



## RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

*This notification shall be on the RSPO website for 30 days as required by the RSPO procedures for new plantings (<http://www.rspo.org/?q=page/535>). It has also been posted on local on-site notice boards.*

**Date of notification: 6<sup>th</sup> August 2015**

Tick whichever is appropriate

This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments.

**This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.**

**COMPANY: PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa**

**RSPO Membership No.:** PT Agrowiratama 1-0054-08-000-00 [PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa is a subsidiary of PT Agrowiratama who is a member of RSPO]

**Location of proposed new planting:** description or maps and GPS coordinates.

Company Name : PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa

Company Address : Spring Tower 04-42, Jl. K. L. Yos Sudarso Km. 7.8 Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli Medan 20241 Sumatera Utara

Type of Business : Oil Palm Plantation & Processing

Contact Person : Dr. Gan Lian Tiong

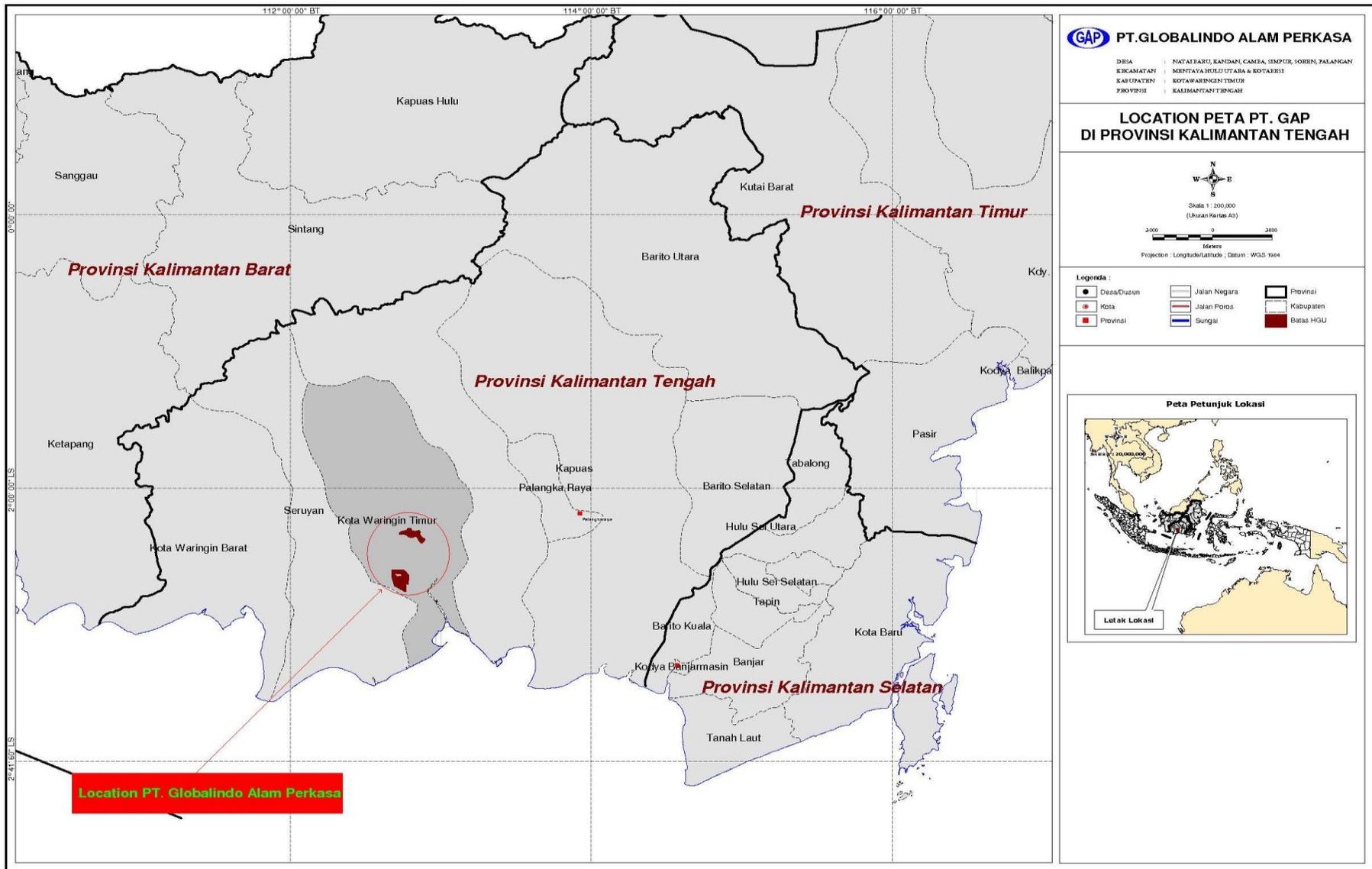
email: [liantiong.gan@musimmas.com](mailto:liantiong.gan@musimmas.com)

Location : Kota Besi Sub-district and Mentaya Hilir Utara Sub-district Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia (see Picture 1, 2, 3, 4).

