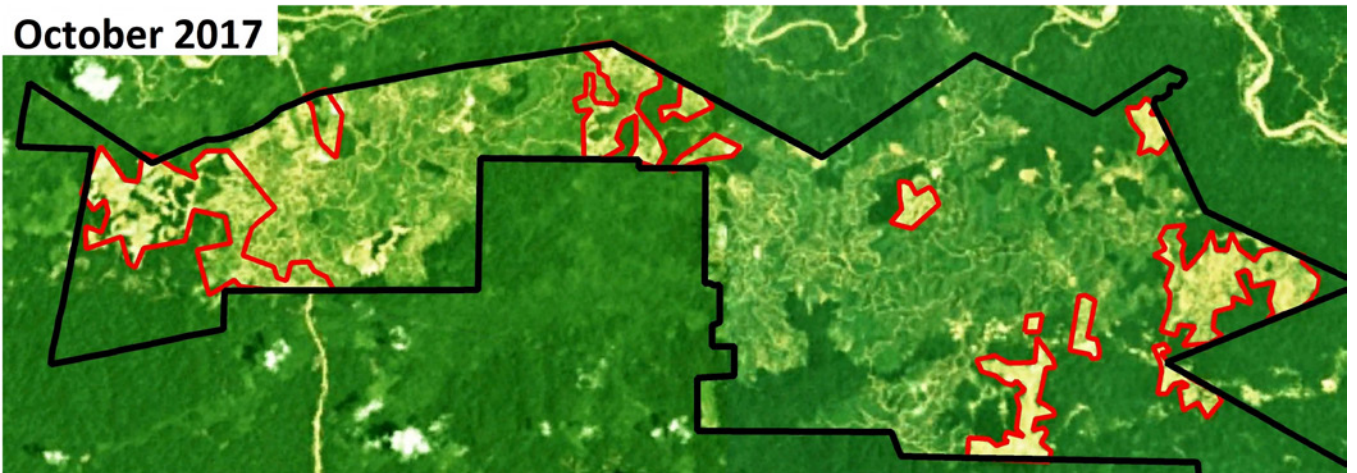
October 2015



March 2017



October 2017



Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.

GROUP: AUSTINDO NUSANTARA JAYA

PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (ANJ) is a member of the RSPO. Its sustainability policy is lacking in scope and substance.⁷ The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

The group is majority owned by the Tahija family, including commissioners George Santosa Tahija and Sjakon George Tahija.⁸ George Santosa Tahija is a member of the board of advisors of The Nature Conservancy (Indonesia Chapter).⁹

ANJ's 2016 annual report lists a total oil palm landbank of 157,681ha, of which 49,539ha are planted. Its eight concessions are in North and South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Kepulauan Bangka-Belitung and West Papua.¹⁰

Following pressure from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), ANJ announced in August 2016 that it had temporarily halted development in its Papuan concessions.¹¹ A letter from the company to Greenpeace Southeast Asia in October 2016 claims that clearance was stopped in March 2015.¹² Clearance resumed in the latter half of 2017 (see below).

ANJ's 2016 annual report stated that it had carried out a new set of high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock (HCS) assessments and reviewed its approach to dealing with local communities.¹³ To date, new documentation in accordance with the New Planting Procedure (NPP) has not been published on the RSPO website for stakeholder consultation.¹⁴

- 7 PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (2016) 'Sustainability policy' <https://anj-group.com/en/news-events/index/sustainability-policy>
- 8 PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (2017) 'Annual report 2016' https://anj-group.com/en/annual-report/download/481/ANJ%20AR%202016%20English_65jmET20170505153254.pdf p32
- 9 The Nature Conservancy Indonesia (2017) 'Annual report 2016' <https://www.nature.or.id/en/publication/annual-report-and-general-conservation-issues/annual-report-2016.pdf>
- 10 PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (2017) 'Annual report 2016' https://anj-group.com/en/annual-report/download/481/ANJ%20AR%202016%20English_65jmET20170505153254.pdf pp52, 2-3
- 11 PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (2016) 'Annual report 2015' https://anj-group.com/en/annual-report/download/78/ANJ%20AR%202015%20English%20Version_9MC3ED20170327152322.pdf p7
- 12 Letter from Sonny Sukada, ANJ Director of Sustainability, to Greenpeace SE Asia, 20 October 2016
- 13 PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (2017) 'Annual report 2016' https://anj-group.com/en/annual-report/download/481/ANJ%20AR%202016%20English_65jmET20170505153254.pdf pp132, 136
- 14 RSPO website, 'New planting procedures public notification' <https://www.rspo.org/certification/new-planting-procedures/public-consultations/> accessed 30 November 2017

CONCESSION CASE STUDIES: PT PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI (PT PPM) AND PT PUTERA MANUNGGAL PERKASA (PT PMP), WEST PAPUA

Note: The neighbouring concession previously known as PT Pusaka Agro Makmur has been reabsorbed into PT ANJ and does not seem to be operational. An HCV assessment on this concession was judged 'unsatisfactory' by the HCV Network in October 2017.¹⁵

Forest clearance in PT PPM and PT PMP began in late 2013 or early 2014, and satellite images show extensive deforestation by 2015.¹⁶ In November 2017, ANJ told the awasMIFEE website that it intends to develop 23,000ha of the concessions over the next five years¹⁷ – it is not clear how much of this is forest or peatland.

Both concessions have had conflict with local indigenous groups, who allege that ANJ has cleared land without obtaining permission or giving compensation, and that work has led to damage to watersheds, water sources running dry, destruction of sacred sites and loss of livelihood.¹⁸ These claims resulted in arrests and imprisonment of local people demonstrating against the plantation¹⁹ and a legal case that was dismissed on technicalities.²⁰ The level of conflict suggests that ANJ did not obtain free, prior and informed consent for its activities from local communities.

15 HCV Network website 'Ongoing and historical evaluations of assessment reports' <https://www.hcvnetwork.org/als/public-summaries> accessed 22 November 2017

16 Google Earth Engine, Landsat 7 and 8 imagery

17 awasMIFEE (2017) 'ANJ's response to criticism of its recent forest clearance' 9 November 2017 <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1569>

18 Suara Pusaka (2015) 'Marga Gue menggugat perusahaan kelapa sawit PT. PPM' 4 October 2015 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/marga-gue-menggugatperusahaan-kelapa-sawit-pt-ppm/> (English translation available at <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1321>)

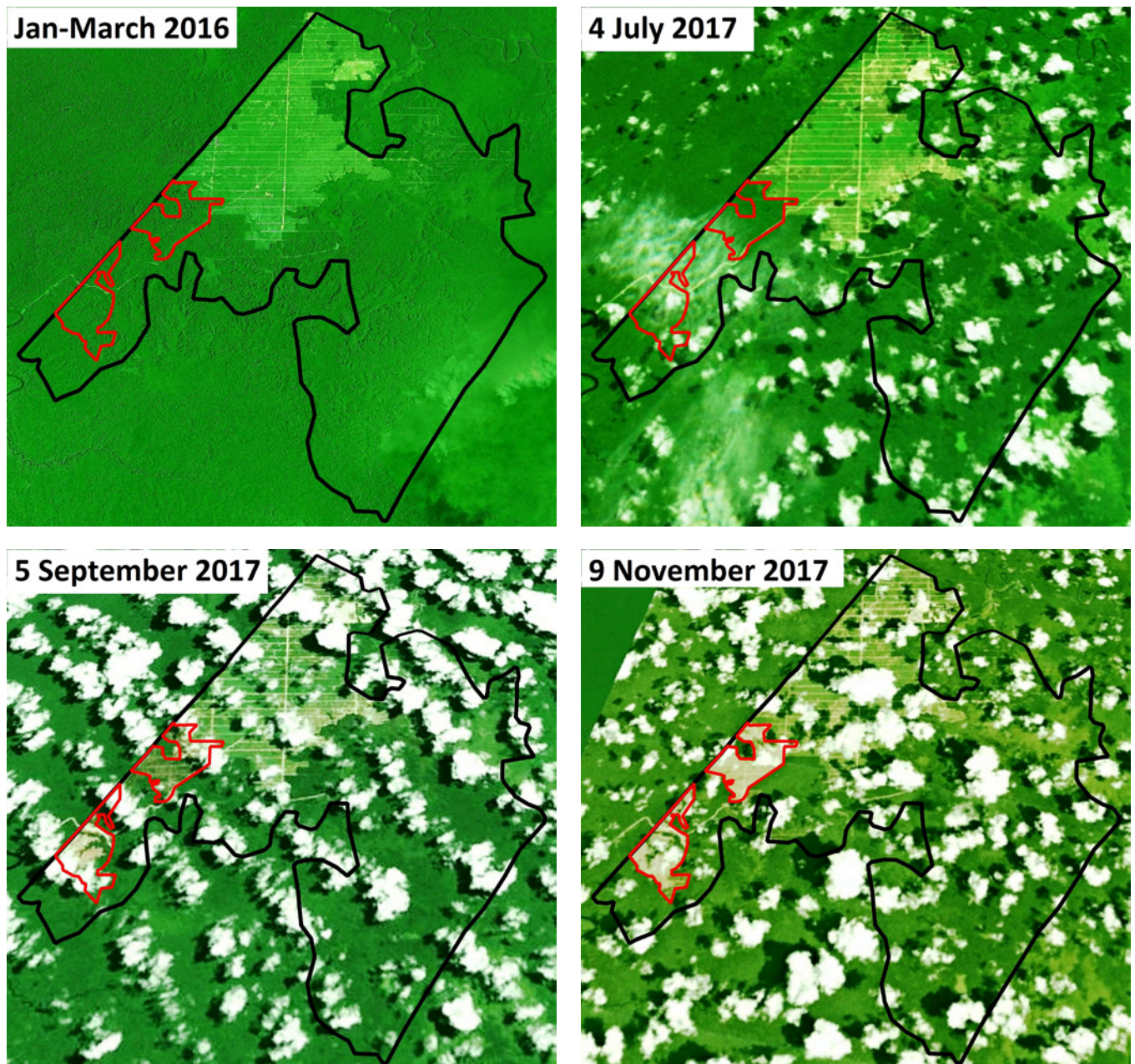
19 Suara Pusaka (2015) 'Dalam waktu 9 bulan, 4 warga jadi korban kriminalisasi dari lahan perkebunan sawit ANJ' 3 October 2015 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/2015/10/dalam-waktu-9-bulan-4-warga-jadi-korban-kriminalisasi-dari-lahan-perkebunan-sawit-anj/> (English translation available at <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1321>) and Suara Pusaka (2015) 'Demo PT. PPM: Warga menuntut keadilan ditahan Polresta Sorong' 17 May 2015 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/demo-pt-ppm-wargamenuntut-keadilan-ditahan-polresta-sorong/> (English translation available at <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1220>)

20 Mucholik I (2016) 'Gugatan NO, suku Iwaro siap gugat PT PPM kembali' 27 July 2016 Teropong News <http://www.teropongnews.com/berita/gugatan-no-suku-iwarosiap-gugat-ppm-kembali/>

PT PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI (PT PPM), BLOCK 1, WEST PAPUA, SOUTH SORONG DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on HGU map from the Indonesian National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional; BPN), which matches RSPO NPP.²¹

Over approximately three months to 9 November 2017, PT PPM cleared 400ha of forest.



In September 2017, indigenous customary landowners of part of the PT PPM concession area began staging blockades aimed at stopping work and establishing limits to palm oil development. They claimed ANJ had not carried out its obligation to hold a decision-making meeting with the community to reach an agreement about the status of the land and compensation for lost sources of livelihood.²²

ANJ is relying on the police mobile brigade (Brimob) as guards on the concession. Local people

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.

21 RSPO website 'New planting procedures public notification: PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya - PT Permata Putera Mandiri' 23 October 2014 <https://www.rspo.org/certification/new-planting-procedures/public-consultations/pt-austindo-nusantara-jaya-agri-pt-permata-putera-mandiri>

22 awasMIFEE (2017) 'Chronology of violence by Brimob officers working in PT Permata Putera Mandiri's concession towards indigenous customary landowners in South Sorong' 23 November 2017 <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1577>

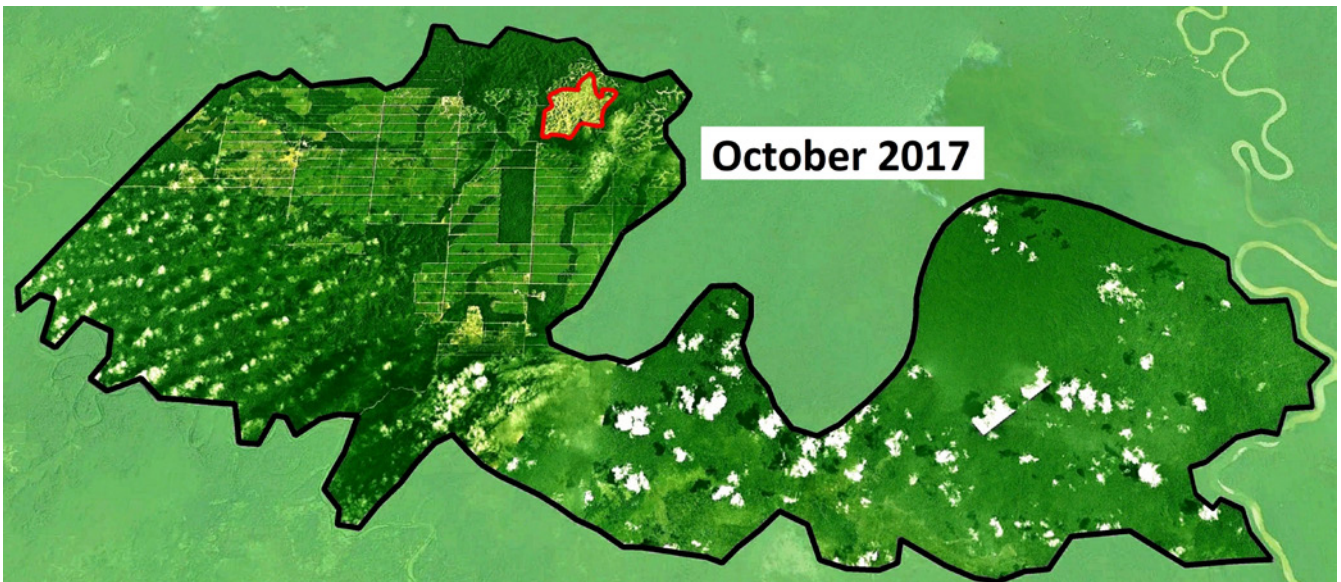
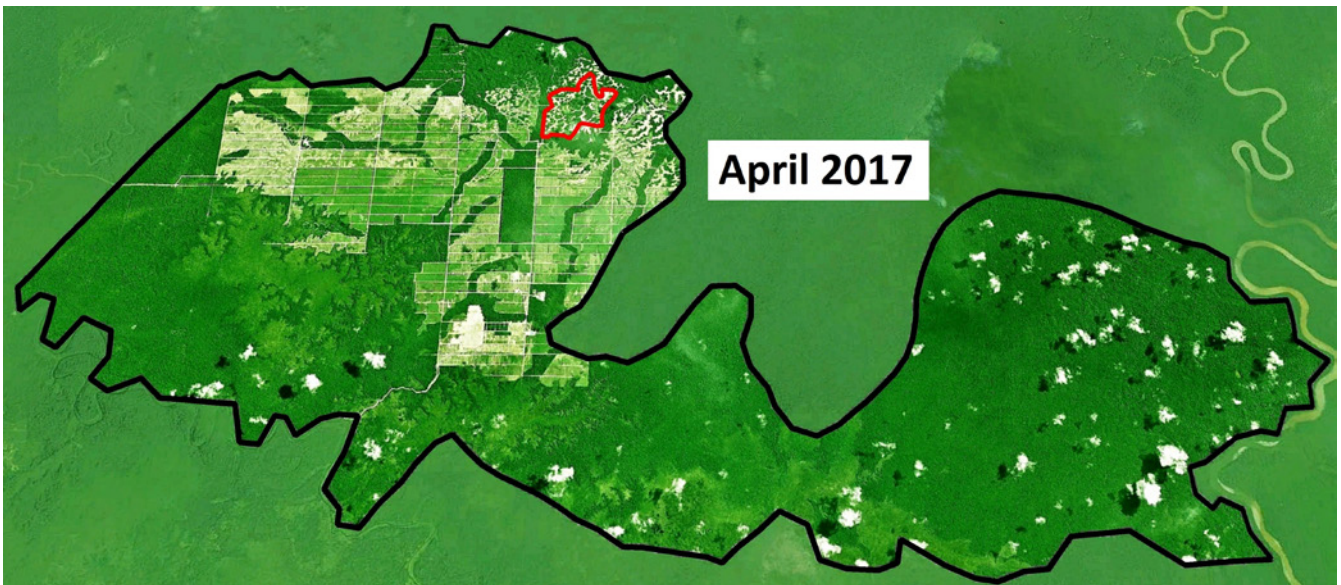
allege multiple incidents of threats and violence by Brimob guards against those protesting in October and November 2017, including an incident in which a man was severely beaten with rifle butts by three guards, requiring hospital treatment.²³ The company subsequently produced an official note stating that it would pay the costs of treatment and an IDR 50 million (USD 3,700) penalty for the beating, though at the time of writing it is alleged that this sum has not yet been paid as promised.²⁴

PT PUTERA MANUNGGAL PERKASA (PT PMP), WEST PAPUA, SOUTH SORONG AND TELUK BINTUNI DISTRICTS

Concession boundary based on HGU map from the Indonesian National Land Agency (BPN), which matches RSPO NPP.²⁵

Between April and October 2017, PT Putera Manunggal Perkasa cleared over 200ha of forest.

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



23 Yayasan Pusaka et al (2017) 'Press release: Condemn the violence against indigenous people of Iwaro, West Papua' 20 November 2017 <http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/default/files/documents/PRESS%20RELEASE%20on%20Iwaro%20Nov%202017.pdf>

24 awasMIFEE (2017) 'Chronology of violence by Brimob officers working in PT Permata Putera Mandiri's concession towards indigenous customary landowners in South Sorong' 23 November 2017 <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1577>

25 RSPO website 'New planting procedures public notification: ANJA - PT Putera Manunggal Perkasa' 6 August 2014 <https://www.rspo.org/certification/new-planting-procedures/public-consultations/anja-pt-putera-manunggal-perkasa>

GROUP: CENTRAL CIPTA MURDAYA (MURDAYA FAMILY)

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANY: HARDAYA PLANTATIONS GROUP

Neither Central Cipta Murdaya (CCM) nor Hardaya Plantations Group (HPG) is a member of the RSPO and neither has a public NDPE policy. Neither of these companies makes maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

The group is owned by the Murdaya family, including Siti Hartati Murdaya (CEO and co-founder), Murdaya Poo (co-founder, her husband) and their sons Karuna Murdaya (director and head of palm oil operations in Papua and Sulawesi) and Prajna Murdaya.²⁶ The Papuan concessions are held by the family outside of the CCM structure. In February 2013, Siti Hartati Murdaya was sentenced to 32 months in prison and fined IDR 150 million (equivalent to USD 15,000) for bribing the former regent of Buol district, Central Sulawesi, to get permits for the PT Hardaya Inti Plantations (PT HIP; see below) oil palm concession in Sulawesi.²⁷

The group does not publish concession information, but Aidenvironment has identified around 145,000ha in at least five HPG concessions, of which 82,600ha are in Papua (based on location permits) and the remainder in North Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi.²⁸ Clearing in Papua may start soon, as large areas are classified as 'other land use' (for which no forestland release permit is needed) and some arrangements with communities have been made.²⁹

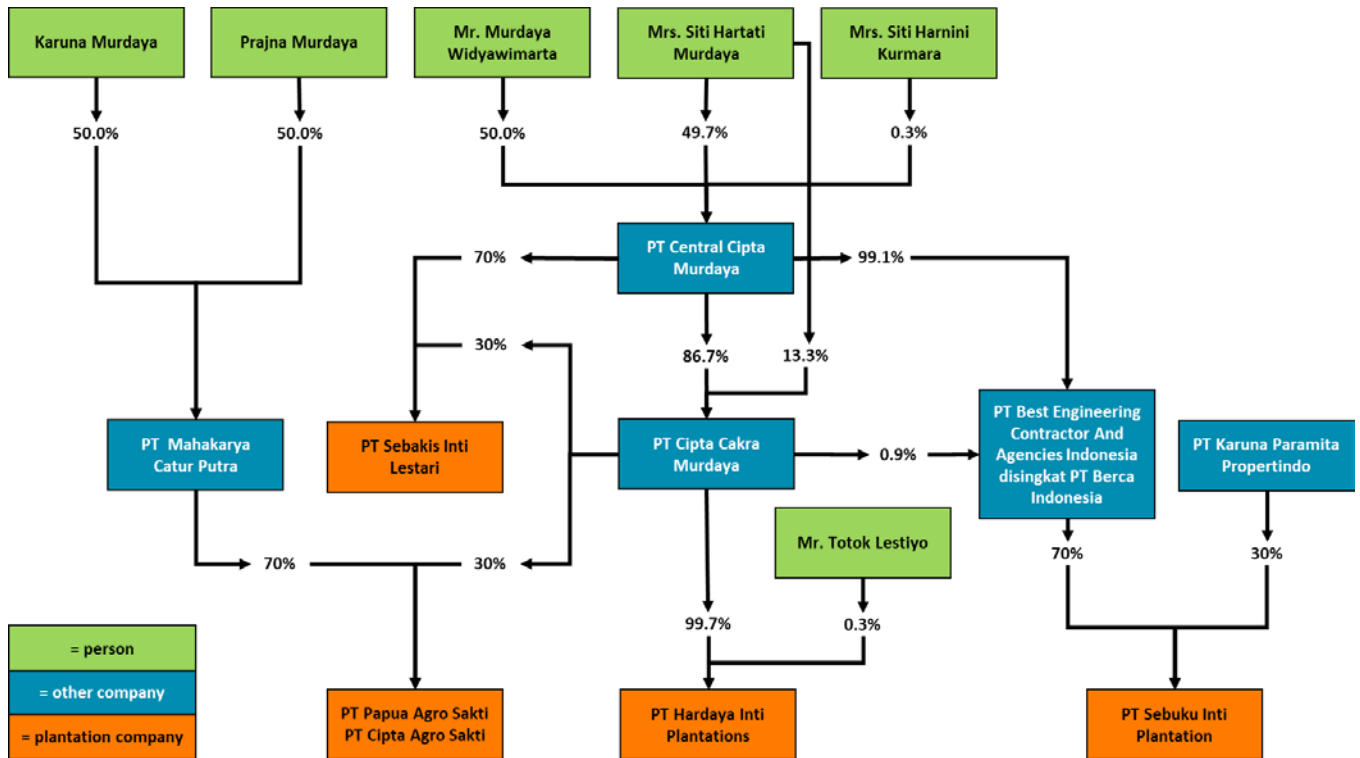
26 Notary deeds of plantation company Hardaya Plantations Group. See also <http://www.hartatimurdaya.com> and Alexander H (2015) 'Aset lahan Central Cipta Murdaya di Jakarta 150 hektar' 4 September 2015 Kompas.com <http://properti.kompas.com/read/2015/09/04/112741521/Aset.Lahan.Cipta.Murdaya.di.Jakarta.150.Hektar>.

27 Firdaus E (2013) 'Ketua KPK Berang dengan Vonis Hartati Murdaya' 4 February 2013 TribunNews.com <http://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2013/02/04/ketua-kpk-berang-dengan-vonis-hartati-murdaya>

28 Analysis by Aidenvironment (2017), held internally

29 awasMIFEE (2014) 'PT Papua Agro Sakti pays 3.6 billion rupiah in land compensation to 8 clan chiefs in Merauke' 12 September 2014 <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1068>

GROUP STRUCTURE:

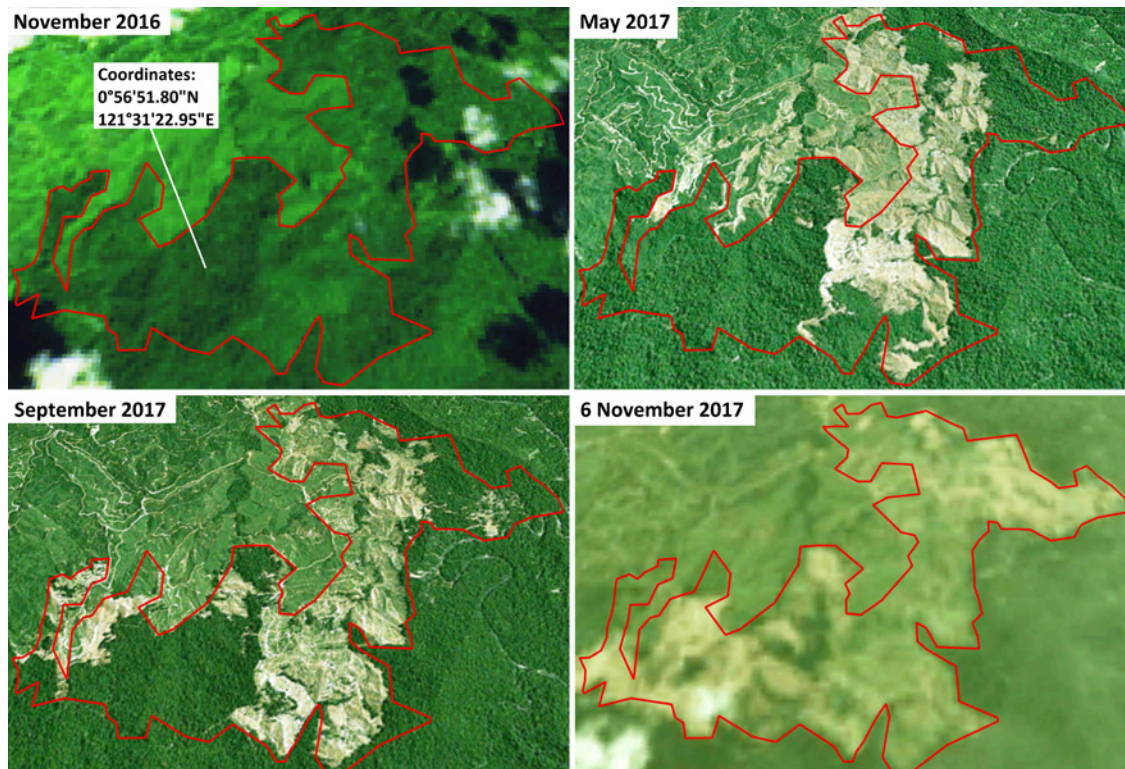


CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT HARDAYA INTI PLANTATIONS (PT HIP), CENTRAL SULAWESI, BUOL DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on HGU map from regional government.

Between November 2016 and October 2017, PT HIP cleared 500ha of secondary forest.

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



GROUP: CILIANDRA FANGIONO, MARTIAS AND FAMILY

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANIES: FIRST RESOURCES, PT FANGIONO AGRO PLANTATION AND CILIANDRY ANKY ABADI GROUP

First Resources is an RSPO member, but PT Fangiono Agro Plantation (PT FAP) and Ciliandry Anky Abadi (CAA) Group are not. First Resources adopted an NDPE policy in July 2015; this applies to ‘associates’ and third-party suppliers.³⁰ CAA Group has no NDPE policy. PT FAP has, according to First Resources, agreed to observe First Resources’ HCS policy as a supplier.³¹ None of these companies makes maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

Martias Fangiono (Martias)³² was a major player in the Indonesian timber business during and after the Suharto era. He was also the founder of the logging and palm oil company Surya Dumai, which is presently inactive. First Resources is a spin-off of Surya Dumai. Its current CEO is Martias’ son Ciliandra Fangiono. Martias has no official function within First Resources.³³ As of March 2017, 70% of First Resources was owned by discretionary trusts linked to the Fangiono family.³⁴

In its 2007 prospectus for the Singaporean Stock Exchange, First Resources links the ownership of PT FAP to Martias and his first wife, Irawaty.³⁵ The ultimate owner of CAA Group is Sima Capital Ltd, incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.³⁶ ‘Sima’ may be an abbreviation of the names of Martias and Silvia, his second wife.

In December 2007, Martias was sentenced to 18 months’ imprisonment after being found guilty of collaborating with the East Kalimantan governor (among others) in an illegal logging scam over the period 1999–2002.³⁷

First Resources reports 208,691ha planted area in Indonesia, in Riau and East and West Kalimantan.³⁸ Greenpeace mapping suggests a total landbank of 289,000ha.

Aidenvironment has identified a landbank of 125,000ha held by CAA Group – mostly in Central Kalimantan but with one concession in Riau – with a planted area of approximately 20,000ha. PT FAP holds a landbank of at least 140,000ha in Kalimantan, of which more than 80,000ha are planted.

30 First Resources (2015) ‘Policy on sustainable palm oil’ 1 July 2015 <http://www.first-resources.com/sustainability.php?pc=policy>

31 First Resources (2017) ‘Grievance case briefs: Fangiono Agro Plantation Group (“FAP Agri”)’ http://www.first-resources.com/upload/file/20170106/20170106104746_38546.pdf

32 Indonesian sources usually refer to Martias by a single name; sources from elsewhere often refer to ‘Martias Fangiono’.

33 Source: First Resources annual reports since 2010, available at <http://www.first-resources.com/annualreports.php>.

34 First Resources (2017) ‘Annual report 2016’ http://www.first-resources.com/upload/file/20170404/20170404034409_56677.pdf p144

35 First Resources (2007) ‘[IPO] Prospectus dated December 3, 2007’ <http://infopub.sgx.com/FileOpen/First%20Resources.ashx?App=IPO&FileID=3472>

36 Indonesian notary acts

37 CIFOR (nd) ‘Position case of Martias’ http://www.cifor.org/ilea/home/ilea/_ref/indicators/cases/decision/Martias.htm

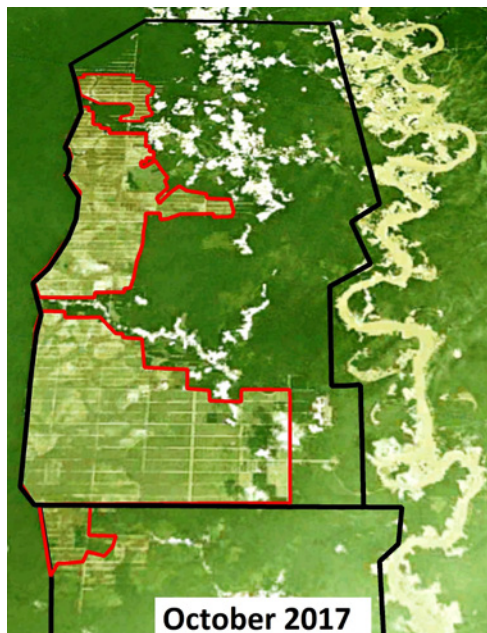
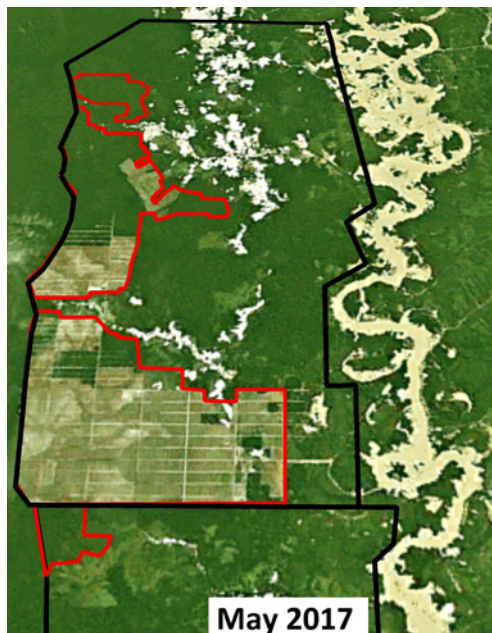
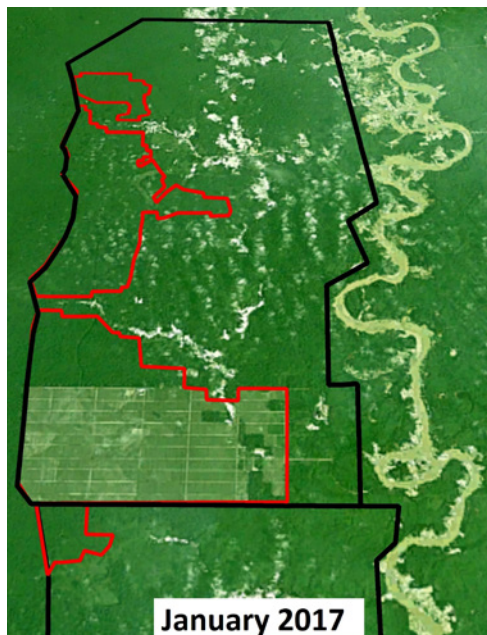
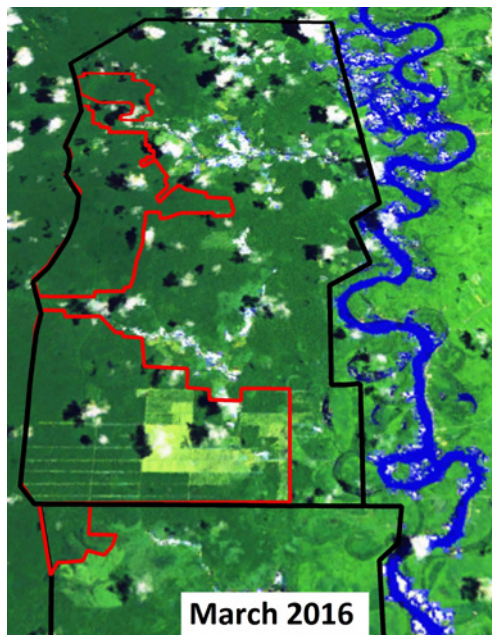
38 First Resources (2017) ‘Annual report 2016’ http://www.first-resources.com/upload/file/20170404/20170404034409_56677.pdf p4

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT AGRINDO GREEN LESTARI (PT AGL), CENTRAL KALIMANTAN, PULANG PISAU DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on State Forest Release Letter reference SK.586/MENHUT-II/2014.

Between January 2016 and 19 October 2017, PT AGL cleared 3,000ha of secondary forest. In September 2017, CAA Group's subsidiary PT Citra Agro Abadi – located directly south of PT AGL – also saw clearing. By 19 October 2017, 120ha of secondary forest had been cleared. The cleared forests were orang-utan habitat.

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



GROUP: CITRA BORNEO INDAH (ABDUL RASYID- ASSOCIATED)

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANIES: SAWIT SUMBERMAS SARANA AND OTHERS

Sawit Sumbermas Sarana (SSMS) is an RSPO member. SSMS has recently published an NDPE policy.³⁹ Its parent company, Citra Borneo Indah, is not a member of the RSPO and has no NDPE policy. Neither of these companies makes maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

Citra Borneo Indah is controlled by tycoon Abdul Rasyid, who has been described as a 'former illegal logging kingpin';⁴⁰ Rasyid's nephew Sugianto Sabran became the governor of Central Kalimantan in 2016,⁴¹ and in May 2017 Rasyid's sister-in-law, Nurhidayah, was elected head of West Kotawaringin district of Central Kalimantan.⁴²

SSMS's 2016 Annual Communications of Progress (ACOP) submission to the RPSO reported a total landbank of 62,339ha, with 44,513ha of this planted.⁴³ However, in its 2016 annual report the company claims a total landbank of 96,040ha and a planted area of 70,125ha.⁴⁴ The data in the annual report match closely with Greenpeace mapping analysis, suggesting that SSMS is underreporting its landbank to the RSPO. All estates are located in Central Kalimantan.

In December 2015, SSMS sold two of its concessions, including PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari (PT SML; see below),⁴⁵ meaning the concessions would no longer be subject to the RSPO's Principles & Criteria. At the time, there was an RSPO complaint pending on PT SML, initiated by the NGOs Environmental Investigation Agency and JPIK Kalteng.⁴⁶ PT SML is presently 60% owned by Rinawati;⁴⁷ no other information could be found about this person. The other 40% of PT SML is owned by Hamidi Mukhdar Said (Hamdhani), a member of Commission IV of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The director mentioned in PT SML's notary act is also the commercial director of SSMS (Ramzi Sastra) and the address of PT SML is the same as the address of another plantation company of SSMS (Gedung Palma One, Lantai 6, Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. X-2, Nomor 4, Jakarta).⁴⁸ This suggests that the Rasyid family still has control over PT SML's operations.

39 PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana (2017) 'Sustainability policy' 13 September 2017 <https://ssms.co.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/New-Sustainability-Policy-SSMS.pdf>

40 EIA International (2105) 'Ex timber crook's palm oil firm threatens orangutan habitat' 8 June 2015 <https://eia-international.org/dirty-tricks-of-ex-timber-crooks-palm-oil-firm-threatens-orangutan-habitat>

41 REDD-Monitor (2016) 'Illegal logging, palm oil and politics in Central Kalimantan' 20 May 2016 <http://www.redd-monitor.org/2016/05/20/illegal-logging-palm-oil-and-politics-in-central-kalimantan/>; see also Forbes website 'Profile: Abdul Rasyid' <https://www.forbes.com/profile/abdul-rasyid/> accessed 20 November 2017

42 Baskoro NB (2017) 'Inaugurated, Regent of West Kotawaringin so first women's regent in Central Kalimantan' 22 May 2017 Kompas.com <http://regional.kompas.com/read/2017/05/22/16192851/dilantik.bupati.kotawaringin.barat.jadi.bupati.perempuan.pertama.di.kalteng> (translated from Bahasa to English using Google Translate)

43 PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana (2016) 'RSPO annual communications of progress 2016' <http://www.rspo.org/file/acop2016/submissions/pt.%20sawit%20sumbermas%20sarana-ACOP2016.pdf> p2

44 PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana (2016) 'Annual report 2016' <https://ssms.co.id/en/2016/12/24/laporan-tahunan-2016/> pp64-65

45 Palm Oil Magazine (2016) 'SSMS sold two sub industries' 5 January 2016 <http://palmoilmagazine.com/index.php/news/detail/ssms-sold-two-sub-industries>

46 RSPO website 'Case tracker: PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana subsidiary of PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari' <https://www.rspo.org/members/complaints/status-of-complaints/view/82> accessed 24 November 2017

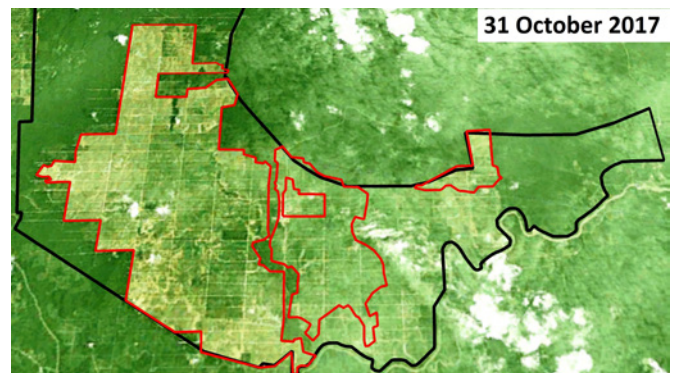
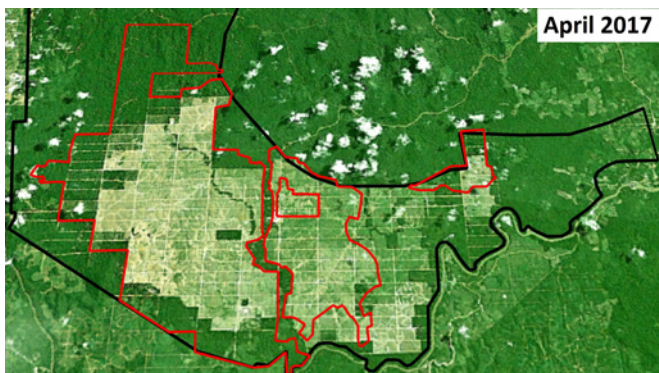
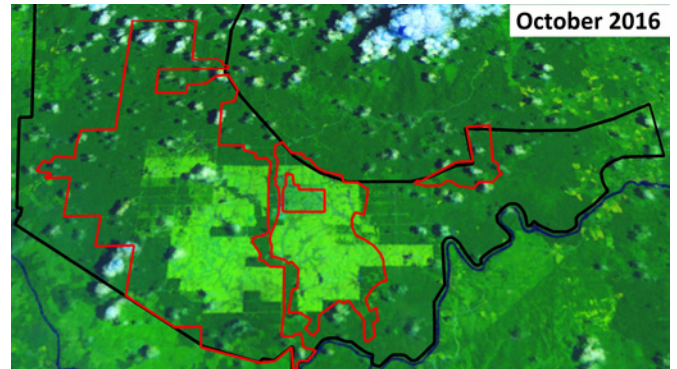
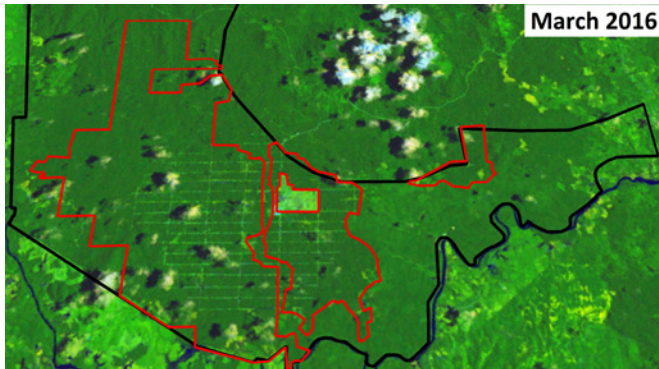
47 Indonesian notary acts

48 PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana (2016) 'Annual report 2016' <https://ssms.co.id/en/2016/12/24/laporan-tahunan-2016/> pp47, 57 and notary act for PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT SAWIT MANDIRI LESTARI (PT SML), CENTRAL KALIMANTAN, LAMANDAU DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on State Forest Release Letter reference 1/1/PKH/PMDN/2015 and RSPO NPP.⁴⁹

Between March 2016 and October 2017, PT SML cleared 4,800ha of secondary forest. The forests (now lost, within the red marks) were identified in an RSPO NPP document of December 2014.⁵⁰ The cleared forests were orang-utan habitat.



Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



20 May 2016, PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari, 1°54'26.52"S 111°13'51.41"E: bulldozers at work. @Aidenvironment

49 RSPO website 'New planting procedures public notification: PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana Tbk - PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari' 12 March 2015 <https://www.rsपो.org/certification/new-planting-procedures/public-consultations/pt-sawit-sumbermas-sarana-tbk-pt-sawit-mandiri-lestari>

50 PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari (2014) 'Summary report of SEIA and HCV assessments' <https://www.rsपो.org/certification/new-planting-procedures/public-consultations/pt-sawit-sumbermas-sarana-tbk-pt-sawit-mandiri-lestari>

GROUP: DJARUM

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANY: PT HARTONO PLANTATIONS INDONESIA, ALSO KNOWN AS HPI AGRO

Neither Djarum nor HPI Agro is an RSPO member, and the group has no public NDPE policy.

The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

Djarum is owned by brothers Robert Budi Hartono (CEO) and Michael Hartono, the richest men in Indonesia in 2016.⁵¹ Djarum is best known as a *kretek* cigarette manufacturer and now also has banking and other interests, including Indonesia's third largest bank by total assets, Bank Central Asia (BCA).⁵²

HPI Agro does not publish concession information. Aidenvironment has identified an oil palm landbank of more than 100,000ha linked to the group, all in West Kalimantan, mostly in Landak district.⁵³

51 Dolan K (2016) 'Hartono brothers are Indonesia's richest for 8th consecutive year' 30 November 2016 Forbes <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kerryadolan/2016/11/30/indonesia-50-richest-people-2016-hartono-number-one/#3fe6d82471f9>. See also <https://www.forbes.com/profile/r-budi-michael-hartono/>.

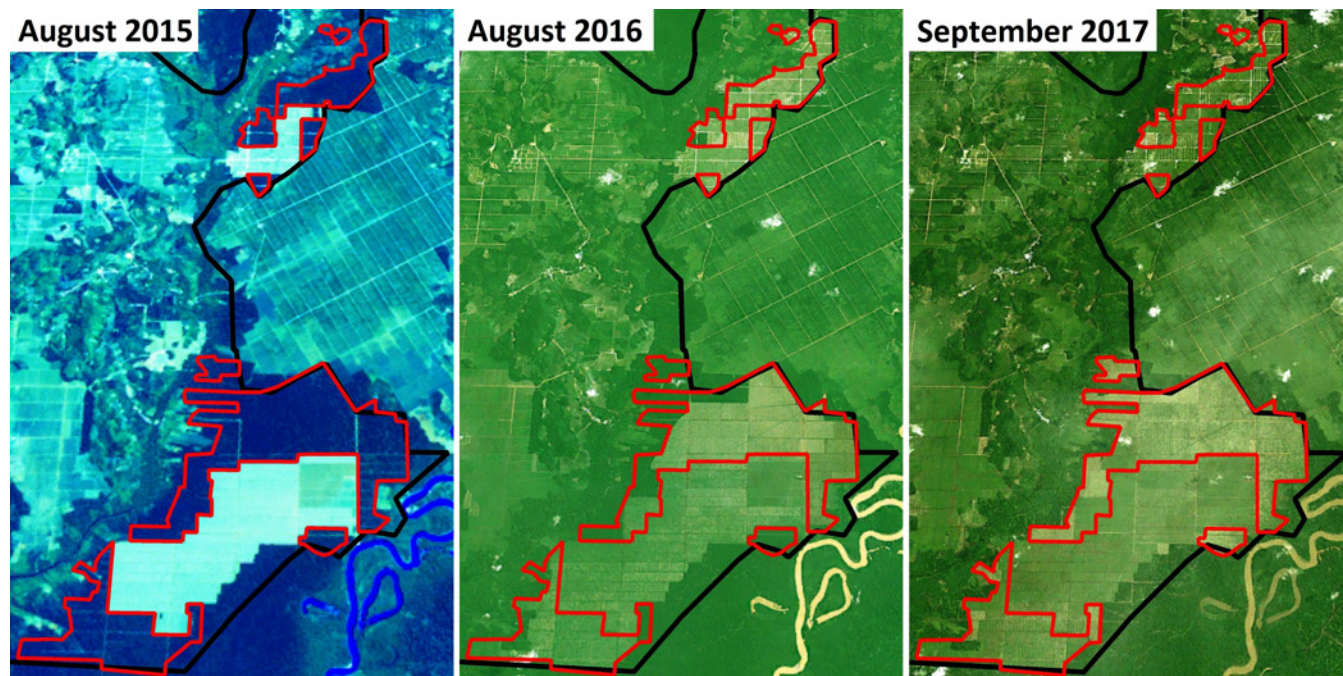
52 Aidenvironment (2017) 'Nordic investment in banks financing Indonesian palm oil' <http://www.aidenvironment.org/publication/nordic-investments-in-banks-financing-indonesian-palm-oil/> p14

53 Aidenvironment (2017) 'Nordic investment in banks financing Indonesian palm oil' <http://www.aidenvironment.org/publication/nordic-investments-in-banks-financing-indonesian-palm-oil/> p28

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT GEMILANG SAWIT KENCANA (PT GSK), WEST KALIMANTAN, LANDAK DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on information from the Environmental Office of Landak and the Ministry of Forestry⁵⁴ and analysis of clearing pattern.

Between August 2015 and September 2017, PT GSK cleared 1,100ha of peatland forest.



Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



Photo caption: 18 January 2016, PT Gemilang Sawit Kencana, 0°12'56.53"N 109°42'11.91"E: recently cleared peatland forest. ©Aidenvironment

54 Ministry of Forestry (2010) 'Agriculture plantations, Direktorat Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan, Kementerian Kehutanan Republik Indonesia' downloaded as Google Earth files (.kml) from <http://appgis.dephut.go.id/appgis/kml.aspx>. This map shows the concession as PT Global Sawit Kencana. At some point the name was changed to PT Gemilang Sawit Kencana; this name appears in, for example, BCA (2015) '2014 annual report' <https://www.bca.co.id/en/Tentang-BCA/Hubungan-Investor/Laporan-Tahunan-p477>.

GROUP: DTK OPPORTUNITY

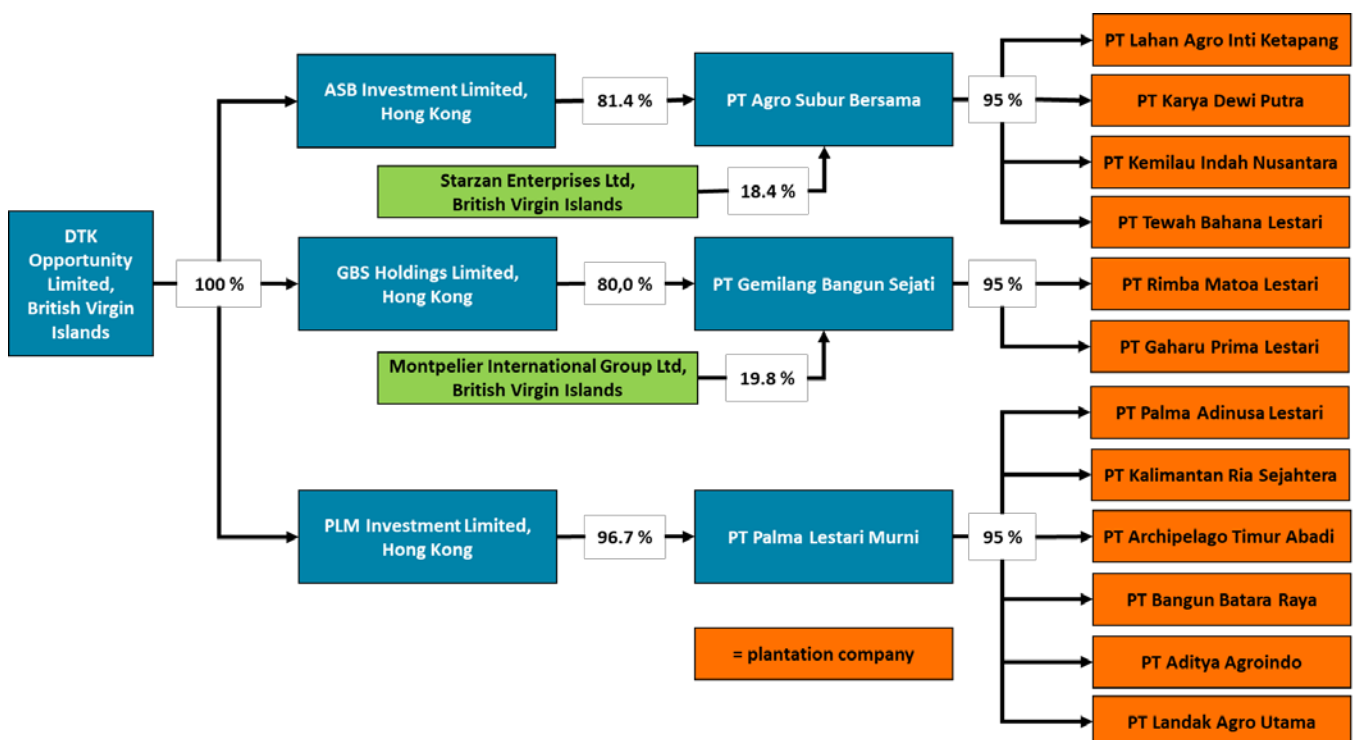
DTK Opportunity is not a member of the RSPO and has no public NDPE policy. The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

The group is registered in the British Virgin Islands,⁵⁵ and its ultimate ownership and control are uncertain. Some of its concessions were previously part of the RGE Group, which also includes pulp giant APRIL. Some plantations are operated or managed by Acapalm.⁵⁶

In 2014, the president/director of DTK concession PT Archipelago Timur Abadi (PT ATA) was sentenced to 10 months in prison and a fine of IDR 2 billion (approximately USD 148,000) by the Indonesian Supreme Court. PT ATA had developed its plantation without a plantation business permit (IUP; see annex 1).⁵⁷

DTK does not publish concession information. Aidenvironment has identified a landbank of 133,000ha in 11 concessions, in Papua and Kalimantan, with around 65,000ha planted.

Group structure:



55 Incorporation forms of Hong Kong companies, available from <https://www.icris.cr.gov.hk/csci/>

56 Analysis by Aidenvironment (2017), held internally

57 Indonesian Supreme Court (2013) Decision number 448/Pid. Sus/2013/PN.PL.R Register date 17 December 2013 <http://putusan.mahkamahagung.go.id/putusan/1ef3fb0b5f3b06bbd18e23e99f3d94b>

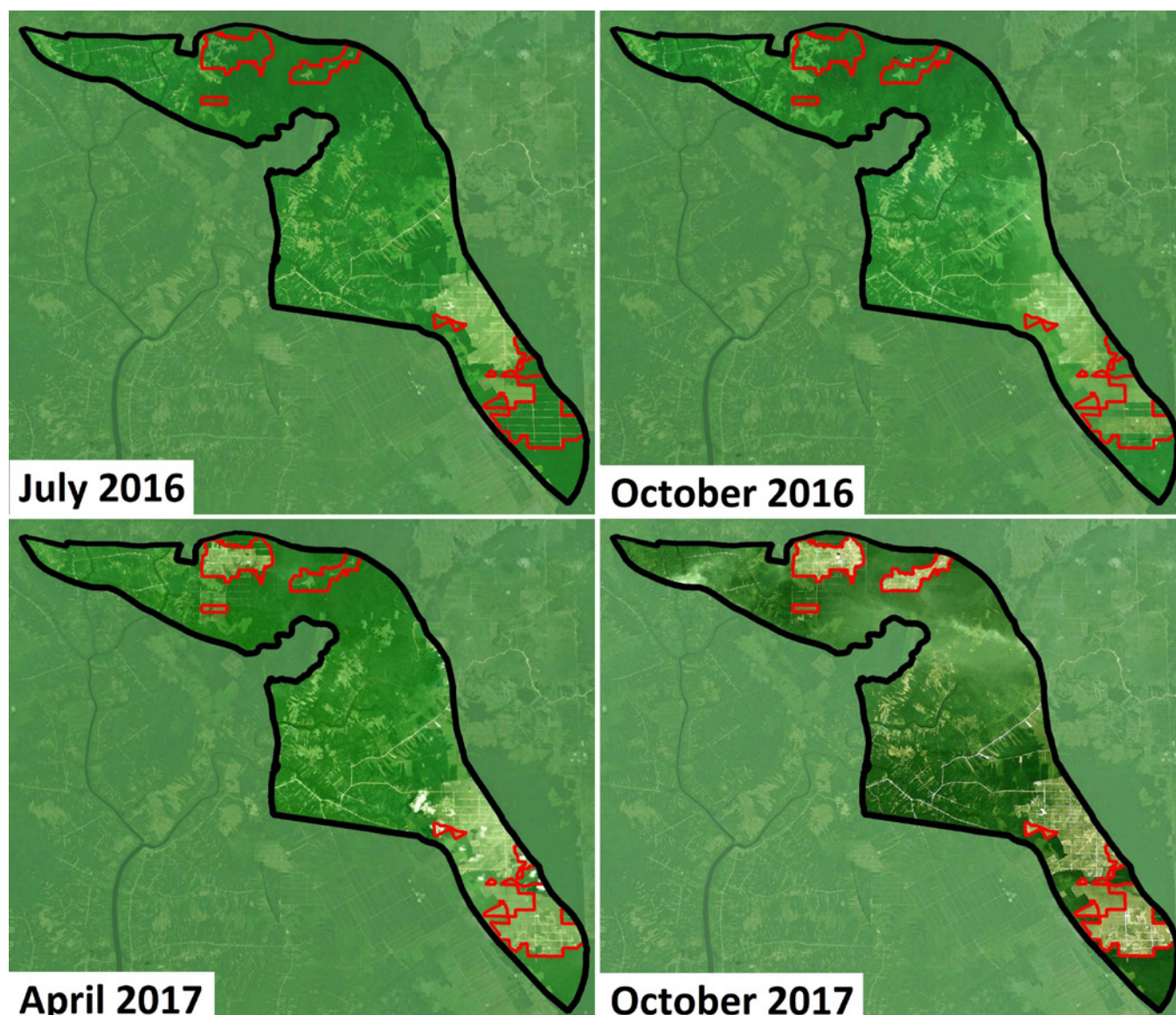
CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT LAHAN AGRO INTI KETAPANG (PT LAIK), WEST KALIMANTAN, SAMBAS DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on information from provincial plantation office West Kalimantan and NPP map for a neighbouring concession of another company group, PT Musim Mas.⁵⁸

Between July 2016 and October 2017 PT LAIK cleared around 1,200ha of peatland forest.

Despite a stop work order by Apical in January 2017, the company continued clearing in 2017.⁵⁹ An estimated 600ha (cleared in the south of the concession) of the 1,200ha of cleared forests was orang-utan habitat.

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



58 PT Musim Mas (2011) 'RSPO notification of proposed new planting' 28 July 2011 https://www.rspo.org/file/RSPO%20NOTIFICATION%20PT%20Musim%20Mas_28%20July%202011.pdf

59 Letter from Apical to PT Karya Dewi Putra (KDP), 27 January 2017

GROUP: FELDA/FELDA GLOBAL VENTURES (FGV)

FELDA/FGV is a member of the RSPO and announced an NDPE policy in 2016.⁶⁰ The group holds influential positions in the RSPO, including on the Board of Governors⁶¹ and the task force reviewing the RSPO Principles & Criteria.⁶² The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

FELDA is Malaysia's government-owned Federal Land Development Agency. FGV, formerly the commercial arm of FELDA, is now a publicly traded company, partly owned by FELDA.⁶³

According to its 2016 annual report, FELDA holds a total landbank of 440,662ha, 418,044ha in Malaysia and 22,578ha in Indonesia⁶⁴ (6,712ha of this planted⁶⁵). It also holds 42,000ha in Indonesia under a joint venture with Lembaga Tabung Haji (see below) called Trurich Resources Sdn Bhd.⁶⁶ Its wholly owned Indonesian concessions are in West Kalimantan.⁶⁷

Extensive labour rights abuses have been documented in FELDA's Malaysian operations, including workers having to pay recruitment fees and having their passports retained by the company.⁶⁸ Following media reports⁶⁹ and an RSPO complaint, FELDA withdrew its 58 mills from the RSPO certification scheme in May 2016.⁷⁰

60 FelDa Global Ventures (2016) 'Group sustainability policy' 25 August 2016 <http://www.feldaglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Group-Sustainability-Policy-edited-external.pdf>

61 RSPO website 'Board of Governors' <https://www.rspo.org/about/who-we-are/board-of-governors> accessed 16 November 2017

62 RSPO website 'Principles & Criteria review' <https://www.rspo.org/principles-and-criteria-review> accessed 16 November 2017

63 Tan CK (2017) 'Malaysia tries to nip the FGV scandal in the bud' 29 June 2017 Nikkei <https://asia.nikkei.com/magazine/20170629/Business/Malaysia-tries-to-nip-the-FGV-scandal-in-the-bud>

64 FGV (2017) 'Annual integrated report 2016' <http://ir.chartnexus.com/fgv/docs/ar/FGV%20AIR2016.pdf> pp4, 33

65 FGV (2017) 'Annual integrated report 2016' <http://ir.chartnexus.com/fgv/docs/ar/FGV%20AIR2016.pdf> p11

66 Jakarta Post (2014) 'Indonesia beckons for FelDa Global Ventures' 28 August 2014 <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2014/08/28/indonesia-beckons-felda-global-ventures.html>

67 FGV (2017) 'Annual integrated report 2016' <http://ir.chartnexus.com/fgv/docs/ar/FGV%20AIR2016.pdf> p34

68 Rainforest Action Network et al (2016) 'Second FELDA customer and financier letter'

69 Al-Mahmood SZ (2015) 'Palm-oil migrant workers tell of labor abuses on malaysian plantations' 26 July 2015 The Wall Street Journal <https://www.wsj.com/articles/palm-oil-migrant-workers-tell-of-abuses-on-malaysian-plantations-1437933321>

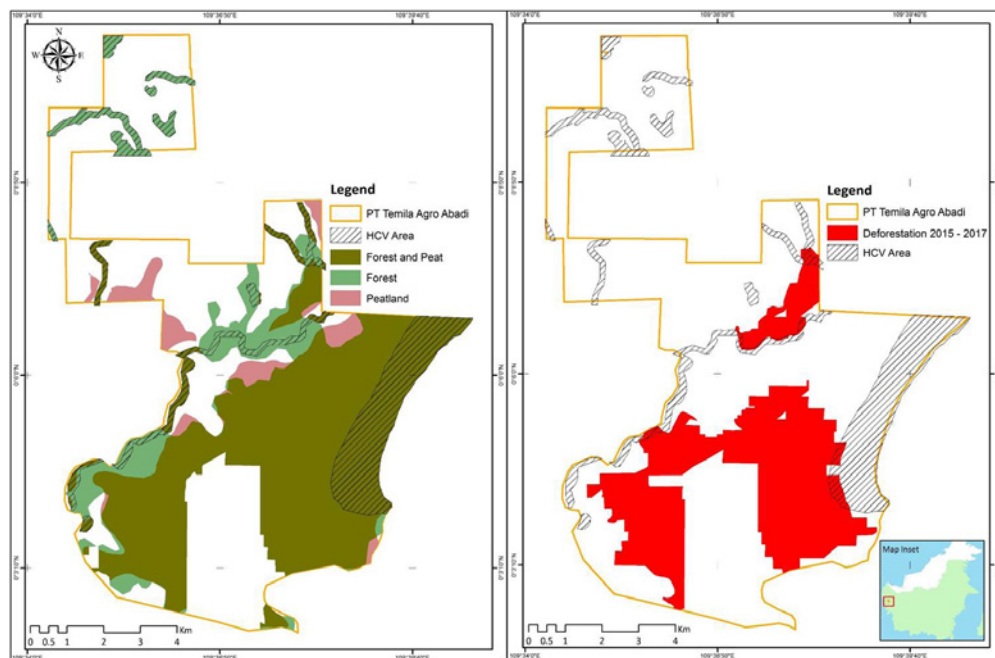
70 FGV (2016) 'FELDA Group withdraws the Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil Principles and Criteria certificates on 3 May 2016' <http://www.feldaglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/RSPO-Certificate-Withdrawal-1.pdf>

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT TEMILA AGRO ABADI (PT TAA), WEST KALIMANTAN

Concession boundary based on RSPO NPP.⁷¹

Between 31 December 2015 and 22 April 2017, PT TAA developed 1,888ha of forest and peatland. More than half of this area – 1,035ha – was cleared after FGV published its NDPE policy in August 2016, including 65ha developed between 22 April 2017 and 10 June 2017.