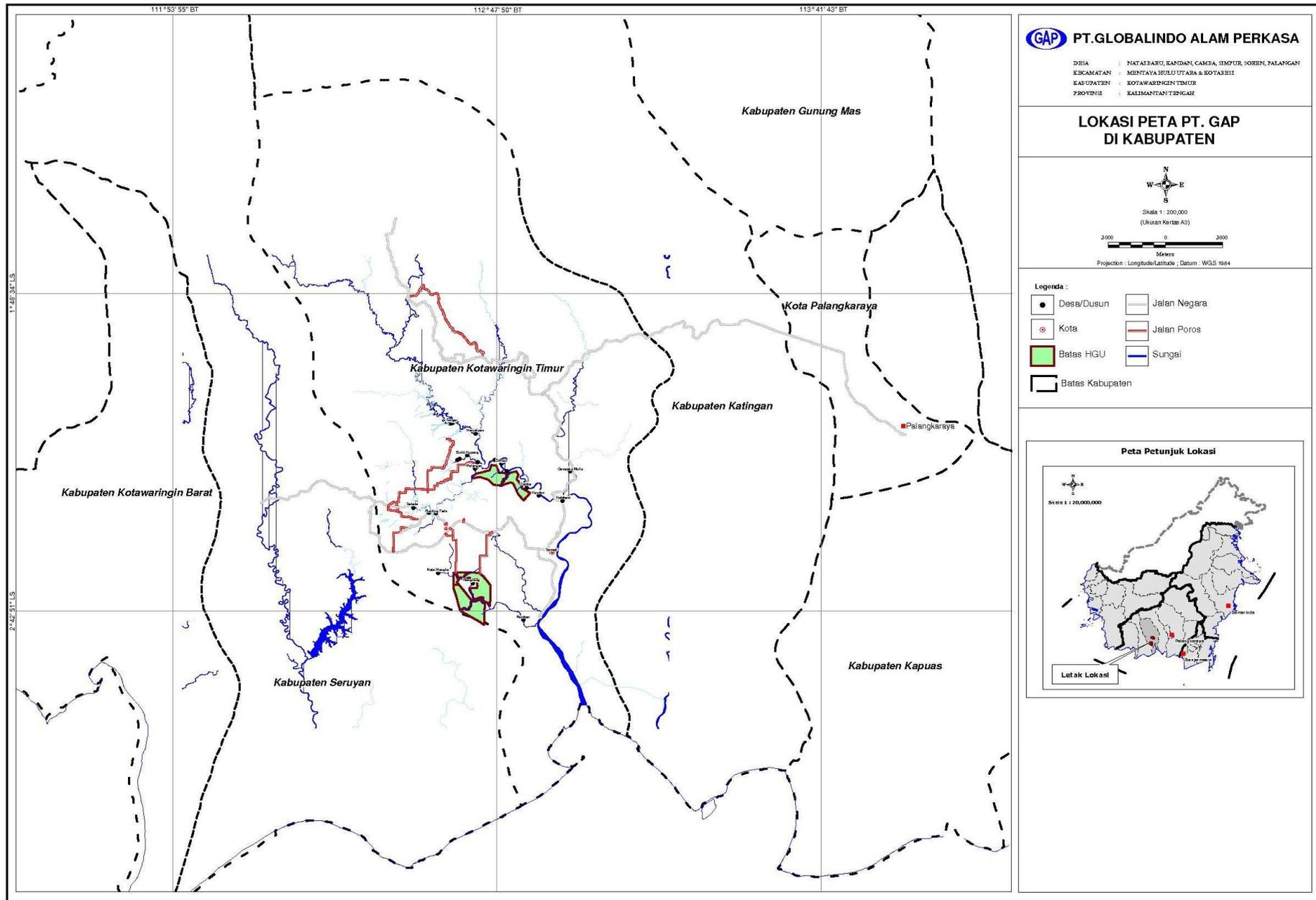
GPS References : 112°43'47.81" E – 112°53'26.72" E  
2°17'51.21" S – 2°23'53.07" S