Mapping analysis of deforestation in PT TAA, 2015-2017.⁷²



FGV has not denied responsibility for the clearance in PT TAA. Instead, it first claimed the clearance complied with its sustainability policy on the grounds that it had 'procured all necessary approvals from the relevant authorities in Indonesia' and 'complied with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) New Planting Procedure in 2010'.⁷³

Subsequently, the company cited an independent assessment, which it said had found 'no deforestation of natural forest' because the 'natural forest has been completely destroyed by

massive forest fires in the 1980's and in 1997, and also by continuous logging operations by logging companies and by the local communities'.⁷⁴

Drone footage obtained by Aidenvironment in April 2017 shows recently deforested areas in PT TAA crisscrossed by drainage canals and completely surrounded by natural forest.

In August 2017, FGV announced that it would restore all areas of peatland developed since August 2016 (when it published a sustainable palm oil policy⁷⁵ that included a commitment to end peatland development).⁷⁶ However, the company has provided no further information and has yet to publish a time-bound work plan to deliver on its commitment.



April 2017, PT Temila Agro Abadi, 0° 3'51.45"N; 109°38'43.17"E: drone footage of recent peatland development. ©Aidenvironment

71 RSPO website 'New planting procedures public notification: FELDA - PT Temila Agro Abadi' 15 August 2014 <https://www.rspo.org/certification/new-planting-procedures/public-consultations/felda-pt-temila-agro-abadi>

72 Source for maps: RSPO NPP HCV assessment, satellite images from Landsat 8 and Sentinel 2 (dates between 10 February 2015 and 10 June 2017). Analysis by Aidenvironment.

73 Aziz A (2017) 'Peat forest clearance in Indonesia approved by authorities, says FGV' 28 April 2017 TheEdgeMarkets.com <http://www.theedgemarkets.com/article/peat-forest-clearance-indonesia-approved-authorities-says-fgv>

74 Bursa Malaysia website 'Company announcements [announcement dated 26 May 2017]' <http://www.bursamalaysia.com/market/listed-companies/company-announcements/5440513>

75 FelDa Global Ventures (2016) 'Group sustainability policy' 25 August 2016 <http://www.feldaglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Group-Sustainability-Policy-edited-external.pdf>

76 Letter from Khairil Anuar Aziz, Officer-in-Charge/Acting Group President, FelDa Global Ventures, to 'Valued Business Partners' 28 August 2017 <http://www.feldaglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Letter-To-Business-Partners.pdf>

GROUP: GAMA (FORMERLY GANDA)

GAMA is not a member of the RSPO and it has no public NDPE policy. The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

GAMA is an informal group associated with Martua Sitorus, his brother Ganda and their relatives. It was known as AMS Group, or AMS Ganda Group, until the recent change to GAMA, which is a compound of the two brothers' names.⁷⁷ GAMA's business portfolio includes cement, coal, property development and palm oil interests.⁷⁸

Research by Greenpeace and others suggests that the conglomerate is one of the largest palm oil companies in Indonesia. GAMA owns plantation companies across Sumatra, Kalimantan and Papua with an estimated total landbank of over 365,000ha.⁷⁹ The conglomerate does not publish concession information.

There are 30 plantation companies in Indonesia that research shows, or in some cases strongly suggests, are associated with Ganda and Martua, in three main clusters of ownership:

- 13 plantation companies have Andy Indigo (son of Ganda) and Jacqueline Sitorus (daughter of Martua) as equal owners.⁸⁰
- 7 plantation companies are owned by companies registered in the secretive British Virgin Islands, meaning the ultimate owners cannot be identified. However, Indonesian notary acts of the plantation companies suggest ownership by Ganda or relatives of Ganda and Martua Sitorus.⁸¹
- 6 plantation companies have Clement Zichri Ang and Felix Vincent Ang (sons of Ganda) as equal owners.⁸²

Four plantation companies are not part of these three main clusters. PT Inecda and PT Gandaerah Hendana are 60% owned by Samsung⁸³ and 40% owned by a company (likely owned by Ganda) registered in the British Virgin Islands.⁸⁴ PT Rajawali Jaya Perkasa is majority owned by nephews of Ganda and Martua.⁸⁵ PT Karya Agung Megah Utama is 67.85% owned by Ganda and 32.15% by Jacqueline Sitorus.⁸⁶

77 Suhendra (2016) 'Mengeruk kapur membangun pencakar langit' 11 August 2016 Tirta.id <https://tirto.id/mengeruk-kapur-membangun-pencakar-langit-bzKy>

78 See Aastar Trading Pte Ltd website <http://aastar-trading.com>, Alexander H (2015) 'Ini dia aset properti konglomerat ganda-Martua Sitorus' 21 December 2015 Kompas.com <http://properti.kompas.com/read/2015/12/21/160000521/Ini.Dia.Aset.Properti.Konglomerat.Ganda-Martua.Sitorus> and RambuEnergy.com (2017) 'PLN, Gama Corp jointly building coal terminal in Banten' 10 October 2017 <https://www.rambuenergy.com/2017/10/pln-investing-rp2t-to-build-coal-terminal-in-banten/>.

79 Indonesian notary acts, concession maps of 23 of the 30 plantation companies

80 Indonesian notary acts

81 Indonesian notary acts. The Indonesian plantation companies owned by these secretive companies often have the same directors and commissioners as the other plantation companies associated with Ganda and Martua. Minority shares in these plantation companies are often owned by Ganda or relatives of Ganda and Martua Sitorus.

82 Indonesian notary acts

83 Samsung C&T Corporation and Subsidiaries (2017) 'Consolidated interim financial statements June 30, 2017 and 2016' <http://www.samsungcnt.com/downloadFile.do?fileSeqNum=rkqaliicmbfy> p23

84 Indonesian notary acts

85 Indonesian notary acts

86 Indonesian notary acts

The conglomerate has family relations with Wilmar International, the world's largest palm oil trader/processor. Martua and Kuok Khoon Hong (the present chairman and CEO of Wilmar) are co-founders of Wilmar. Martua was in charge of Wilmar's operations in Indonesia and its plantation operations⁸⁷ until he stepped down in March 2017, to focus his attention on his family business.⁸⁸ He was redesignated as a non-independent non-executive director on the Wilmar board as of 1 April 2017.⁸⁹ Wilmar's 2016 annual report notes that Martua is a director of the Singaporean company Aastar Trading Pte Ltd,⁹⁰ a parent company of PT TH Indo Plantations (PT THIP). Ganda is a commissioner of PT THIP and Ganda's son Andy Indigo is executive director. PT THIP owns 76,000ha of oil palm concessions on peatland in Riau.⁹¹ This is a clear example of a director of a palm oil company with a strong NDPE policy (Wilmar)⁹² being involved in a side business (GAMA) that is engaging in deforestation.

In 2013 and 2014, Wilmar sold two palm oil concessions to companies now linked to GAMA. PT Asiatic Persada was sold to Prima Fortune International and PT Agro Mandiri Semesta. PT Asiatic Persada was later renamed PT Berkas Sawit Utama and is now owned by members of Ganda's family.⁹³ Secondly, a majority stake in PT Citra Riau Sarana was sold to Team Ventures Investments Ltd, an offshore company with strong management links to the family (see *group structure*).⁹⁴

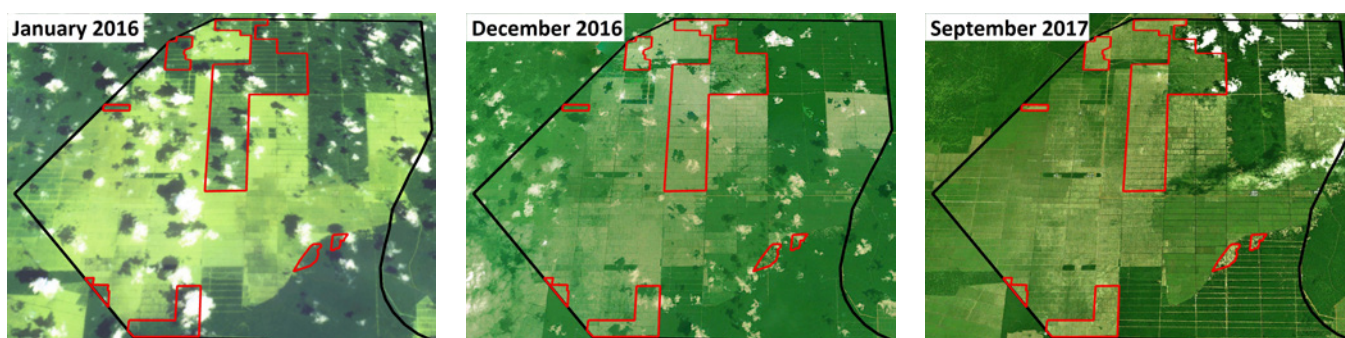
- 87 Wilmar International (2017) '25 years of growth: The 25th anniversary annual report 1991 - 2016' http://media.corporate-ir.net/media_files/IROL/16/164878/Wilmar-International-Limited-AR-2016-Revised.pdf p16
- 88 Wilmar International (2017) 'General announcement: Re-designation of Executive Deputy Chairman to Non-Independent Non-Executive Director' 31 March 2017 http://media.corporate-ir.net/media_files/IROL/16/164878/SGX-Announcement-Re-designation-of-Executive-Deputy-Chairman-to-Non-In-31032017.pdf
- 89 Wilmar International (2017) 'General announcement: Re-designation of Executive Deputy Chairman to Non-Independent Non-Executive Director' 31 March 2017 http://media.corporate-ir.net/media_files/IROL/16/164878/SGX-Announcement-Re-designation-of-Executive-Deputy-Chairman-to-Non-In-31032017.pdf
- 90 Wilmar International (2017) '25 years of growth: The 25th anniversary annual report 1991 - 2016' http://media.corporate-ir.net/media_files/IROL/16/164878/Wilmar-International-Limited-AR-2016-Revised.pdf p20
- 91 Indonesian notary act for PT TH Indo Plantations and HGU maps for PT Multi Gambut Industri (which later became TH Indo Plantations)
- 92 Wilmar International (2013) 'No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation Policy' 5 December 2013 <http://www.wilmar-international.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/No-Deforestation-No-Peat-No-Exploitation-Policy.pdf>
- 93 Indonesian notary acts; SOMO (2017) 'The two hats of public security actors in Indonesia' June 2017 <https://www.somo.nl/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/SOMO-report-The-two-hats-of-public-security-actors-Indonesia.pdf> pp12-13
- 94 Wilmar International (2013) 'Acquisitions and disposals :: Changes in company's interest :: Changes to Wilmar subsidiaries and associated companies' 27 August 2013 <http://bit.ly/2jcOWPD> and Wilmar International (2014) 'Asset acquisitions and disposals :: Notification on Wilmar subsidiaries and associated companies' 29 December 2014 <http://bit.ly/2AkUumq>

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT GRAHA AGRO NUSANTARA (PT GAN), WEST KALIMANTAN, KUBU RAYA DISTRICT

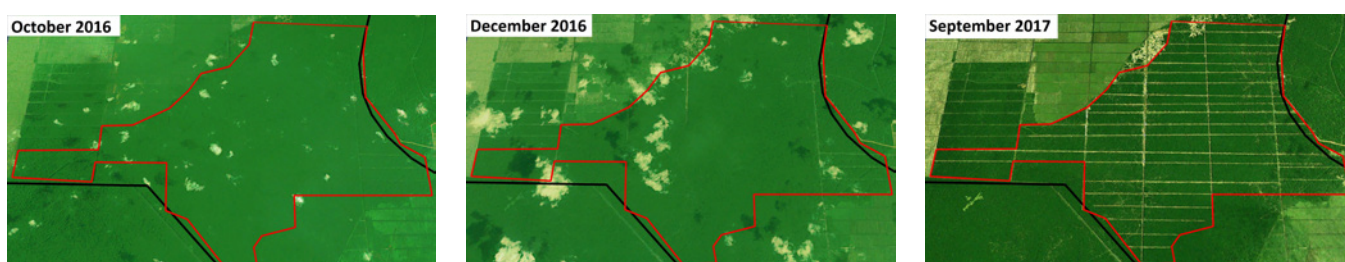
Concession boundary based on information from Kubu Raya district government for March 2014 and local sources.⁹⁵

Between January 2016 and December 2016, PT GAN developed around 1,500ha through the clearing of peatland forests or plantings in already cleared areas. PT GAN is ultimately owned by Andy Indigo and Jacqueline Sitorus (see *group structure*, above).⁹⁶ The PT GAN concession overlaps by some 4,500ha with orang-utan habitat. Most of these forests have already been cleared by PT GAN. Some orang-utan habitat remains, yet plantation blocks have already been carved out in these remaining areas (see below). In September 2015, a disoriented baby orang-utan was found by plantation workers inside the PT GAN concession.⁹⁷

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



Between January and September 2017 plantation blocks were marked out over another 1,200ha of peatland forests in preparation for clearance.



95 Krisno O (2017) 'Warga Ambawang protes perusahaan sawit' 25 August 2017 <https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1233847/174/warga-ambawang-protes-perusahaan-sawit-1503658356>

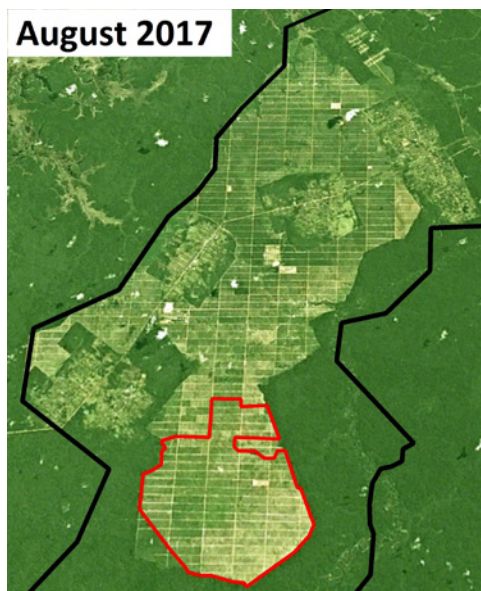
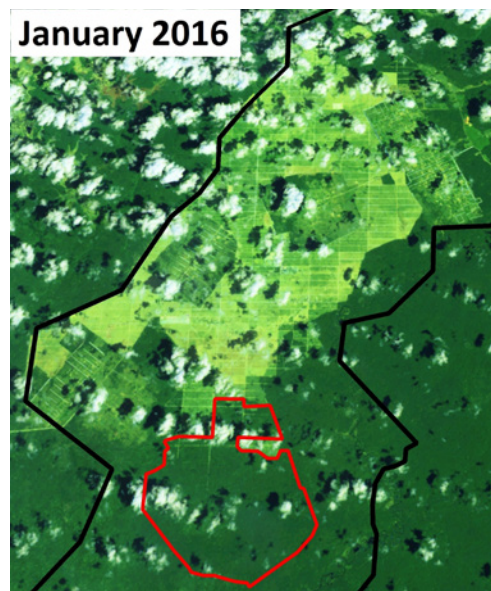
96 Indonesian notary acts

97 Irawan Y (2015) 'Terpisah dari induknya, bayi orangutan diselamatkan pekerja perkebunan sawit' 18 September 2015 Kompas.com <http://regional.kompas.com/read/2015/09/18/20381181/Terpisah.dari.Induknya.Bayi.Orangutan.Diselamatkan.Pekerja.Perkebunan.Sawit> and Arlinus Z (2015) 'Sad, scared, and alone: The baby orangutan orphaned by palm oil' 18 November 2015 Greenpeace <http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/sad-scared-and-alone-the-baby-orangutan-orphaned-by-palm-oil/>

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT AGRIPRIMA CIPTA PERSADA (PT ACP), PAPUA, MERAUKE DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on HGU map, reference SK No. 42, tgl 22-02-2010.

Between January 2016 and August 2017, PT ACP cleared 2,100ha of forest. PT ACP and PT Agrinusa Persada Mulia (see below) are owned in part by a holding company owned by Jacqueline Sitorus and Ganda Sitorus. Both of these Papuan concessions were previously owned by men who were at the time directors or managers of Wilmar subsidiary PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia; the shares were transferred to their current owner, offshore company Fullest Holdings, after the location permits were issued (see *group structure*, above).⁹⁸

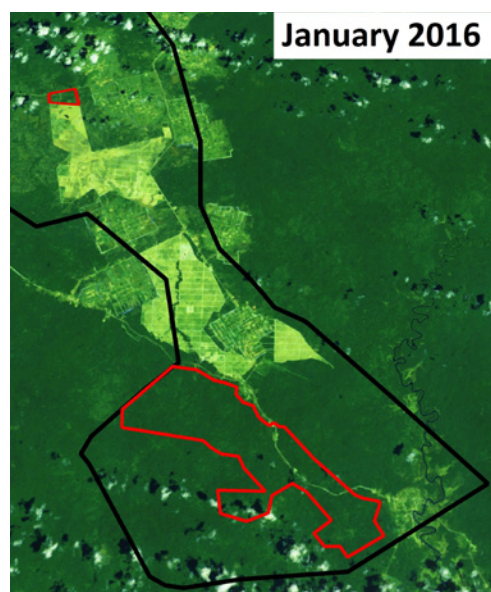


Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT AGRINUSA PERSADA MULIA (PT APM), PAPUA, MERAUKE DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on HGU map, reference SK No. 4, tgl 13-01-2010.

Between January 2016 and August 2017, PT APM cleared 2,500ha of forest.



98 Benny Djuarsa is described on this site as management of Pt Wilmar Cahaya: <http://pupukmahkota.co.id/news/temu-tani-brebes-092017.html>. Johannes (his full name) is described on this site as management: <http://britama.com/index.php/2012/10/sejarah-dan-profil-singkat-ceka/>. Ownership information was found in company deeds.

GROUP: HAYEL SAEED ANAM GROUP

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANIES: PACIFIC INTER-LINK AND VARIOUS OTHER OPERATIONS UNDER DIFFERENT NAMES.