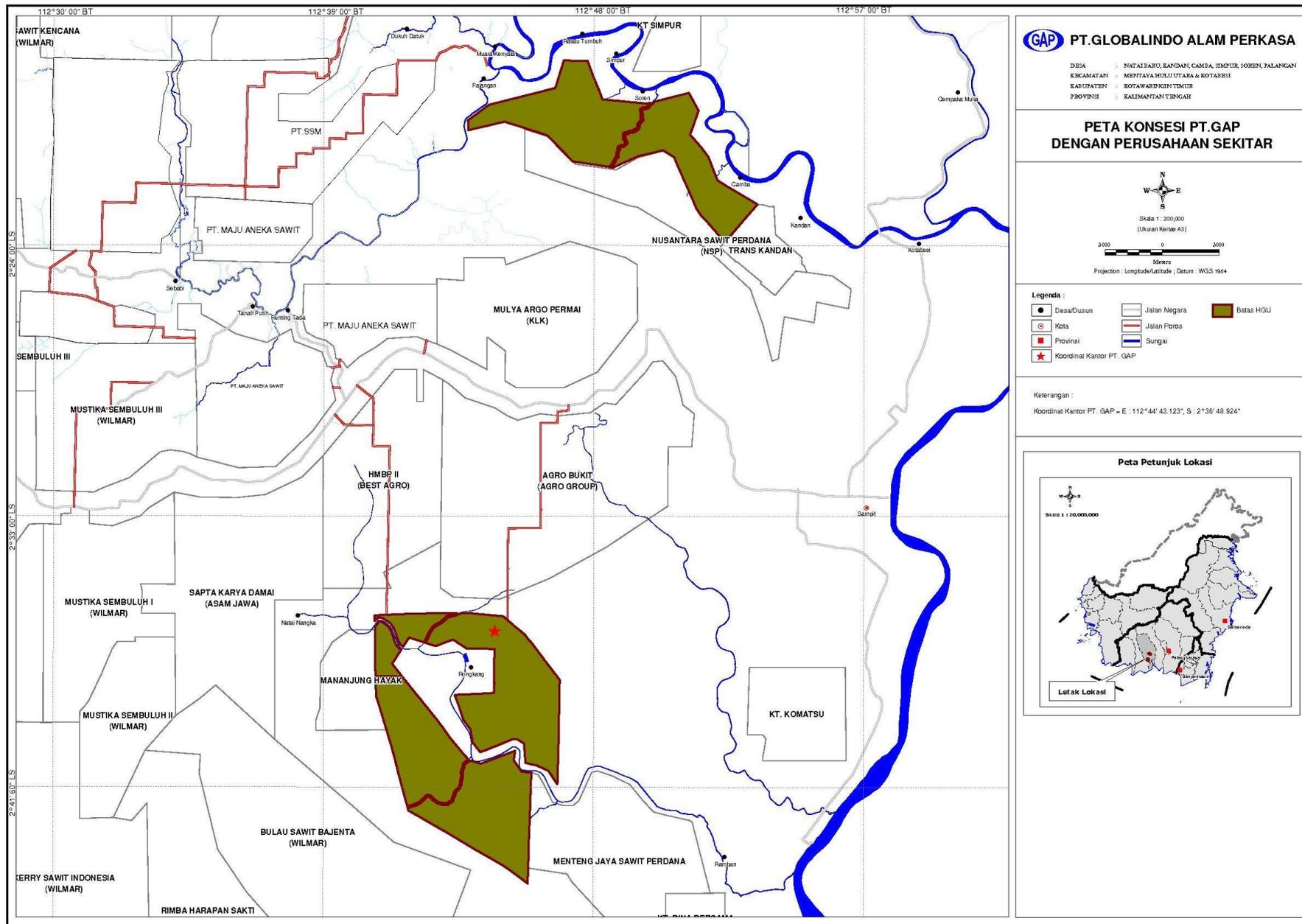
Picture 1 Location of PT GAP in Indonesia



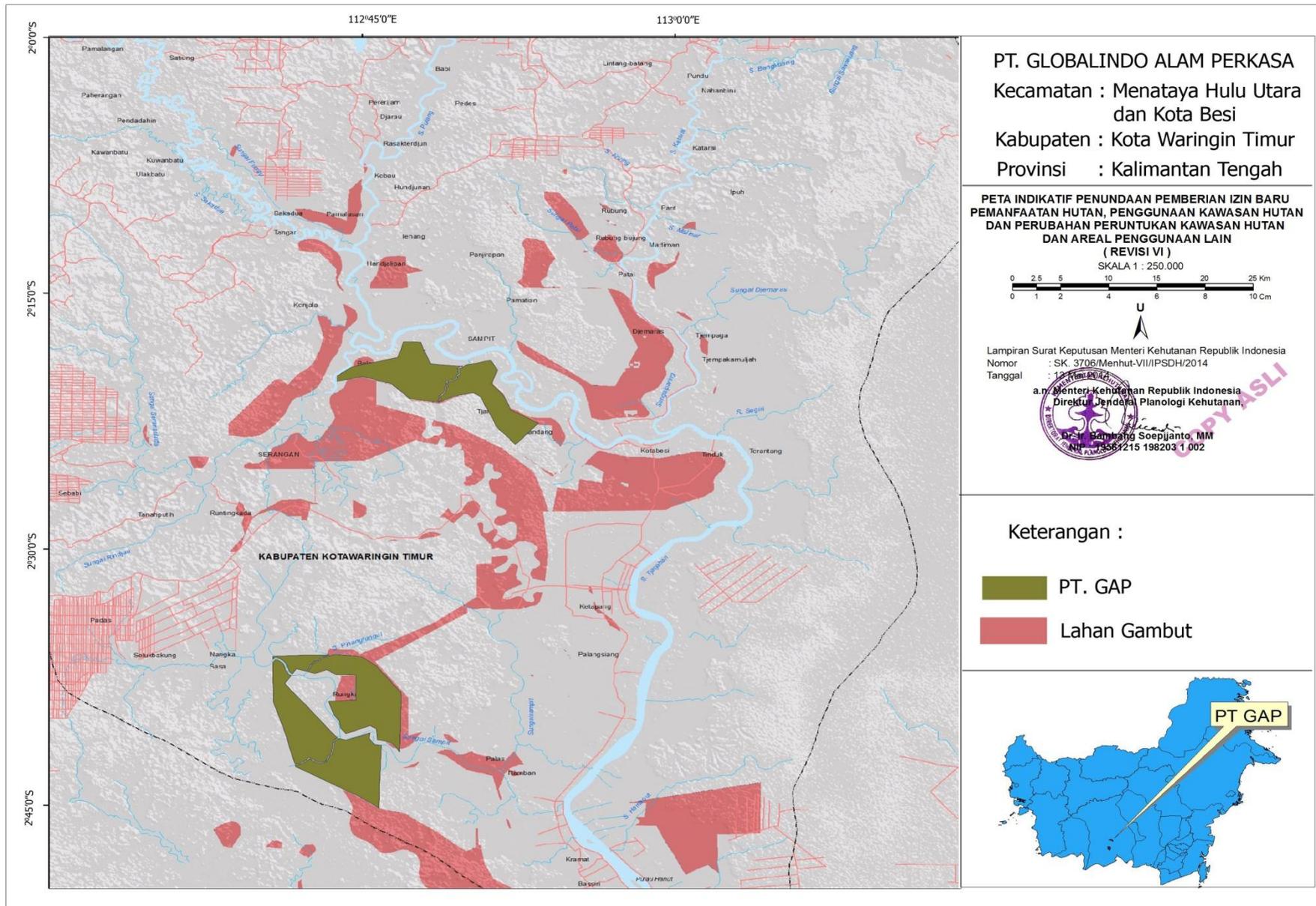
Picture 2 Location of PT GAP in Central Kalimantan



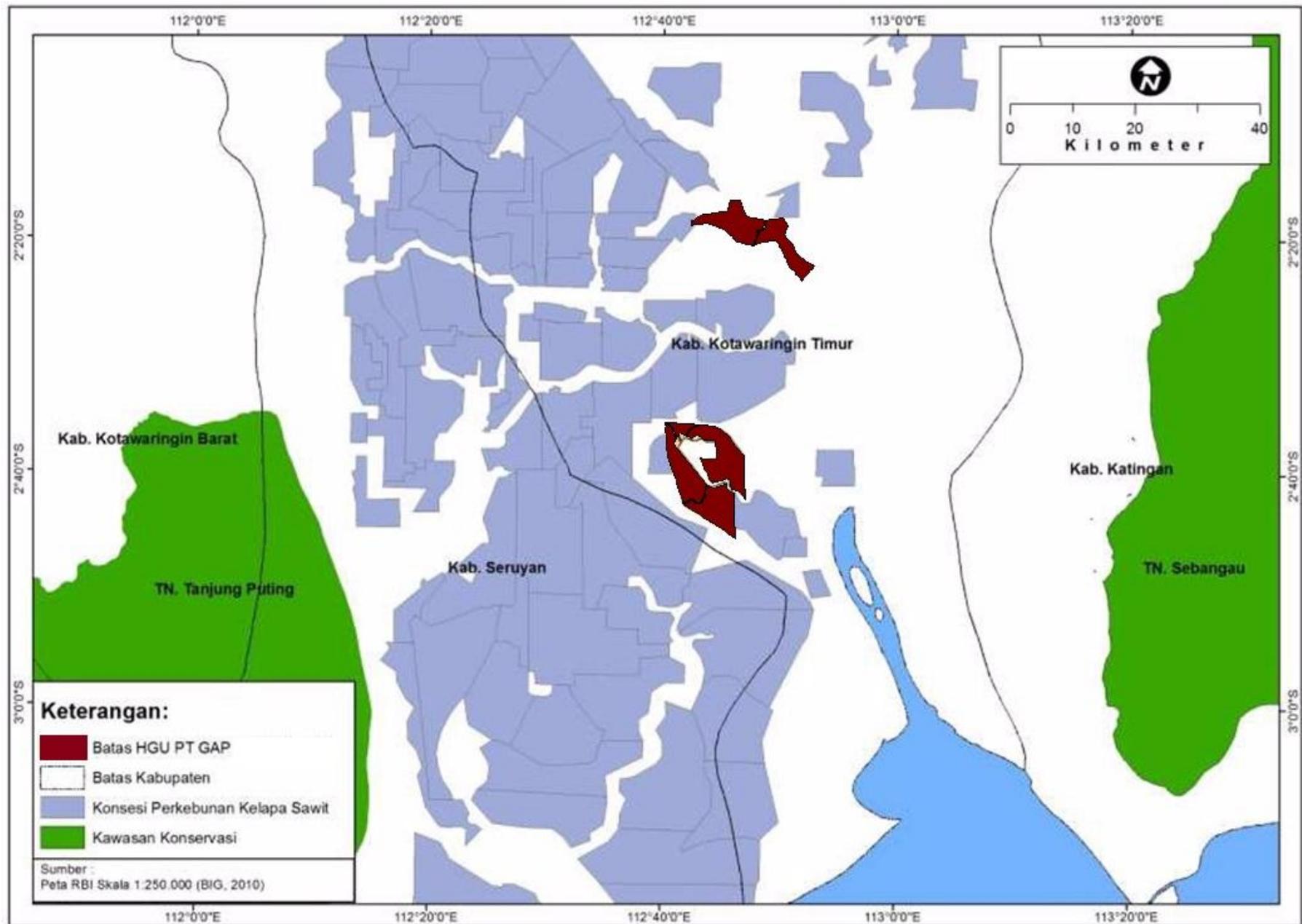
Picture 3 Location of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District