None of Hayel Saeed Anam Group's (HSA's) palm oil operations has a public NDPE policy. For RSPO membership, see below. The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

HSA is a large Yemeni private sector conglomerate, owned and managed by the family of founder Hayel Saeed Anam. The present CEO is Abdul Gabbar Hayel Saeed⁹⁹ and the managing director of Pacific Inter-Link Sdn Bhd (PIL) is Fouad Hayel Saeed, also an HSA board member and regional director for Malaysia.¹⁰⁰ HSA has operations in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, the UK, Malaysia, Indonesia, Kenya, Djibouti and elsewhere. It has interests in insurance, banking (eg Tadhamon International Islamic Bank),¹⁰¹ property, consumer goods manufacturing, trading and distribution.¹⁰² HSA's core business comprises manufacturing, distribution and marketing of fast-moving consumer goods.¹⁰³

HSA is a large trader and processor of palm oil ('two million tonnes of palm oil and related derivatives' yearly¹⁰⁴) with three refineries and a number of oleochemical facilities located in Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia. The downstream palm oil operations of the group consist of the following companies: Pacific Inter-Link Sdn Bhd, Pacific Oils & Fats Industries Sdn Bhd (PACOIL), PT Pacific Indopalm Industries, PT Pacific Palmindo Industri, PT Pacific Medan Industri, PT Pacific Indomas and PT Oleochem & Soap Industry. These subsidiaries are registered with Commodities House Investment in the Cayman Islands.¹⁰⁵ The first five of these companies are members of the RSPO, but the other two are not; none of the RSPO members report oil palm growing operations. The group's multiple RSPO memberships and exclusion of its concessions from RSPO reporting suggest it is in breach of RSPO rules requiring group-level membership.¹⁰⁶

99 HSA Group website 'Group leadership'

<http://www.hsagroup.com/explore-hsa/group-leadership.aspx>
accessed 24 November 2017

100 HSA Group website 'Group leadership'

<http://www.hsagroup.com/explore-hsa/group-leadership.aspx>

101 Tadhamon International Islamic Bank website 'About us - Board of Directors'

<http://www.tiib.com/page.aspx?id=4> accessed 24 November 2017

102 HSA Group website 'Core business'

<http://www.hsagroup.com/business-activities/core-business.aspx>
accessed 24 November 2017

103 HSA Group website, 'Core business - FMCG'

<http://www.hsagroup.com/business-activities/core-business/fmcg.aspx>
accessed 24 November 2017

104 HSA Group website 'Commodities'

<http://www.hsagroup.com/business-activities/core-business/commodities.aspx>
accessed 24 November 2017

105 Indonesian notary acts. The link between Commodities House Investment and PIL was documented in 2005 as part of the US Congressional Investigation mentioned elsewhere. See United States House of Representatives (2005) 'The role of BNP-Paribas SA in the United Nations Oil-for-Food Program' Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on International Relations 28 April 28 2005

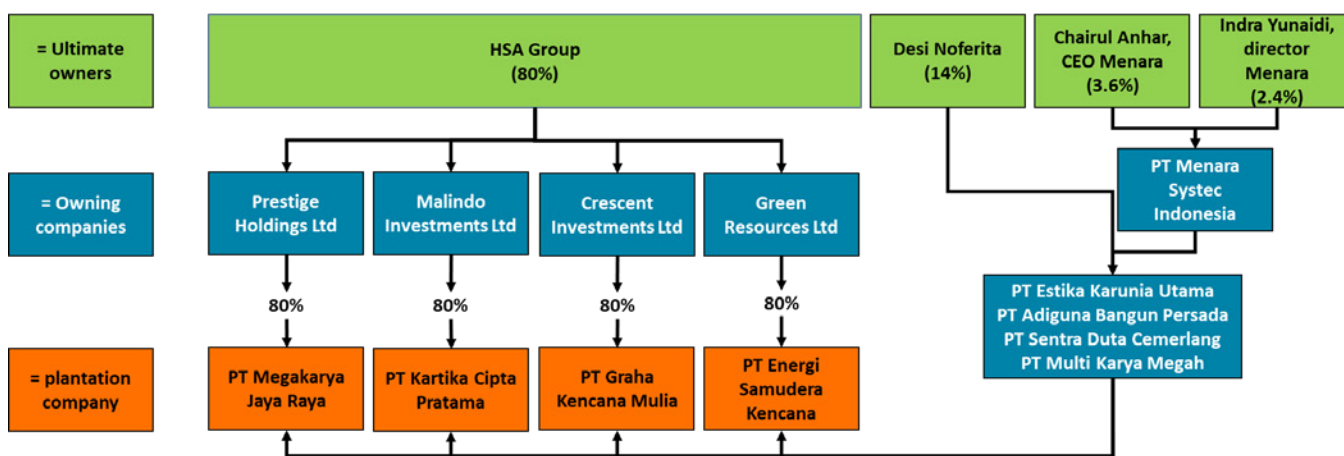
http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/intlrel/hfa20921.000/hfa20921_0.HTM.

106 RSPO (2017) 'RSPO membership rules 2016'

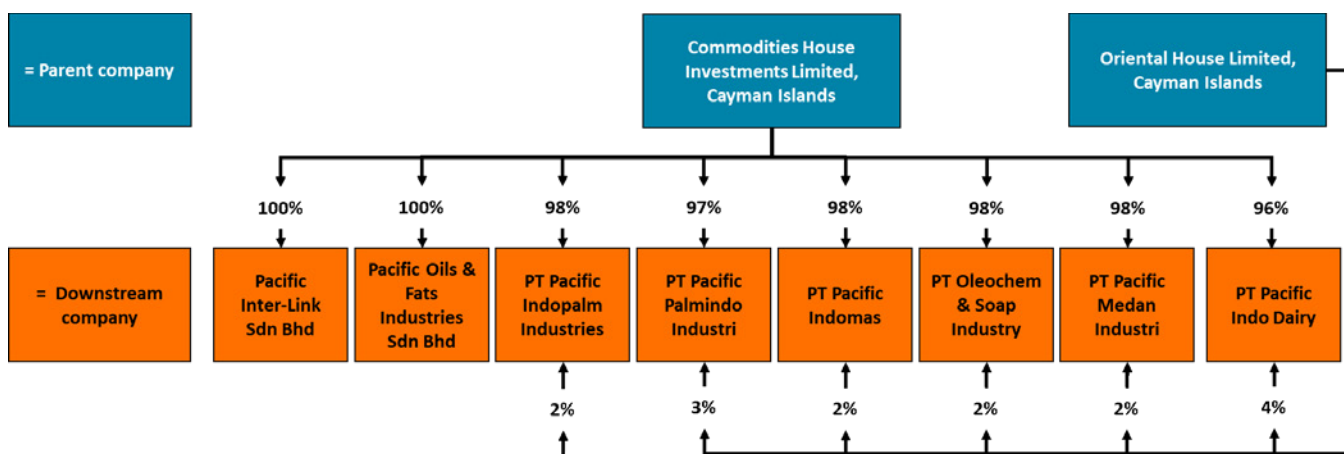
<https://www.rspo.org/publications/download/638ae27c7f6b004> pp6-7, Clause 5.2

Palm oil trade and marketing of palm oil products is handled by HSA's Malaysian subsidiary PIL,¹⁰⁷ often the most visible of the HSA palm-related subsidiaries. The Saeed Anam family has management control of four concessions with a total landbank of 154,527ha, part of the palm oil development known as the Tanah Merah Project in Indonesia's Papua province (see case study below).¹⁰⁸ The concession area was 80% primary forest in 2013 according to Ministry of Forestry maps. This is assumed to be the 160,000 'acres' [sic] for palm oil cultivation that HSA refers to on its website, as it does not disclose its plantations' names or locations.¹⁰⁹

GROUP STRUCTURE – PLANTATIONS:



GROUP STRUCTURE – PALM OIL DOWNSTREAM ACTIVITIES:



107 Pacific Inter-Link Group website 'About'

<http://www.pilgroup.com/index.php/about/pacific-inter-link-group>

108 Indonesian notary acts; Chain Reaction Research (2017) 'Indonesian palm oil's stranded assets: 10 million football fields of undevelopable land' 8 February 2017 <https://chainreactionresearch.files.wordpress.com/2017/02/palm-oil-stranded-land-size-equals-ten-million-football-fields-crr-170407.pdf> pp10-11

109 HSA Group website 'Indonesian companies'

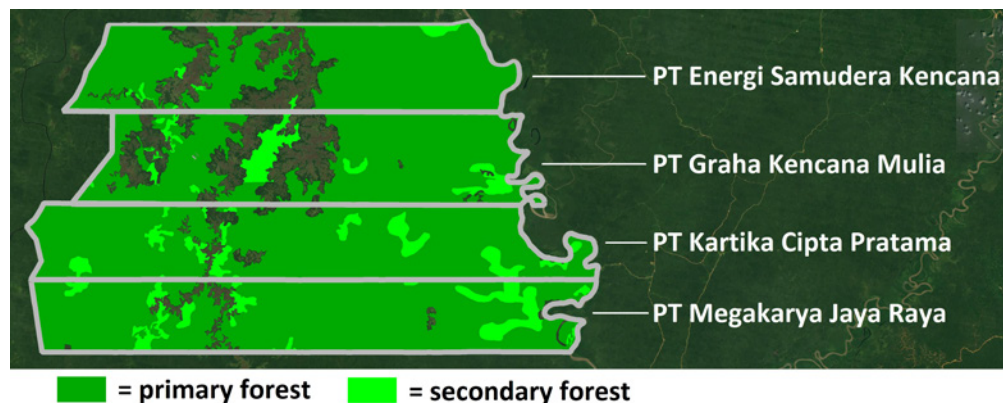
<http://www.hsagroup.com/our-companies/indonesia.aspx?p=1>

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT MEGAKARYA JAYA RAYA (PT MJR), PAPUA, BOVEN DIGOEL DISTRICT

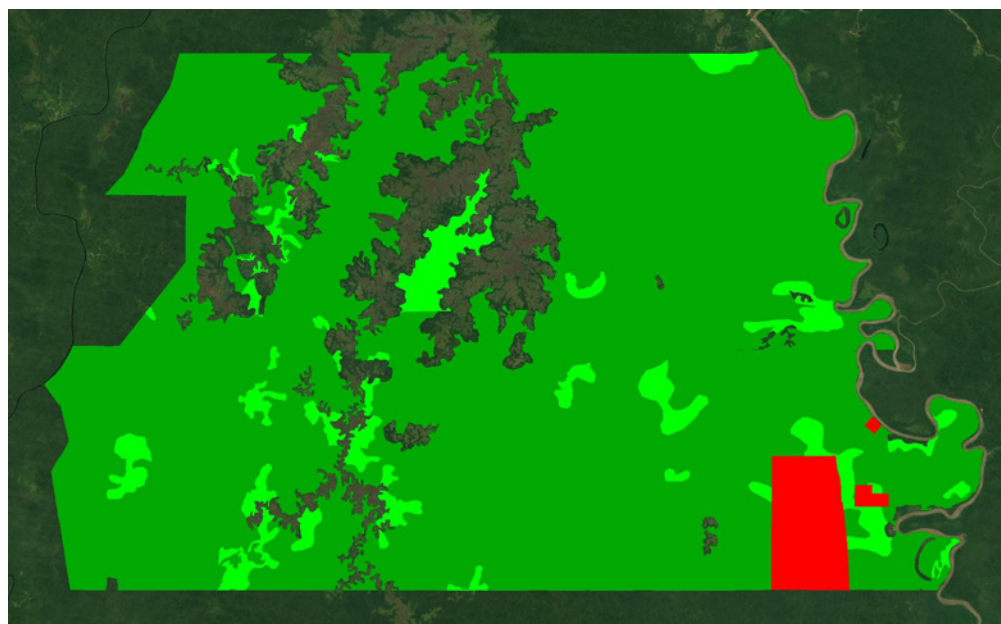
Concession boundary based on State Forest Release Letter reference SK.127/MENHUT-II/2012.

PT MJR is one of the four HSA-controlled concessions in the Tanah Merah Project.¹¹⁰ Between May 2015 and April 2017 PT MJR cleared around 4,000ha of mixed primary and secondary forest. PT MJR resumed clearing in September/October 2017.

Map of HSA concessions in Papua:

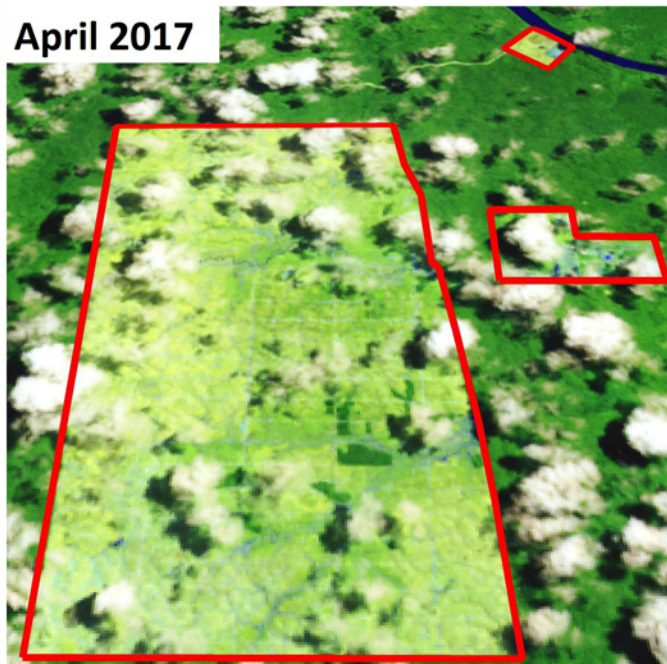
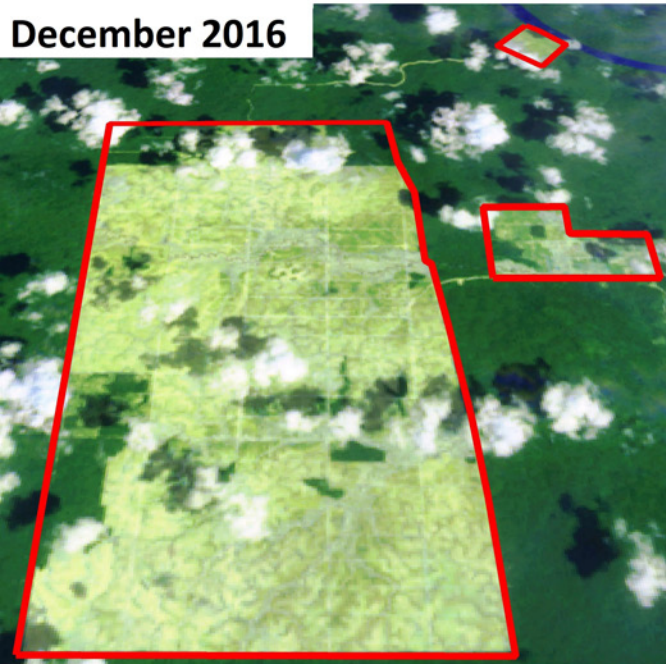
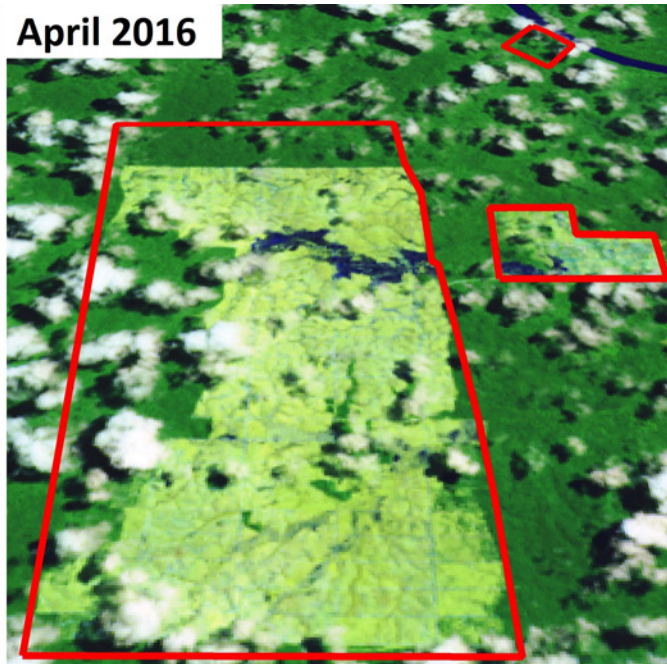
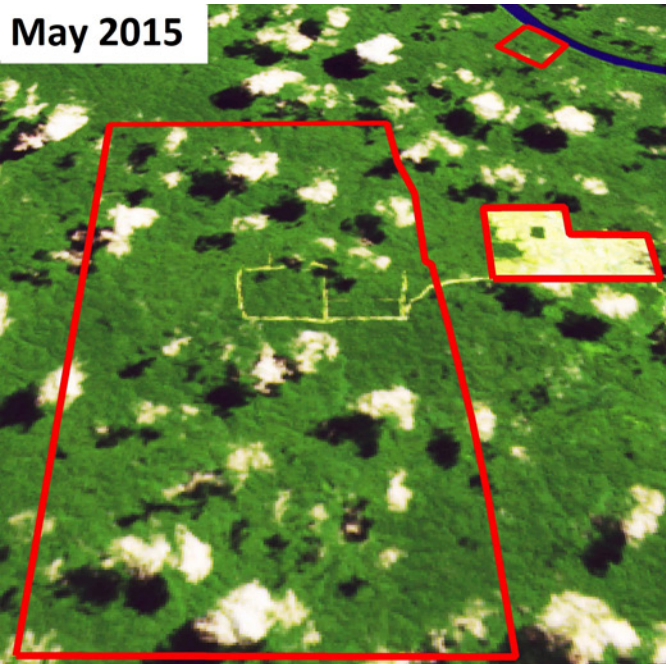


Location of deforestation:



110 Indonesian notary acts; Chain Reaction Research (2017) 'Indonesian palm oil's stranded assets: 10 million football fields of undevelopable land' 8 February 2017 <https://chainreactionresearch.files.wordpress.com/2017/02/palm-oil-stranded-land-size-equals-ten-million-football-fields-crr-170407.pdf> pp10-11

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



GROUP: IJM CORPORATION

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANY: IJM PLANTATIONS BHD

IJM Plantations was an RSPO member until it resigned in February 2016.¹¹¹ The group has no public NDPE policy and does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available. IJM Corporation is one of four companies that were excluded from Norway's Government Pension Fund Global in August 2015 due to links with deforestation.¹¹²

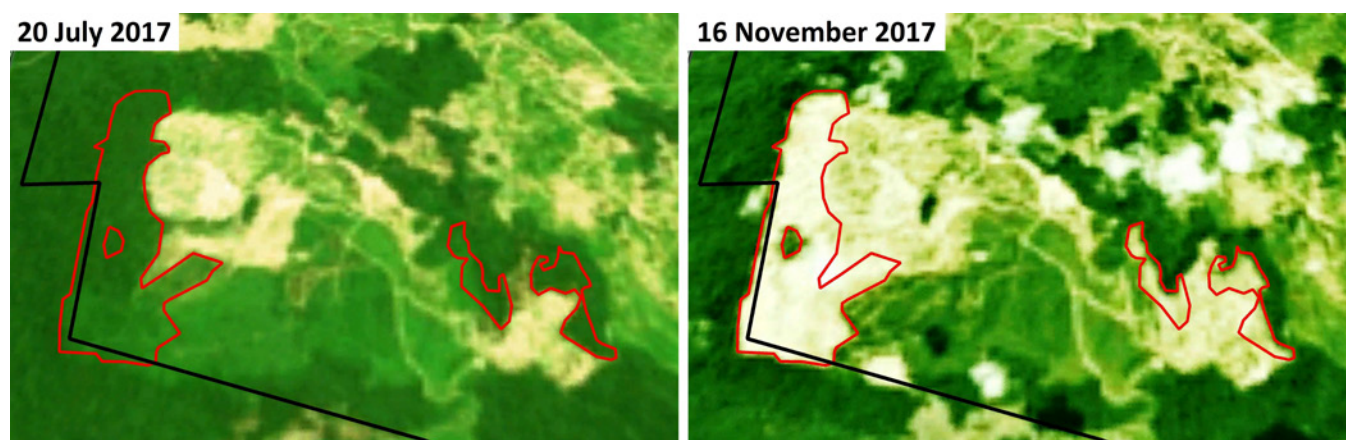
IJM Plantations' CEO is Joseph Tek Choon Yee.¹¹³

The group's 2017 annual report lists 60,570ha planted area; approximately 60% of this is in Indonesia (Kalimantan and Sumatra) and the remainder in Sabah, Malaysia.¹¹⁴ The report states that there is 'no further land-bank for expansion' in Malaysia and that the remaining landbank in Indonesia, approximately 3,000ha, 'will be cultivated over the next two years as conditions permit'.¹¹⁵

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT PRIMA BAHAGIA PERMAI (PT PBP), NORTH KALIMANTAN, BULUNGAN DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on HGU map from the Indonesian National Land Agency (BPN). Between July 2017 and November 2017 PT PBP cleared 150ha, mostly secondary forest.