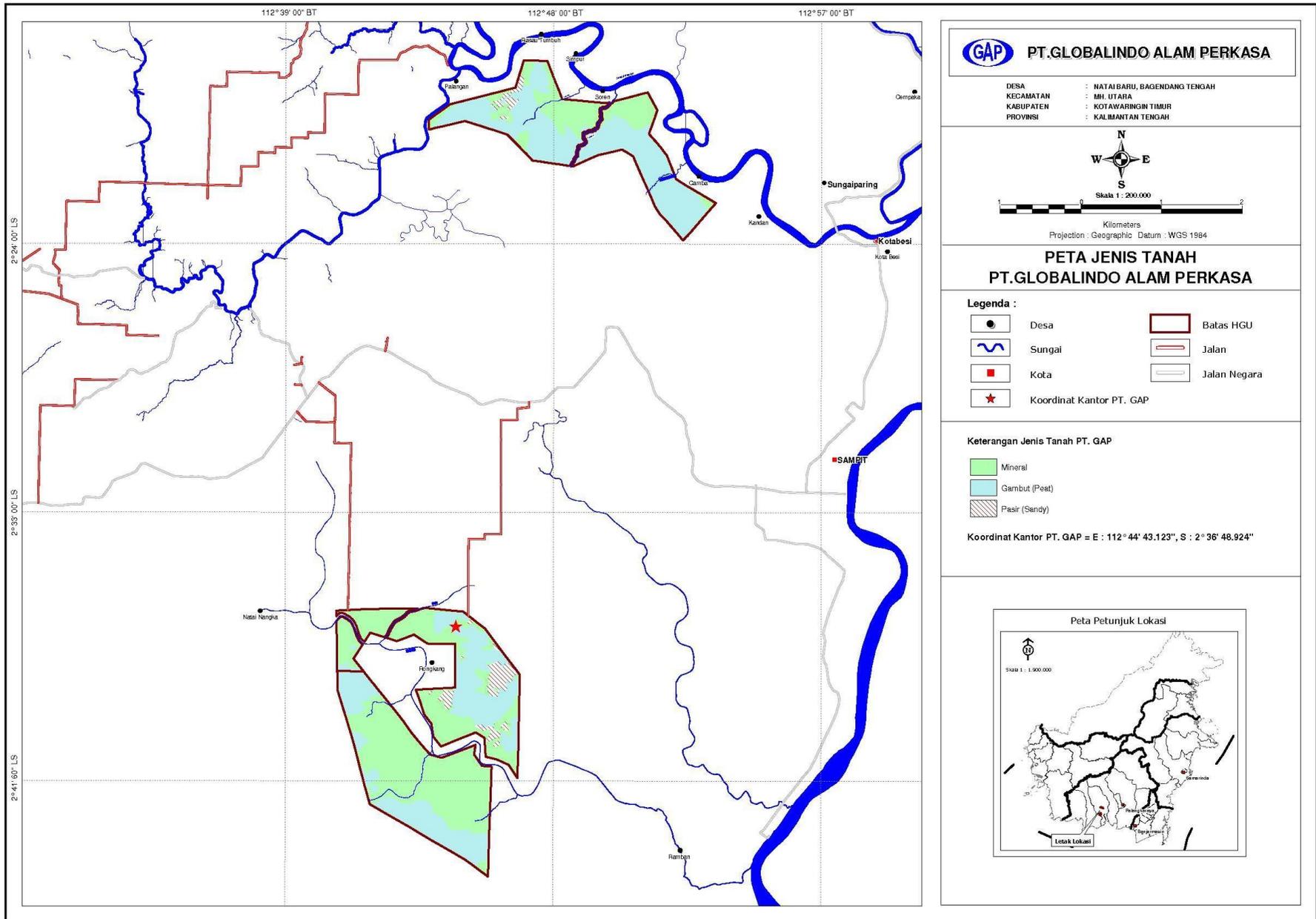
Picture 4 Location of PT GAP and its surrounding entities



Picture 5 Indicative Map on Moratorium of new concession permit for Forest Use and Utilization (Revision VI), SK Menhut No. 3706/Menhut-VII/IPSDH/2014, dated on 13 May 2014



Picture 6 PT GAP on lanscape level with conservation map



Picture 7 Soil Type of PT GAP

## SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENTS:

### SEI Assessment

#### EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment)

The EIA was carried out by the following assessors;

NO	Role	Name	Skill And Expertise
1	Team Leader	<b>Ir. Basuki, M.Si</b>	Soil Science (Certification AMDAL A, B and C). in environmental impact assessment (AMDAL), especially in hidrology aspect, soil, erosion, land use plan
2	Team Member	<b>Sugeng Sigit M.St</b>	Engineering of Environmental (Certification AMDAL A & B). In impact assessment especially in mill activity aspect, management waste, water quality and organism aquatic.
3	Team Member	<b>Ir. Eka Nur Taufik, MP</b>	Social agriculture economic (Certification AMDAL A) In impact assessment especially in social culture
4	Team Member	<b>Frengky F. Adji, SP, MP</b>	Agronomic (Certification AMDAL A) In impact assessment especially in ecology aspect, vegetation, wildlife and plantation activity

SEIA (ANDAL) was conducted through matrix and flow process analysis to identify the potential impact of environmental and social aspects, as well as group interaction to evaluate the identified potential impact.

#### Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for PT GAP was conducted in January 2011 by Team Humas PT GAP and in May 2012 by Aksenta. The team members are:

No	Roles	Name	Experience & Qualifications
1	Team Leader	Nandang Mulyana	Experienced in the education, environment, socio-economic and community development program sectors/CD-CSR..Conduct Social Impact Assessment and High Conservation Value Assessment in many oil palm plantation in Indonesia. Accredited by RSPO as Discipline Specialist for HCV assessment in oil palm plantation in 2010. Attended ISPO and ISCC Auditor trainings in 2013. Achieved Provisionally Licensed Assessor: ALS15037NM in 2015.

# RSPO

2	Team Member	Erizal	Graduated from Forest Resources Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He has the good experienced of work in agriculture, forestry, and the research of biodiversity and social capacity. His activity's concern is "Bina Desa" with the main activity as the emergence of Kader Pelopor in the Village in " <i>Pelatihan Tokoh Pelopor Desa</i> ". This time, he is participating in the social development and he has ever been the trainer related to the business, the development of bamboo handicraft, such as, working together with Non-Timber Forest Product Indonesia Programme, Forest Department of West Java, DPRD of Bogor Regency, and Cirebon City, DPRD of South Sumatera, UKM Ternate and Bogor Agricultural University. Since 2010
3	Team Member	Andri Novi	Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Developmentn and was a Capacity Building & Regional Development Training Expert for National Programs of Community Empowerment (PNPM). Has conducted the Social Impact Assessment in several oil palm plantations in Indonesia
4	Team Member	Siswondo Parman	Experienced in the education, environment, socio-economic, Human resources and community development program sectors/CD-CSR
5	Team Member	Lutfi Rinaldi	Head of Assisten in PT GAP. Experiace in social & human resources
6	Team Member	Bactiar Frenky	Experience in RSPO certification
7	Reviewer	Dwi R. Muhtaman	Forest and timber product certification, RSPO certification, coffee certification, social strategy.

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as bellows:

1. **Participative;** issues identification and information searching were done in participative way. This participative approach enabled of the participants as the subjects in mapping the social issues they are facing, expressing their opinions and ideas, as well as being involved in designing the administration and changing of the issues.
2. **Multiparty;** issues identification and information searching were done in multiparty way by involving related parties directly or indirectly in giving or receiving the impacts,

3. **Rapid and Ex-ante;** issues identification and information searching were done in rapidly and based on the forecast of the changes tendencies that occur rather than the factual and accurate data – as the solution to the Social Impact Assessment approach and time limitation,
4. **Appreciative;** issues identification and information searching were guided positively, not only to find out the gap on the location but also to collect the data about expectations, potentials, and ideas in order to find out solutions and social issues that happened,
5. **Social Learning Cycles;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment,

The methods and techniques applied in the Social Impact Assessment were:

1. **Literature Study;** this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase.
2. **Dialogue;** this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation;** this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,
4. **In-depth Interview;** it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts,
5. **Tri Angulations;** the above methods were carried out in integrated way to reciprocally verify the actual issues, opinions, and ideas,
6. **Social Learning Cycle;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment.