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



111 SPOTT website 'IJM Plantations Bhd'

<https://www.spott.org/palm-oil/ijm-plantations-bhd/date/may-2016/>

112 Norges Bank (2015) 'Decision on exclusion of companies from the Government Pension Fund Global' 17 August 2015

<https://www.nbim.no/en/transparency/news-list/2015/decision-on-exclusion-of-companies-from-the-government-pension-fund-global/>

113 JM Plantations website 'Director profile'

http://www.ijm.com/web/ijmplt/ir_structure_ijmplt_dirs_joseph.htm

114 IJM Plantations (2017) '2017 annual report'

http://www.ijm.com/plantation/media/ijmp_ar2017.pdf p25

115 JM Plantations (2017) '2017 annual report'

http://www.ijm.com/plantation/media/ijmp_ar2017.pdf p26

GROUP: INDONUSA

The Indonusa Group is not a member of the RSPO and does not have a public NDPE policy. The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

Indonusa is controlled by Rosna Tjuatja and family.¹¹⁶ Rosna Tjuatja also has interests in financial services through PT Profindo International Securities¹¹⁷ and property through PT Suryasakti Bumipersada.¹¹⁸

Indonusa is a small palm oil group with at least two established concessions in Sumatra (PT Indonusa Agromulia in Jambi and PT Hamita Utama Karsa in South Sumatra),¹¹⁹ one 18,590ha concession in Merauke, Papua (PT Internusa Jaya Sejahtera), and one concession in Sorong Selatan, West Papua Province, which has not yet obtained all the necessary permits.¹²⁰

In 2012, Indonusa reportedly bought a third Sumatra concession, PT Sawit Mas Perkasa in Jambi,¹²¹ where the previous owner had cleared for timber but neglected to plant oil palm.¹²² It has not been confirmed whether this land was subsequently planted by the Indonusa Group. It is possible that there are other concessions controlled by the group, as its website claims that it is expanding in Kalimantan as well as Papua.¹²³

At one time, Indonusa had two other concessions in the same area of Sumatra – PT Persada Utama Agromulia and PT Anugerah Sakti Internusa. However, shares in these companies were transferred in April 2014 to other individuals with no known connection to the Indonusa Group or Rosna Tjuatja.¹²⁴

116 Notes on group structure: of the concessions described in this profile, Rosna Tjuatja owns 99.875% of the shares of PT IJS directly. PT Indonusa Agromulia is 90% owned by another Indonesian company, PT Radiant Internusa Utama, which in turn is 90% owned by the Singapore-registered company Paramount Royale Pte Ltd, for which the owner is not known. Rosna Tjuatja owns the remaining 10% of both PT Internusa Agromulia and PT Radiant Internusa Utama.

117 Profindo website 'Board of Commissioner' http://profindo.com/?page_id=57 accessed 29 November 2017 and Britama.com (2015) 'Sejarah dan profil singkat Broker RG (PT Profindo International Securities)' 10 October 2015 <http://britama.com/index.php/2015/10/sejarah-dan-profil-singkat-broker-rg/>

118 Beritasatu.com (2012) 'Indonusa Group mulai rambah bidang properti' 30 September 2012 <http://www.beritasatu.com/hunian/74815-indonusa-group-mulai-rambah-bidangproperti.html>

119 Concessions are listed on the group website, <http://www.indonusaagromulia.com/index.php>. However, the page seems out of date, and it is possible that there are other concessions controlled by the group.

120 PT Internusa Jaya Sejahtera, PT Anugerah Sakti Internusa and PT Persada Utama Agromulia were given in-principle forest release permits by former forestry minister Zulkifli Hasan on 13 August 2014, two weeks before his term in office ended. They have not yet been granted definitive forest release certificates by his successor.

121 Insider Stories (2012) 'Indonusa Agromulia buys Sawit Mas' 12 February 2012 <http://www.wisnuwijaya.com/2012/02/indonusa-agromulia-buys-sawit-mas.html>. The deeds show that the board changed at the time of this news, with Rosna Tjuatja and other company leaders Risna Tjuatja, Djawi Santoso and Ardian appointed as directors and commissioners; however, the two shareholders Ripin and Sumadi continued to hold the same stake.

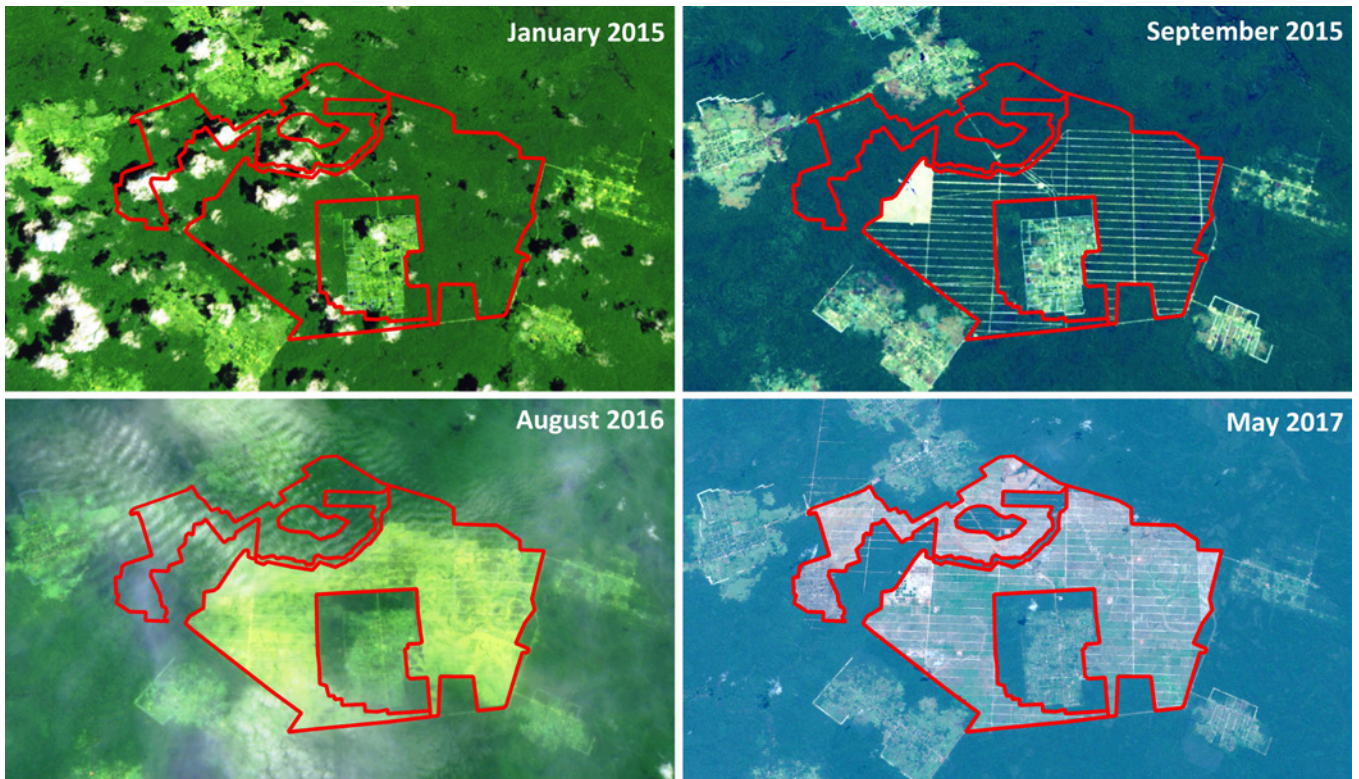
122 Hadinaryanto SE (2014) 'Special report: Palm oil, politics, and land use in Sumatra (part ii)' 26 April 2014 Mongabay <https://news.mongabay.com/2014/04/special-report-palm-oil-politics-and-land-use-in-sumatra-part-ii/> and Beritabatavia.com (2012) 'Dipolisikan, PT Sawit Mas Perkasa Jambi tipu petani sawit' 15 February 2012 <http://beritabatavia.com/detail/10756/dipolisikan-pt-sawit-mas-perkasa-jambi-tipu-petani-sawit>

123 Indonusa Group website 'Lowongan' <http://www.indonusaagromulia.com/karir.php>

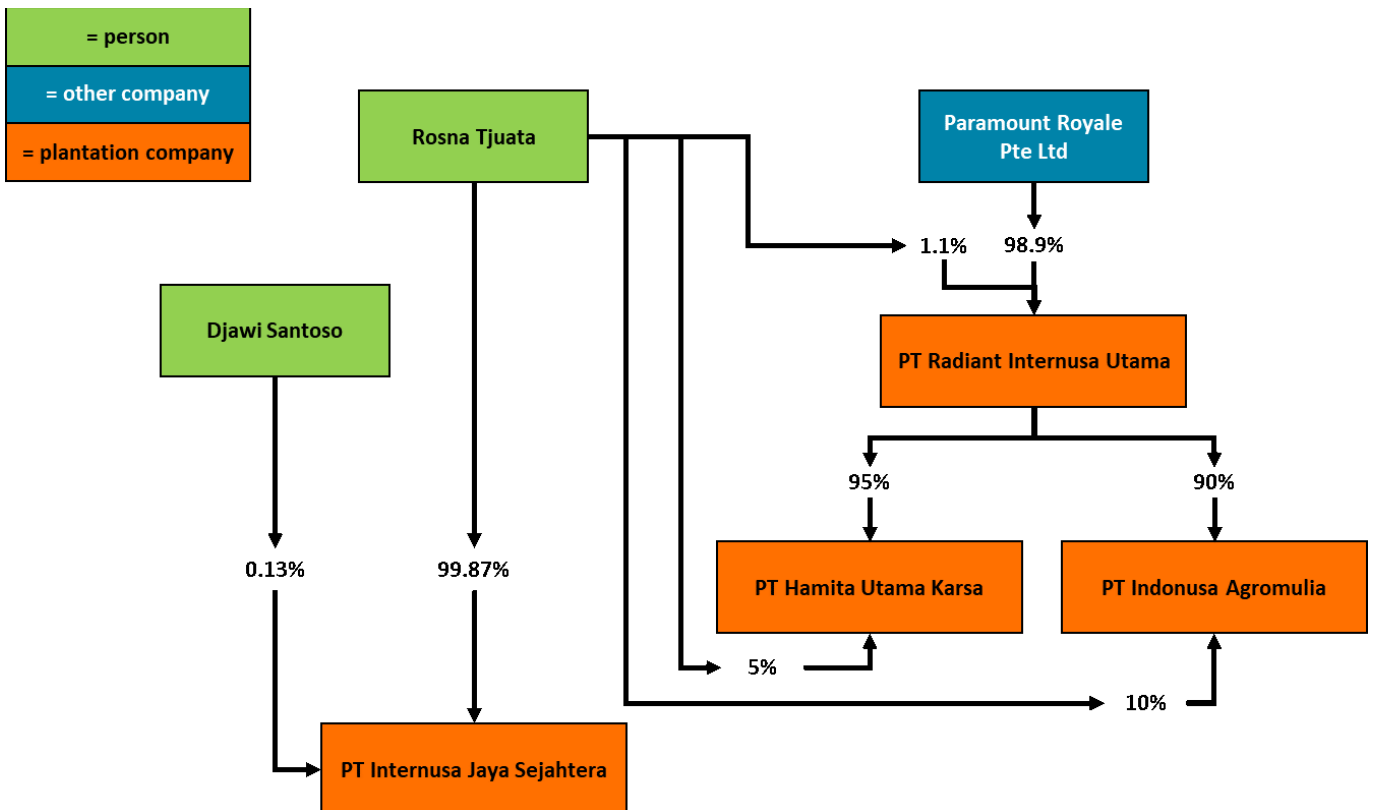
124 According to company deeds, the shareholders of PT Persada Utama Agromulia since April 2014 are Agus Frenando Gurning and Andi Nurmanshah Pramono, whilst PT Anugerah Sakti Internusa is owned by Togap Gurning and Herry Sen.

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT INTERNUSA JAYA SEJAHTERA (PT IJS), PAPUA, MERAUKE DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on location permit (Izin Lokasi) signed 1 July 2013. Between January 2015 and May 2017, PT IJS cleared 5,000ha of forest including approximately 1,000ha of primary forests. Clearing has continued since May 2017.



COMPANY STRUCTURE



GROUP: LEMBAGA TABUNG HAJI

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANY: TH PLANTATIONS BHD

TH Plantations is not a member of the RSPO and has no public NDPE policy. The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

Lembaga Tabung Haji is managed on behalf of the Malaysian government.¹²⁵ It is a national savings/investment body funding pilgrimage activities for Malaysian Muslims. TH Plantations covers the group's oil palm plantation interests.

TH Plantations holds a landbank of 104,512ha, mostly in Malaysia, with 59,346ha planted.¹²⁶ One concession of 8,800ha is in North Kalimantan, Indonesia.¹²⁷

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT PERSADA KENCANA PRIMA (PT PKP), NORTH KALIMANTAN

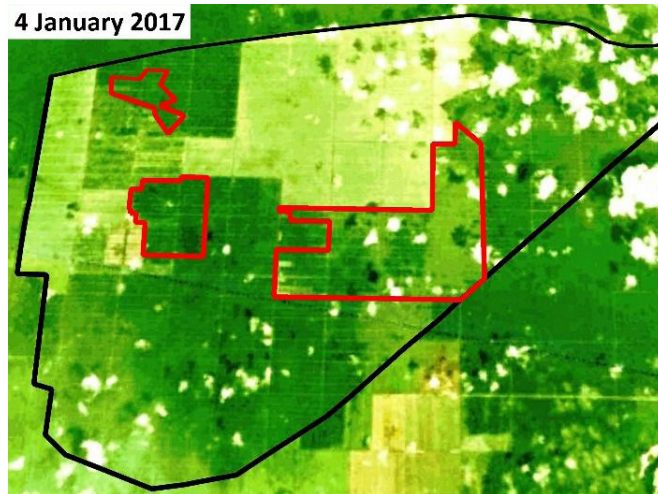
Concession boundary based on information from East Kalimantan Plantation Agency (2012).

PT PKP began clearing forest in early 2015. Deforestation alerts and satellite images show large parts of the concession were cleared in 2015 and 2016. Nearly all of the concession is on peat, much of it deep peat.

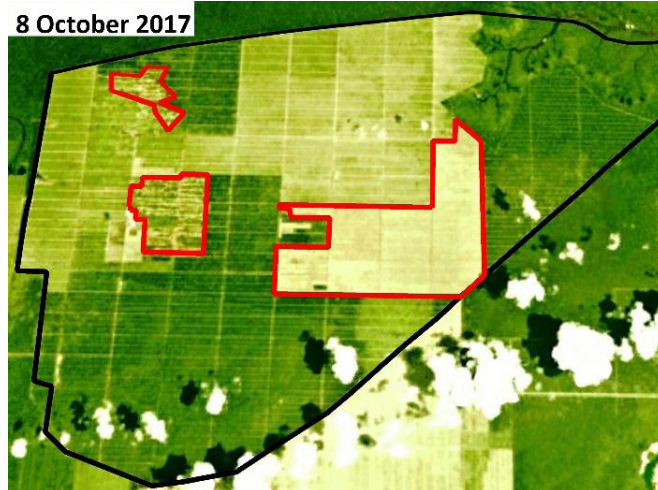
In 2017, PT PKP conducted clearing activities on 1,100ha of peatland.

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.

4 January 2017



8 October 2017



21 March 2016, PT Persada Kencana Prima: 3°42'05.85"N 117°04'24.47"E: drainage canal, recent deforestation and young oil palm saplings. ©Aidenvironment



21 March 2016, PT Persada Kencana Prima: 3°42'06.29"N 117°03'52.33"E: plantation marker post, recent deforestation and young palm saplings. ©Aidenvironment

125 Tabung Haji website 'Information' <http://www.tabunghaji.gov.my/information>

126 TH Plantations Bhd (2017) 'Annual report 2016' <http://ir.chartnexus.com/thplantation/doc/ar/ar2016.pdf> p91

127 Information from East Kalimantan Plantation Agency (2012)

GROUP: NPC RESOURCES

NPC Resources is not a member of the RSPO and has no public NDPE policy. The group does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

The largest owners of NPC Resources are Loo Pang Kee and Wong Siew Ying.¹²⁸

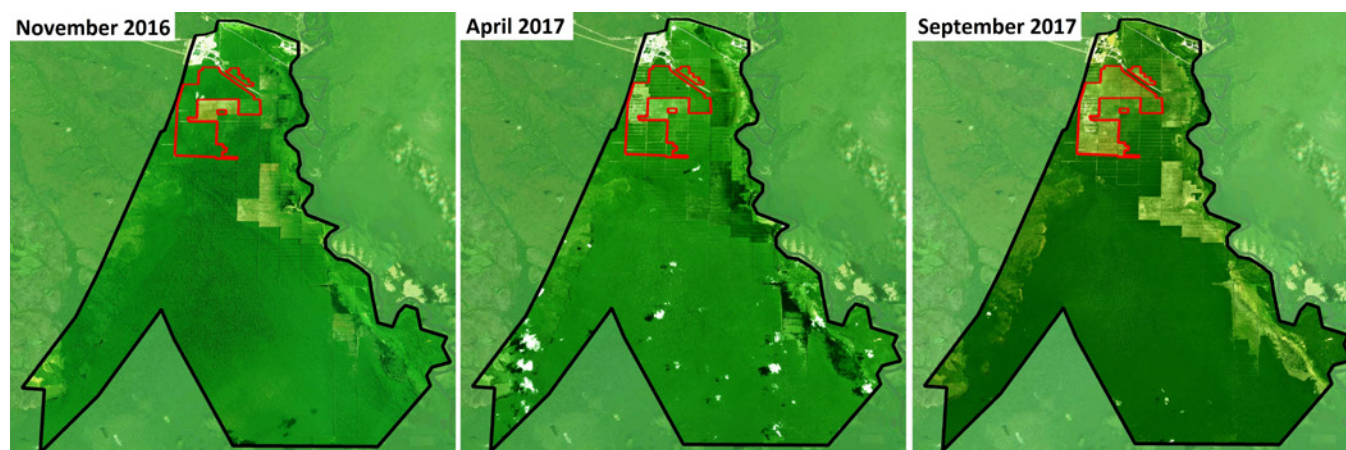
The group's website lists 11,745ha of 'plantation land' in Malaysia and 46,276ha in Indonesia (East Kalimantan), of which 18,453ha are planted.¹²⁹ Aidenvironment research has identified concessions managed and part-owned by NPC Resources covering 78,900ha in East Kalimantan.¹³⁰

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT SUMBER ALAM SELARAS (PT SAS), EAST KALIMANTAN, EAST KUTAI DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on HGU maps from the Indonesian National Land Agency (BPN) and the regional government.

PT SAS is managed (not owned) by NPC Resources.

NPC Resources cleared 900ha of peat forests in PT SAS between November 2016 and September 2017. The cleared forests were orang-utan habitat.



Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.

128 NPC Resources (2017) 'Annual report 2016'
https://www.npc.com.my/NPC_Annual_Report_2016.pdf pp37-38

129 NPC Resources website 'Company overview'
<http://npc.com.my/index.htm> accessed 24 November 2017

130 Analysis by Aidenvironment (2017), held internally



March 2016, PT Sumber Alam Selaras, $0^{\circ}13'1.64''N$; $116^{\circ}37'16.52''E$:
drone footage of land clearance in the central section of the concession. ©Aidenvironment



March 2016, PT Sumber Alam Selaras, $0^{\circ}13'10.72''N$; $116^{\circ}37'23.90''E$:
drone footage of land clearance in the central section of the concession. ©Aidenvironment

GROUP: SALIM

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANIES: INDOFOOD (INCLUDING INDOAGRI AND DOWNSTREAM BUSINESSES) AND OTHER PLANTATION, TRADING AND RETAIL INTERESTS HELD SEPARATELY BY ANTHONI SALIM OR HIS ASSOCIATES

IndoAgri's subsidiary PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk (SIMP), which covers all of its Indonesian oil palm concessions, is a member of the RSPO, as is SIMP's subsidiary PT PP London Sumatra (Lonsum). IndoAgri has a partial NDPE policy lacking in scope and substance.¹³¹ Other palm oil companies linked to Salim are not members of the RSPO and do not have public NDPE policies. No Salim company makes maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

As of 31 December 2016, Anthoni Salim held 44.97% of the shares of the Hong Kong-listed First Pacific Company Ltd. As of 28 March 2017, First Pacific had a 50.1% interest in Indofood and a 62.8% interest in Indofood Agri Resources (IndoAgri).¹³² In its 2016 ACOP submission to the RSPO, SIMP claims a total landbank of 364,195ha, including 56,715ha under scheme/plasma smallholders.¹³³ IndoAgri reports a total planted area of 247,430ha as of 31 December 2016, which matches the area listed in SIMP's annual report.¹³⁴

Anthoni Salim also owns stakes in oil palm businesses that are not part of Indofood. For example, Anthoni Salim is a 50.5% owner of PT Duta Rendra Mulya (PT DRM; see case study below), which has location permits for 7,400ha in Sintang district, West Kalimantan.¹³⁵ Additionally, associate companies of Anthoni Salim conducted transactions totalling USD 124 million in 2016 with the plantations business of the Indofood group.¹³⁶

Indonesian notary acts reveal at least 22 plantation companies with concessions in Kalimantan and Papua, including PT DRM, that largely have the same directors and commissioners. Apart from his majority stake in PT DRM, Anthoni Salim has no ownership stake in these companies;¹³⁷ however, his influence on other companies through associates is clear.¹³⁸

131 Greenpeace International (2017) 'IndoAgri's new palm oil policy wholly inadequate, also leaves out many Salim Group companies' 14 March 2017 <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/press/releases/2017/IndoAgris-new-palm-oil-policy-wholly-inadequate-also-leaves-out-many-Salim-Group-companies/> and IndoAgri (2017) 'IndoAgri sustainable palm oil policy 2017' http://www.indofoodagri.com/misc/Sustainable_Palm_Oil_Policy_2017.pdf

132 First Pacific Company Ltd (2017) 'Annual report 2016' <http://www.firstpacific.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ew0142.pdf> pp105, 239

133 PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk (2016) 'RSPO annual communications of progress 2016' <https://www.rspo.org/file/acop2016/submissions/pt.%20salim%20ivomas%20pratama%20tbk-ACOP2016.pdf> p2

134 IndoAgri (2017) 'Annual report 2016' <http://indofoodagri.listedcompany.com/misc/ar2016.pdf> p14 and PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk (2017) 'Annual report 2016' <http://www.simp.co.id/InvestorRelation/AnnualReport.aspx> p5

135 Indonesian notary acts. PT DRM is owned by several companies including PT Adi Mulya and PT Mulia Abadi Lestari; a 50% stake is held by PT Citra Kencana Kasita. Two companies hold a 50% stake each in PT Citra Kencana Kasita: PT Zamrud Indahpersada and PT Wahanamulia Wiranusa. Anthoni Salim holds a 99% stake in both companies.

136 First Pacific Company Ltd (2017) 'Annual report 2016' <http://www.firstpacific.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ew0142.pdf> pp77-79

137 Indonesian notary acts

138 Greenpeace International (2017) 'Dirty bankers' January 2017 http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/publications/forests/2017/Greenpeace_DirtyBankers_final.pdf p49

In August 2015, job advertisements were circulated for positions in West Kalimantan and West Papua provinces on PT Gunta Samba headed paper, referring to an Indo Gunta (or Indogunta) group.¹³⁹ However, PT Gunta Samba is a SIMP subsidiary, and there are no known SIMP subsidiaries in West Papua. A 2017 job advertisement on Indo Gunta headed paper posted on the University of Lampung website gives its address as Duta Merlin Office Complex B/22, Jalan Gajah Mada 3–5, Gambir, Central Jakarta.¹⁴⁰ This is also the registered address for PT Gunta Samba,¹⁴¹ and the same address is listed in SIMP’s 2013 and 2014 annual reports as the address of one of its main subsidiaries.¹⁴² This company address is also shared with PT Gunta Samba Jaya,¹⁴³ one of the 22 plantation companies that have notable management overlap with PT Gunta Samba and other Indofood interests but are not subsidiaries of IndoAgri. Often, the Indo Gunta group is linked to Salim and/or IndoAgri.¹⁴⁴

Through satellite images, recent deforestation has been observed in the concessions PT Anekareksa Internasional, PT Sawit Khatulistiwa Lestari, PT Sawit Berkat Sejahtera, PT Subur Karunia Raya and PT Rimbun Sawit Papua. See *group structure* below for their links to Salim and associates.

Only two of the 22 plantation companies, PT Gunta Samba Jaya and PT Wira Inova Nusantara, currently own palm oil mills. There does not appear to be a mill at PT DRM (see below), but it is likely that the fresh fruit bunches (FFB) from this plantation may be sold to nearby mills, including Lyman Group and Incasi Raya, which supply many traders.¹⁴⁵

139 PT Gunta Samba (2015) ‘Lowongan kerja’ 15 August 2015 <http://me.unram.ac.id/en/2015/08/lowongan-pt-gunta-samba/>

140 Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung (2017) ‘Indo Gunta Group “Lowongan Kerja” 2017’ 5 September 2017 <http://fp.unila.ac.id/indo-gunta-group-lowongan-kerja-2017/>. Note other online job sites give the office address as elsewhere within the same complex, eg Blok A no 34 and Block C no 56-57 – see, for example, <http://www.loker.id/profile/indo-gunta-group>.

141 Duta Merlin Blok B no 22-23. Source: Indonesian notary act.

142 PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk (2015) ‘Annual report 2014’ <http://www.simp.co.id/InvestorRelation/AnnualReport.aspx> p111 and PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk (2014) ‘Annual report 2013’ <http://www.simp.co.id/InvestorRelation/AnnualReport.aspx> p125

143 Indonesian notary acts

144 See eg Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung (2017) ‘Indo Gunta Group “Lowongan Kerja” 2017’ 5 September 2017 <http://fp.unila.ac.id/indo-gunta-group-lowongan-kerja-2017/>, Kaltim Karir (2017) ‘Lowongan Kerja Samarinda September 2017 Indogunta Group’ 21 September 2017 <http://kaltimkarir.com/lowongan-kerja-samarinda-september-2017-indogunta-group.html>

and bondet_phe (2017) ‘PT. SKR [Subur Karunia Raya] - Meyado Estate, Distrik Meyado - Bintuni - West Papua’ 2 February 2017 Instagram <https://www.instagram.com/p/BQAa1XRgqJI/>

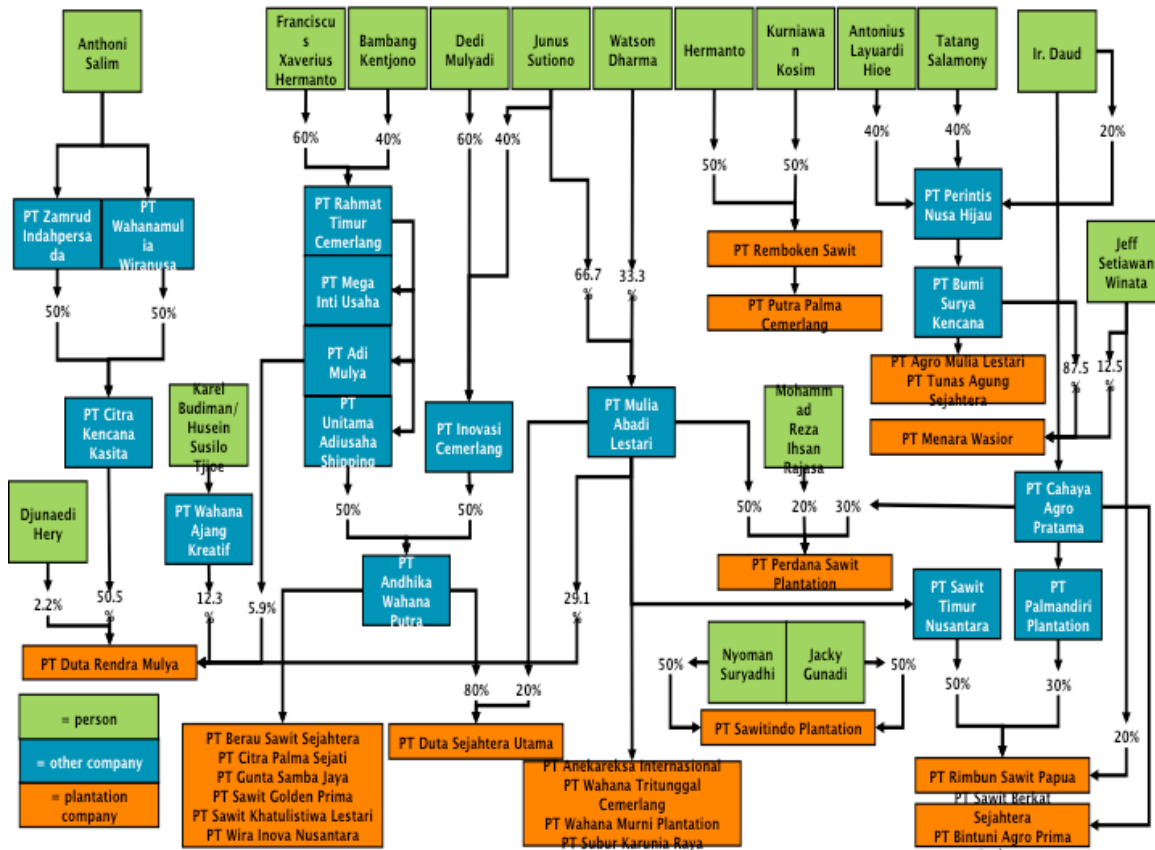
See also LinkedIn search results for the term ‘Indogunta group’.

145 Thoumi G (2017) ‘Indofood Agri Resources: Material risks from 42 percent contested landbank and labor issues’ 7 March 2017 Seeking Alpha <https://seekingalpha.com/article/4052463-indofood-agri-resources-material-risks-42-percent-contested-landbank-labor-issues>

GROUP STRUCTURE – SALIM-LINKED COMPANIES:

Majority-owner + plantation company	Direktur Utama	Direktur	Komisaris	Komisaris Utama
Anthoni Salim				
PT Duta Rendra Mulya	Gunawan Sumantri	Fransiscus Xaverius Purwanto	Drs. Purnawidjaja Dana	
PT Andhika Wahana Putra				
PT Berau Sawit Sejahtera	Gunawan Sumantri	Andree Hendrawan	Junus Sutiono	
PT Citra Palma Sejati	Gunawan Sumantri	Andree Hendrawan	Junus Sutiono	
PT Gunta Samba Jaya	Gunawan Sumantri	Fransiscus Xaverius Purwanto	Junus Sutiono	Nyoman Suryadhi
PT Sawit Golden Prima	Gunawan Sumantri	Wiandi Halisantoso	Rudi Susanto, BBA	Ir. Daud
PT Sawit Khatulistiwa Lestari		Rapman Hutabarat	Junus Sutiono	
PT Wira Inova Nusantara	Gunawan Sumantri	Robert Pelealu	Junus Sutiono	
PT Mulia Abadi Lestari (PT MAL)				
PT Anekareksa Internasional	Gunawan Sumantri	Andree Hendrawan	Junus Sutiono	
PT Wahana Tritunggal Cemerlang	Gunawan Sumantri	Andree Hendrawan	Junus Sutiono	
PT Wahana Murni Plantation		Wiandi Halisantoso	Junus Sutiono	
PT Subur Karunia Raya	Gunawan Sumantri	Rapman Hutabarat	Dedi Mulyadi	
PT Duta Sejahtera Utama	Gunawan Sumantri	Andree Hendrawan	Dedi Mulyadi + Daniel Hariyanto	
PT Cahaya Agro Pratama (PT CAP)				
PT Sawit Berkat Sejahtera	Gunawan Sumantri	Ir. Daud	Wiandi Halisantoso	
PT Bintuni Agro Prima Perkasa	Gunawan Sumantri	Ir. Daud	Wiandi Halisantoso	
PT CAP/PT MAL				
PT Perdana Sawit Plantation	Gunawan Sumantri	Yunus Wibowo	Junus Sutiono	
PT Rimbun Sawit Papua	Wiandi Halisantoso	Rapman Hutabarat	Jeff Setiawan Winata	Ir. Daud
PT Bumi Surya Kencana				
PT Agro Mulia Lestari	Wiandi Halisantoso		Endang Karnagi	
PT Menara Wasior	Rapman Hutabarat	Fransiscus Xaverius Purwanto	Paul Agus Christianto	
PT Tunas Agung Sejahtera		Rapman Hutabarat	Tatang Salamony	
Nyoman Suryadhi/Jacky Gunadi				
PT Sawitindo Plantation	Rapman Hutabarat	Jacky Gunadi	Nyoman Suryadhi	
Hermanto/Kumiawan Kosim				
PT Remboken Sawit		Hermanto	Kurniawan Kosim	
PT Putra Palma Cemerlang	Jacky Gunadi		Junus Sutiono	

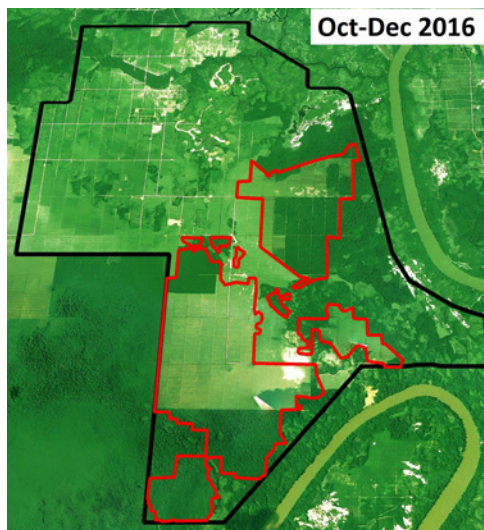
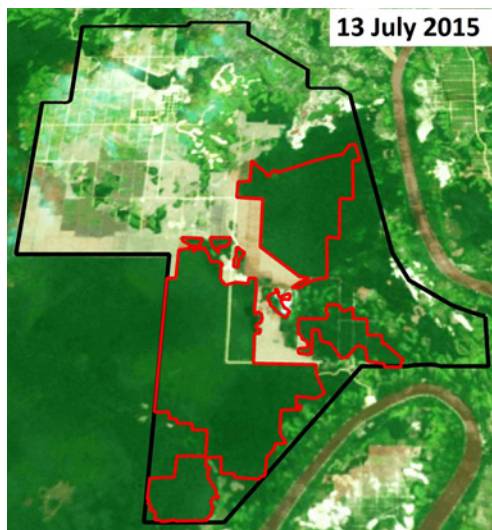
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE – SALIM-LINKED COMPANIES:



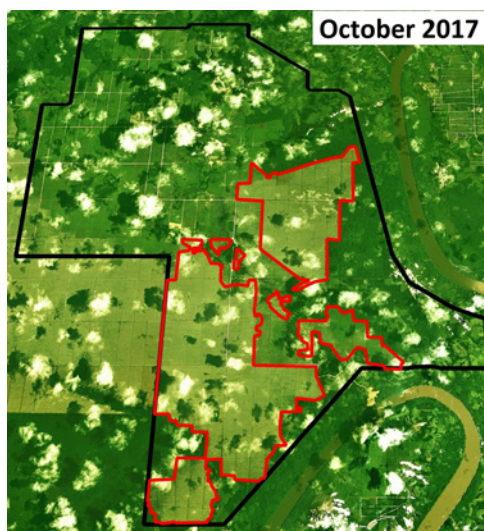
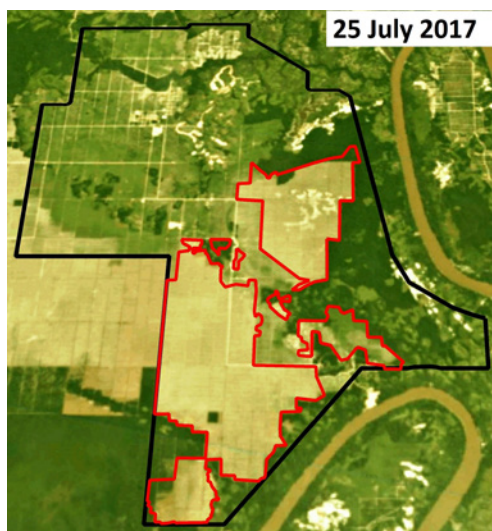
CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT DUTA RENDRA MULYA (PT DRM), WEST KALIMANTAN, SINTANG DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on 2014 location permit (Izin Lokasi).

Between July 2015 and October 2017, PT DRM cleared 1,900ha of forest, mostly on peatland. Some of this clearing took place in 2017.



Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



3 November 2017, PT Duta Rendra Mulya, 0°14'57.15"N 111°34'54.16"E: cleared area on the south side of the concession. ©Aidenvironment

GROUP: SUNGAI BUDI GROUP

MAIN PALM OIL COMPANY: PT TUNAS BARU LAMPUNG TBK

PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk (TBL) is a member of the RSPO. It has no public NDPE policy and does not make maps of its concession boundaries publicly available.

TBL is a subsidiary of the Indonesian Sungai Budi Group, an agribusiness company controlled by the Widarto Oey family.

TBL's website shows a total landbank of 95,393ha for oil palm, in South Sumatra, Lampung and West Kalimantan.¹⁴⁶ The company's 2016 ACOP report to the RSPO lists only 23,375ha and does not mention land in West Kalimantan,¹⁴⁷ suggesting that TBL is underreporting its landbank to the RSPO.

In November 2016, the plantation companies PT Dinamika Graha Sarana (PT DGS, majority owned by TBL's controlling shareholders) and PT Samora Usaha Jaya (PT SUJ, 99% owned by TBL) became the subject of a (pending) investigation by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry.¹⁴⁸ PT DGS obtained a forestland release permit in May 2012 to develop a sugarcane plantation.¹⁴⁹ However, the released forestland was split into PT DGS and PT SUJ, and PT SUJ started developing an oil palm plantation (see case study below). PT SUJ has a landbank of 27,553ha according to TBL's website.¹⁵⁰

146 PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk website 'Plantation profile' <http://www.tunasbarulampung.com/en/plantation-profile/> accessed 24 November 2017

147 PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk (2016) 'RSPO annual communications of progress (2016)' <https://www.rspo.org/file/acop2016/submissions/pt.%20tunas%20baru%20lampung%20tbk-ACOP2016.pdf> p2

148 See redaksi (2016) 'Praktik "Nakal" Sungai Budi' 21 December 2016 AgroIndonesia <http://agroindonesia.co.id/2016/12/praktik-nakal-sungai-budi/>, ForestHints.news (2016a) 'Listed company develops new palm oil plantation in last year's burned peatlands' 24 November 2016 <http://foresthints.news/listed-company-develops-new-palm-oil-plantation-in-last-year-burned-peatlands> and ForestHints.news (2016b) 'Top officials investigate extent of palm oil company's peatland violations' 28 November 2016 <http://foresthints.news/top-officials-investigate-extent-of-palm-oil-company-peatland-violations>.

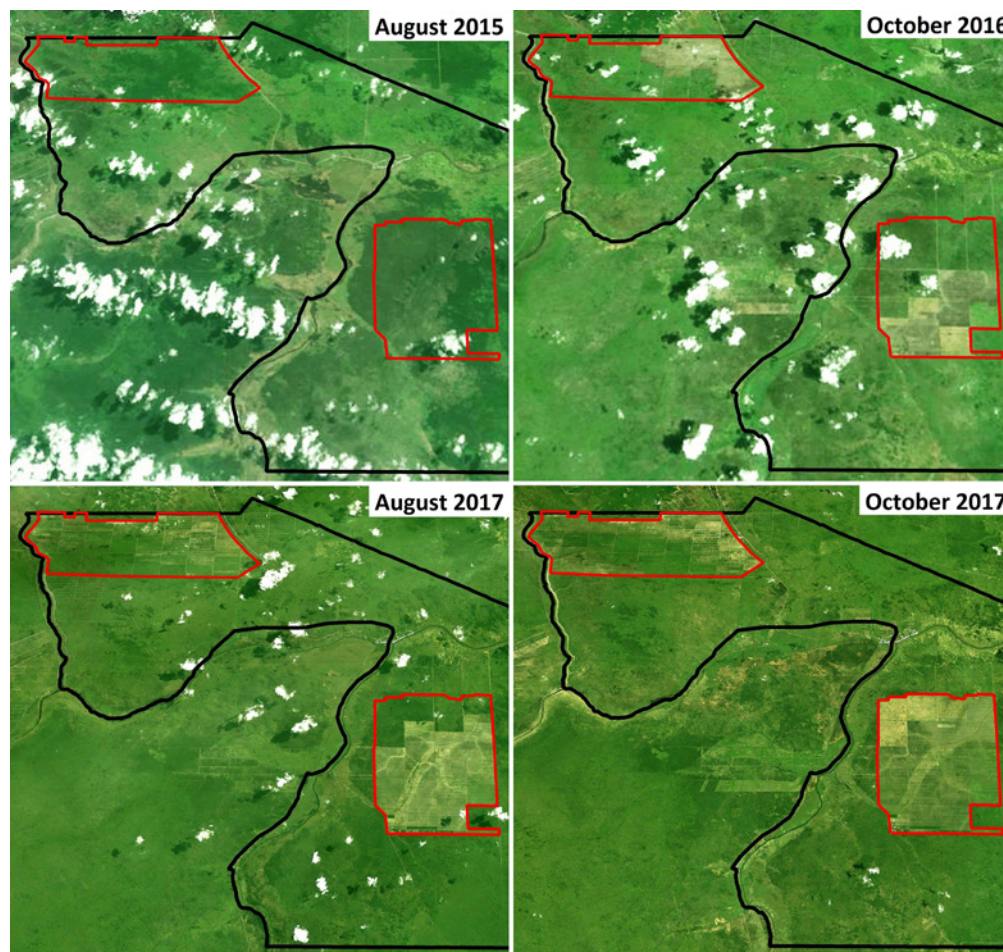
149 Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (2017) 'Data pelepasan kawasan hutan' <http://www.mongabay.co.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Data-Pelepasan-Kawasan-Hutan.pdf>

150 PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk website 'Plantation profile' <http://www.tunasbarulampung.com/en/plantation-profile/> accessed 24 November 2017

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT SAMORA USAHA JAYA (PT SUJ), SOUTH SUMATRA, OGAN KOMERING ILIR DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on State Forest Release Letter reference SK.249/Menhut-II/2012 (for PT Dinamika Graha Sarana).

Between August 2015 and October 2017 PT SUJ cleared 4,100ha of forest, mostly on peat.



Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.

Though TBL lists PT Samora Usaha Jaya (PT SUJ) as an oil palm company on its website,¹⁵¹ it is apparently also planting sugarcane, as shown by the photo below.



18 November 2017, PT Samora Usaha Jaya, 3°21'41.06"S 105°27'8.47"E: preparation of sugarcane plantation. ©Aidenvironment

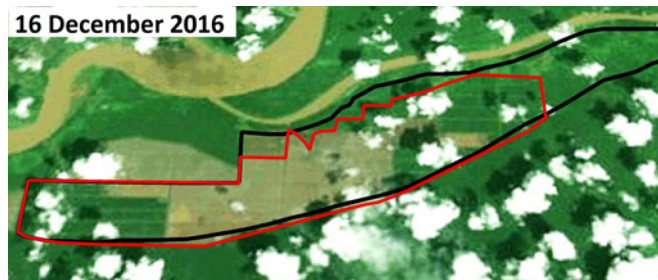
151 PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk website 'Plantation profile'
<http://www.tunasbarulampung.com/en/plantation-profile/> accessed 24 November 2017

CONCESSION CASE STUDY: PT SOLUSI JAYA PERKASA (PT SJP), WEST KALIMANTAN, KUBU RAYA DISTRICT

Concession boundary based on information the company supplied to the RSPO.

Between April 2016 and August 2017, PT SJP cleared 1,400ha of peatland forest, including 700ha after December 2016.

Satellite images: black line shows concession boundary, red lines highlight deforestation.



November 2017, PT Solusi Jaya Perkasa, 0°16'26.77"S; 109°54'41.17"E: peatland development. ©Aidenvironment

ANNEX 1: LEGAL PERMITS REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH AND DEVELOP AN OIL PALM PLANTATION

Industrial-scale oil palm plantations in Indonesia require permits both to establish land rights and to develop the land. The process includes the following permits, guidelines and legal documents:

1. Usually, an Indonesian limited company (Perseroan Terbatas; PT) must be established. Regulations limit the area of oil palm plantation held per company or group of companies to 20,000ha per province,¹⁵² and nationally to a total of 100,000ha. The maximum total area is doubled to 40,000ha for operations located in Papua and West Papua provinces. Exceptions are made for cooperatives, state-owned companies and publicly listed companies where the majority of shares are held by the public.¹⁵³
2. District governments may issue preliminary documents with names such as **in-principle permit** (*Izin Prinsip*), **land information permit** (*Izin Info Lahan*) or **in-principle location referral** (*Persetujuan Prinsip Arahan Lokasi*) indicating that a company is allowed to survey the land and to consult with landowners.
3. A **location permit** (*Izin Lokasi*) is issued by the district head (*bupati*) or by the provincial governor where the permit area falls across two districts.¹⁵⁴ Regulations state that neither location permits nor in-principle permits may be issued outside areas where plantation development is permitted according to the district spatial plan.¹⁵⁵ The location permit itself does not give

a company landholding rights;¹⁵⁶ it gives the company the opportunity to seek to acquire those rights from the state or from private landholders, as the case may be, through appropriate compensation payment once landholders' agreement is secured.¹⁵⁷ The acquisition should be based on consultations with the current landowners, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), other plantation companies and local communities.

Under regulations in place since 1999 and updated in 2015, location permits are valid for three years¹⁵⁸ with a further year's extension possible in cases where a company has acquired rights over more than 50% of the land within the location permit area.¹⁵⁹ Previously, under the 1993 regulations, a location permit was limited to one year, with a maximum extension of one year.¹⁶⁰

Where a company secures rights over more than half the location permit area before the permit period (plus extension) expires, the location permit area is reduced accordingly and subsequent steps in the plantation permitting process may continue. Where rights have not been secured or have been secured over less than half the area, the concession is forfeited.¹⁶¹

¹⁵² Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1999) Article 4(1)(c) prescribes a plantation limit of 20,000ha per province for companies or corporate groups. This limit was retained when the location permit regulations were updated in Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (2015).

¹⁵³ See Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (2015) Article 4 and Minister of Agriculture (2013), which updates Minister of Agriculture (2007).

¹⁵⁴ The process is set out in two regulations: Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1993) and Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1999).

¹⁵⁵ Government Regulation on Implementing Spatial Planning (PP 15/2010), Articles 160, 163 and 165, requires Izin Prinsip and Izin Lokasi to be allocated based on district spatial plans.

¹⁵⁶ As emphasised in the explanatory text accompanying Section 5 of Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1999).

¹⁵⁷ This process is often abbreviated GRTT (*ganti rugi tanah dan tanam tumbuh*; compensation for land and plantings). It requires payment for land acquired from private titled landowners and compensation for landholders (such as local communities) who use state land. Source: President of the Republic of Indonesia (1996) Article 4.

¹⁵⁸ This is for location permits of over 50ha. For smaller areas, shorter periods of one year (<25ha) or two years (25-50ha) apply. See Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1999) Article 5(1); retained in Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (2015) Article 5(1).

¹⁵⁹ Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1999) Article 5(3)

¹⁶⁰ Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1993) Article 3(5)

¹⁶¹ Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (2015) Article 5(7)

4. **State Forest** (*Kawasan Hutan Negara*) is a legal designation and does not necessarily indicate the presence of natural forest in an area. Where the area of interest designated under the location permit includes State Forest, the MoEF must approve the release of forestland through a **State Forest Release Letter** (*SK Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan*), and the land area must be delineated and its status converted to 'other land uses' (*Areal Penggunaan Lain*; APL).¹⁶² Conducting land clearing and other operations within State Forest prior to the completion of the release process is a criminal offence under forestry law.¹⁶³ Only 'convertible production forest' (*Hutan Produksi Yang Dapat Dikonversi*; HPK) may be released.¹⁶⁴

5. An **environmental permit** (*Izin Lingkungan*) is issued when the regional environmental impact assessment commission (*Komisi AMDAL Daerah*) is satisfied with the environmental impact assessment (*Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan*; AMDAL). An environmental impact assessment consists of an Environmental Impact Study (*Analisis Dampak Lingkungan Hidup*; ANDAL), an Environmental Monitoring Plan (*Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup*; RPL) and an Environmental Management Plan (*Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*; RKL).

Under the original Plantation Law 2004,¹⁶⁵ and continuing under the current Plantation Law 2014,¹⁶⁶ a plantation business permit must not be issued to a company until it has produced an environmental impact assessment. Since 2009 it has been a criminal offence under environmental law to operate without this permit.¹⁶⁷

The Plantation Law requires environmental monitoring, risk analysis and adherence to the environmental plan.¹⁶⁸ It also requires the government

to involve the community in monitoring companies,¹⁶⁹ and requires companies to carry out their own reporting. The law states that such reporting 'constitutes public information which must be published and be made openly available to the public'.¹⁷⁰ The Environment Law 2009 also enshrines the public right to access environmental information, including environmental impact assessments, environmental monitoring and government monitoring of companies' legal compliance.¹⁷¹

6. A **plantation business permit** (*Izin Usaha Perkebunan*; IUP) is issued by the district head or by the provincial governor, where the area falls across more than one district. It allows a company to develop a nursery and carry out land preparation and clearing on undisputed land within the area covered by the location permit. It provides no rights to land but is merely a licence to operate; operating without one is a criminal offence.¹⁷²

Plantation business permits must only be issued over areas permitted under district spatial plans,¹⁷³ and cannot be issued prior to an environmental permit.¹⁷⁴ IUPs must not be issued over indigenous lands, except where the consent of traditional landowners has been obtained;¹⁷⁵ breaching this protection is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment.¹⁷⁶

162 Minister of Environment and Forestry (2016)

163 Forestry Law 1999 Article 50. The Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction Law 2013 Article 82(3) provides additional penalties for corporations of up to IDR 15 billion and/or 15 years' imprisonment.

164 Under the latest (Minister of Environment and Forestry [2016]) regulations, only 'unproductive' production forest may be released, meaning unforested land dominated by shrublands, empty land or mixed gardens, except in provinces where no such unproductive land is found ('yang penutupan lahannya didominasi lahan tidak berhutan antara lain semak belukar, lahan kosong, dan kebun campur'). This represents an intention to preserve remaining forest areas, and was not present in the 2010 regulation it supersedes (No. P.33/MENHUT-II/2010).

165 Plantation Law 2004 Article 25

166 Plantation Law 2014 Article 67

167 Environment Law 2009 Article 109

168 The requirement is found in Plantation Law 2014 Article 68, and Article 109 states that failure to comply is a criminal offence carrying up to three years imprisonment for company staff or an IDR 3 billion (approximately USD 222,000) fine.

169 Plantation Law 2014 Article 98(2); Article 70 of the Environment Law 2009 similarly empowers the community to be actively involved in environmental monitoring.

170 Plantation Law 2014 Article 99(3). Article 100 also states that plantations must be developed in a participatory manner, including the public in planning and monitoring and enabling them to make suggestions and complaints.

171 Environment Law 2009 Article 65(2), with scope and examples of documents provided in the official explanatory note.

172 Plantation Law 2014 Article 105

173 Plantation Law 2014 Article 45(1)(b)

174 Plantation Law 2014 Article 45(1)(a). Article 111 of the Environment Law 2009 also makes it a criminal offence for a government official to issue the plantation business permit in the absence of an environmental permit. This legal requirement has been in place since at least 2002, via Minister of Agriculture (2002) Decree on Plantation Business Licensing, Article 10(k).

175 Plantation Law 2014 Article 17

176 Plantation Law 2014 Article 103

7. **Plasma** is the name for community plantations that a company must facilitate for the benefit of people living in the area surrounding its plantation. Plasma should cover at least 20% of the total company concession area and must be established within three years of securing a plantation business permit.¹⁷⁷ Funding assistance is to be provided in the form of credit, profit sharing or similar.
8. Under Indonesia's Basic Agrarian Law, all land is ultimately owned by the state.¹⁷⁸ After being granted a location permit and completing acquisition negotiations over the land it intends to use to establish a plantation, a company must apply for a land use permit, known as **land cultivation right** (*Hak Guna Usaha*; HGU).¹⁷⁹ Land cultivation right is a temporary land title in the form of an HGU certificate issued by the National Land Agency (*Badan Pertanahan Nasional*; BPN)¹⁸⁰ and is valid for up to 35 years, extendable for up to a further 25 years.¹⁸¹ Land cultivation right may be used as collateral for loans and may be transferred to another company. Only Indonesian citizens and companies incorporated in Indonesia, including foreign investment companies, can be granted land cultivation right.

Legally, land cultivation right is granted only over non-State Forest land (APL). Time limits apply: companies are required to obtain land cultivation right within two years of receiving a plantation business permit;¹⁸² where a company has been required to obtain a State Forest Release Letter (*SK Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan*; see [4] above),¹⁸³ the forest release may be cancelled if the company fails to obtain an HGU certificate within one year.¹⁸⁴

Land cultivation right must be secured before a company commences plantation operations.¹⁸⁵

The Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) standard, introduced by the government in 2011, is mandatory for all large plantation companies. The standard, which largely seeks to ensure compliance with existing legislation, specifically requires companies to have an HGU certificate (criterion 1.4) and is explicit about legal requirements regarding land and permits.¹⁸⁶

9. A **timber utilisation permit** (*Izin Pemanfaatan Kayu*; IPK) must be obtained by a plantation company or its contractor prior to clearing any forest with remaining, commercially viable standing timber.¹⁸⁷ The IPK is not directly connected to the land acquisition permits and plantation business permit.

To obtain an IPK, a timber stand survey must be conducted to estimate royalties payable. These include stumpage fees (*Penggantian Nilai Tegakan*) and Reforestation Fund (*Dana Reboisasi*) contributions.¹⁸⁸ Based on the survey, the company must deposit a bank guarantee for 100% of the expected yield. Thereupon, if an environmental permit and (where applicable) a State Forest Release Letter have been submitted, the IPK will be issued by the local Forestry Office.

177 Minister of Agriculture (2013) Article 15; also Article 58 of the Plantation Law 2014

178 Basic Agrarian Law 1960 Article 2(1)

179 Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ Head of National Land Agency (1993) Article 7(1)

180 For plantation areas of less than 200ha, the land cultivation right certificate is issued by the provincial office of the BPN.

181 An expired HGU can be reissued to the same company if the land is still being put to the same use.

182 Minister of Agriculture (2007) Article 34(a)

183 Additionally, land cultivation right (HGU) may not be issued over any State Forest area before that status is changed. See President of the Republic of Indonesia (1996) Article 4(2).

184 Minister of Forestry (2003) Article 15(1)(c)

185 The Constitutional Court (2015) ruled (see p294 point 1.8) that the correct and valid formulation of Article 42 of the Plantation Law 2014 is that for a company to legally carry out plantation operations it must have secured both right over land AND a plantation business permit. The original wording of that article in the Plantation Law 2014 was right over land AND/OR a plantation business permit.

186 Minister of Agriculture (2015) p41, Criterion 1.4, and SawitIndonesia.com (2015)

187 Minister of Environment and Forestry (2016) Article 22

188 Minister of Environment and Forestry (2015)

SOURCES FOR ANNEX 1:

- Basic Agrarian Law 1960 (UU No. 5/1960 Tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria) <http://www.bpn.go.id/Publikasi/Peraturan-Perundangan/Undang-Undang/undang-undang-nomor-5-tahun-1960-920>
- Constitutional Court (2015) Putusan No. 138/PUU-XIII/2015, Re: Challenge to various clauses of Plantation Law 2014 by Oil Palm Farmers' Union (Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit), Sawit Watch et al http://www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id/public/content/persidangan/putusan/138_PUU-XIII_2015.pdf
- Environment Law 2009 (UU No. 32/2009 Tentang Lingkungan Hidup) <http://www.hukumonline.com/pusatdata/download/lt4b2885d00d163/node/lt4b2885a7bc5ad>
- Forestry Law 1999 (UU No. 41/1999 Tentang Kehutanan) <http://www.hukumonline.com/pusatdata/download/lt4f196a25e3d3c/node/254>
- Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1993) 'Ministerial Regulation on Procedures for Obtaining Location Permits and Land Rights for Companies Involved in Investment' ('Peraturan Menteri Negara Agraria/Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional No. 2 Tahun 1993 Tata Cara Memperoleh Izin Lokasi Dan Hak Atas Tanah Bagi Perusahaan Dalam Rangka Penanaman Modal') 23 October 1993 <http://www.bpn.go.id/DesktopModules/EasyDNNNews/DocumentDownload.ashx?portalid=0&moduleid=1678&articleid=1540&documentid=1690>
- Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (1999) 'Ministerial Regulation on Procedures for Granting Location Permits for Foreign Investment Companies and Domestic Investment Companies' ('Peraturan Menteri Negara Agraria/Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional No. 2 Tahun 1999 Tentang Tata Cara Pemberian Izin Lokasi PMA/PMDN') 10 February 1999 <http://www.bpn.go.id/Publikasi/Peraturan-Perundangan/Peraturan-Menteri-Negara/peraturan-menteri-negara-agraria2fkepala-badan-pertanahan-nasional-nomor-2-tahun-1999-787>
- Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency (2015) 'Ministerial Regulation on Location Permits' ('Peraturan Menteri Agraria Dan Tata Ruang/Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Nomor 5 Tahun 2015 Tentang Izin Lokasi') <http://www.bpn.go.id/Publikasi/Peraturan-Perundangan/Peraturan-Menteri-ATR-Kepala-BPN/peraturan-menteri-agraria-dan-tata-ruangkepala-bpn-nomor-5-tahun-2015-58154>
- Minister of Agriculture (2002) 'Ministerial Decree on Plantation Business Permitting' ('Keputusan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia Nomor 357/KPTS/HK.350/5/2002 Tahun 2002 Tentang Pedoman Perizinan Usaha Perkebunan') <http://perundangan.pertanian.go.id/admin/file/SK-357-02.pdf>
- Minister of Agriculture (2007) 'Ministerial Regulation on Plantation Business Permitting Procedures' ('Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No. 26/Permentan/OT.140/2/2007 Tentang Pedoman Perizinan Usaha Perkebunan') 28 February 2007 <http://perundangan.pertanian.go.id/admin/file/Permentan-26-07.pdf> (English translation available at <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ins72955.pdf>)
- Minister of Agriculture (2013) 'Ministerial Regulation on Plantation Business Permitting Procedures' ('Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia No. 98/Permentan/
-

OT.140/9/2013 Tentang Pedoman Perizinan Usaha Perkebunan') 30 September 2013 <https://goo.gl/UWqNEV>; amended in 2016 by 'Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia Nomor 29/Permentan/Kb.410/5/2016' <https://goo.gl/ZP26tp> and further amended in 2017 by 'Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia Nomor 21/Permentan/Kb.410/6/2017' <https://goo.gl/VyemhP>

Minister of Agriculture (2015) 'Ministerial Regulation on Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) Certification System' ('Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia No. 11/Permentan/OT.140/3/2015') <http://perundangan.pertanian.go.id/admin/file/Permentan%2011-2015%20ISPO.pdf>

Minister of Environment and Forestry (2015) 'Ministerial Regulation on Procedures for the Imposition, Collection and Deposit of Forestry Fees, Reforestation Funds, Stumpage Fees, Stumpage Compensation and IUPH Fees' ('Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan No. P.44/Menlhk-setjen/2015 Tentang Tata Cara Pengenaan, Pemungutan Dan Penyetoran Provisi Sumber Daya Hutan, Dana Reboisasi, Penggantian Nilai Tegakan, Ganti Rugi Tegakan Dan Iuran Izin Usaha Pemamanfaatan Hutan') <http://peraturan.go.id/permen/kemenlhk-nomor-p.44-menlhk-setjen-2015-tahun-2015.html>

Minister of Environment and Forestry (2016) 'Ministerial Regulation on Procedures for Release of Convertible Production Forest' ('Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan No. P.51/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2016 Tentang Tata Cara Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan Produksi yang Dapat Dikonversi') <http://lpp.dephut.go.id/download.php?file=65c4a.P51-HPK.pdf>

Minister of Forestry (2003) 'Ministerial Decree on Evaluation of Forest Area Use' ('Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No. 146/Kpts-ii/2003 Tahun 2003 Tentang Pedoman Evaluasi Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan/Ex Kawasan Hutan Untuk Pengembangan Usaha Budidaya Perkebunan') <http://www.hukumonline.com/pusatdata/detail/lt4cd3c2da825cf/node/lt5108bee238c79/keputusan-menteri-kehutanan-no-146-kpts-ii-2003-tahun-2003-pedoman-evaluasi-penggunaan-kawasan-hutan-ex-kawasan-hutan-untuk-pengembangan-usaha-budidaya-perkebunan>

Plantation Law 2004 (UU No. 18/2004 Tentang Perkebunan) <http://www.hukumonline.com/pusatdata/downloadfile/lt4c4d3fa1acb21/parent/19805>

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ANNEX 2: MAPPING METHODOLOGY FOR THIS REPORT

At present, information about concession ownership and boundaries must be pieced together from a variety of sources, which may be incomplete, out of date or inaccurate. In addition, many companies do not disclose the size, location or number of their concessions. The case studies in this report are based on the best available concession maps, usually obtained by requesting documents from the licensing agencies and digitising maps from individual concessions' permit applications. See Annex 1 for an explanation of the plantation permit process. In some cases, where no official permit information is available, concession ownership and oil palm development can only be identified through local media sources or by observing clearance and plantation development in satellite imagery.

In determining boundaries for case studies, permits from later in the process have been preferred where two or more are available (eg HGU boundaries are preferred to Izin Lokasi boundaries). Boundaries have been checked against or taken from RSPO New Planting Procedure (NPP) documents where these are available.

Satellite imagery is from www.planet.com and Google Earth Engine (Landsat 7 and 8, Sentinel 2). In some cases, imagery has been compiled from different dates (eg over a month) to provide a relatively cloud-free view.

To find plantation development on forestland, satellite images have been overlaid in Google Earth with concession boundaries and official landcover maps. Presence or absence of forest has been confirmed visually, and areas of forest loss measured.

To identify deforestation on peatland and loss of orang-utan habitat, areas with forest loss have been overlaid with peat and habitat maps. In all but one case study (PT LAIK), both maps used confirm the presence of peat. In PT LAIK, only the Wetlands International map shows peat.

The analyses presented here are not an assessment of loss of high carbon stock (HCS) forest, which requires detailed on-the-ground observation.

SOURCES:

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