## Summary of SEI Findings

The social impact assessment is conducted using Participatory Social Impact Assessment. The assessment techniques selected are, among others, (i) document review, (ii) participatory observation, (iii) structured depth interview, and (iv) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The techniques are selected to allow verification to each information generated using Triangulated Method which combines several social research methods for Social Impact Assessment.

Based on the social impact assessment there are seven villages around in the HGU 37, as follow: Kandan, Camba, Simpur, Soren, Rasau Tumbuh, Palangan village and UPT Kandan (Transmigrans). For HGU 44 there are two villages around in the HGU as follow: Natai baru and Bagendang Tengah Village. SIA results of the study concluded that, in general, PT GAP's existence and plan to develop an oil palm plantation gives social impacts to the local communities. The most essential social impact by the company's existence is sourced from land acquisition activity stage, land clearing as well as facility and infrastructure construction. The social impacts, both positive and negative, coming out from the said impact sources are (a) latent conflicts occurring among village elites; (b) issues rising related to village boundaries; (c) increase of chances to employment for local workforces and contractors; (d) river pollution; (e) decrease of agriculture land size available and village extension area, especially for Soren and Camba Villages; and (f) new chances of starting new kinds of business for the local communities.

The positive things that are owned by the company (from the external), which are:

- Social interaction between the company and the community well established.
- The company has a special unit to manage the relationship and communication with the local community.
- Societies support the company's presence and wait for the company began operations.
- The community has high expectations of the company
- Society in general has the character of an open, pragmatic and cooperative.

From the results of the identification is done through participatory processes with stakeholders, there are issues within the scope of the local population and social risks are thought to have an impact on the sustainability of social enterprises. In addition, there are positive things of the company (from the external) and conditions are given. Conditions are given defined as pre-existing conditions and are not due to the influence of the presence of the company.

The clearing of potential lands has presented a significant impact, clear boundaries between the villages will be part of the exercises that need to be determined. The presence of newcomers is highly influential to the current local political and customary condition. In addition, the land clearing may also reduce the area extension potentials which are to become rice or rubber fields. This will mainly be influential to Soren and Camba Villages. These issues will have to be addressed in the SIA management plan.

### **General Recommendations of social impact management:**

The important social impact from activities already done by the company is survey activities. Based on the assessment and conclusion, following recommendations are made. They are the essence of programme or activities which are expected to be adopted by Social Management Plan:

1. It is advisable for the company to prepare a relevant Social Management Plan as a form of its responsibilities for its social and environmental conditions (CSR) in participatory manner by involving local stakeholders based on this Social Impact Assessment as well as to synchronise and synergise it with the local government's programmes. Cooperative programmes and development of company and communities partnership take an inseparable part in the Social Management Plan.
2. As a part of the Social Management Plan the company can develop a system and procedure for employee/worker recruitment and adaptation as well as for its involvement as a part of the local communities and government.
3. The company can develop its comprehensive communication system and procedure which includes message composing (which, among others, are profile, plan and environment condition and cooperation/partnership mechanism), media planning and target of public which are to be reached. The communication is also subject to the prevailing laws and regulations, Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principle and RSPO NPP, as well as this Social Impact Assessment result and aspiration of the local communities.

## SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT(S):

### Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Land Use Title (HGU) of PT GAP by Aksenta located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: [aksenta@aksenta.com](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com).

The HCV for PT GAP was conducted in October 2012 and March 2015 by Aksenta after the first HCV assessment in July 2007, who the team leader HCV from Aksenta have been licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS15026PN). The team members are:

Name	ALS License	Institution	Role	Expertise
Pupung F Nurwatha <a href="mailto:pupung@aksenta.com">pupung@aksenta.com</a>	Provisional (ALS15026PN)	Aksenta	Team Leader, Biodiversity Assessment (HCV 1, HCV 2 and HCV 3)	Research and wild animal survey, ornithologist, facilitator of community biodiversity assessment, participative mapping, conduct HCV assessment since 2007
<b>Resit Sozer</b> <a href="mailto:resit@aksenta.com">resit@aksenta.com</a>		Aksenta	Team Leader, Biodiversity Assessment (HCV 1, HCV 2 and HCV 3)	Have expertise and experience in the field of wildlife management; study habitat and population, as well as wildlife conflict mitigation, in the assessment of HCV has been recognized by the RSPO and the entry in the list of RSPO HCV Accredited Assessor and licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme
Yanto Ardiyanto <a href="mailto:yanto@aksenta.com">yanto@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, Environmental Assessment	Hydrologist, soil conservation, spatial analysis and remote sensing, water management system, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
Robert H. Sinaga	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, Environmental Assessment	Hydrologist, soil conservation, spatial analysis and remote sensing, water management system, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
Budi Harlend <a href="mailto:harlend@aksenta.com">harlend@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, socio-cultural Assessment (HCV 5 HCV 6)	Social and culture, conduct HCV assessment since 2013
Andri Novi <a href="mailto:andri.novi@aksenta.com">andri.novi@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, socio-cultural Assessment (HCV 5 HCV 6)	Social and culture, conduct HCV assessment since 2010

# RSPO

Muayat Ali Muhshi <a href="mailto:muayat@aksenta.com">muayat@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, socio-cultural Assessment (HCV 5 HCV 6)	Social and culture, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
F. Getsa	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, GIS Specialist	Hydrologist, soil conservation, spatial analysis and remote sensing, water management system, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
Reza Abdillah <a href="mailto:reza@aksenta.com">reza@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, GIS Specialist	Experience with GIS since 2013, remote sensing for biological conservation and land use issue
Risa Syarif <a href="mailto:risa@aksenta.com">risa@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, GIS Specialist	experienced and had skill of Spatial, like Remote Sensing and Geografis Information Systems (GIS)

## Assessment Methods (Data sources, data collection, dates, program, and visited places)

### HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers of the total area 16,062.84 ha based on The Land Use Title (Hak Guna Usaha) No 37 and HGU No 44. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area. Rapid HCV assessment was carried out in June 2007 followed by a more detail assessment in October 2012. The reassessment was conducted in March 2015; the assessment consists of three main activities: desk-based study, field work and stakeholder consultation.

The HCV reassessment was conducted based on step-wise screening that harmonizes the required information to the scale reference (see guidance on HCV Toolkit 2003, HCV Toolkit 2008, HCV Toolkit Proforest 2008, HCVRN Common Guidance, 2013). The scale reference used for the assessment of HCV 1-3 covers the global, regional and national levels, before ground truthing is conducted. Whilst, the assessment of HCV 4-6 focuses on landscape assessment or local level before ground truthing is conducted. The process of HCV assessment begins with pre-assessment, data collection from the site and public consultation. The collected data and information will be analyzed further and the discovered HCV will be mapped out.

## **Pre-assessment**

Pre-assessment is the initial process of HCV identification. Pre-assessment covers activities as follow: (i) collect the data and information on the development and the management of the existing estate and management planning, (ii) collect the secondary data and information from various sources (report, journal, book, statistic data, basic map), include information on biodiversity aspect and issue (global, regional, national, even local level), environment (especially on soil and water conservation) and socio-cultural, and (iii) analyze and validate the collected data and information and spatial analysis of basic map.

## **Data collection**

Data collection in the field focuses on the area potentially classified as HCV area based on pre-assessment result. The collection of data and information is focused on the HCV element and attribute by using the methods as follow:

### 1) Participatory mapping

### 2) Ground truthing

Ground truthing is the field verification of the land cover from the interpretation of Landsat satellite that is conducted during pre-assessment. At the same time when ground truthing is conducted, the collection of data and information also being conducted on site. The activity is being done by HCV assessor, either being done as a group per location or parallel for each section of assessment. This depends on the area potentially classified as HCV area.

### 3) Data collection on site

The collection of data on site is being done simultaneously with ground truthing. The purpose of this activity is to verify the existence of HCV element and attribute, in which it will be the basic to determine whether there is HCV in that particular area.

### 4) Interview with the community in the assessed area

Interview with the community or the company worker is being conducted to gain information about the existence of HCV element and attribute.

## Public Consultation

Public consultation is a face-to-face meeting with key stakeholders in the assessed area, such as local community, village government, regency government, relevant institutions in the regency and companies operating around the assessed area.

Public consultation conducted on 8 October 2012 (38 participant), on 8 November 2012 (59 participant) and 27 March 2015 (33 participant), which was attended by the representative of villagers, local government, NGOs. The relevant stakeholder involved during the public consultation consists of:

1. Government (Natural Resource Conservation Department-BKSDA, The Plantation Office, Forest Officer, )
2. Local government representatives (at Kabupaten, Kecamatan and Village level) Local community leaders : Badan Perwakilan Desa, community leaders
3. Non Government Organization (NGO): BOSF (Borneo Orangutan Survival Fundation), DUTA NGO, TISA NGO and LPPLH Green Borneo.
4. Academics: Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agricultural UNPAR.
5. Company employees and their representatives

## Data analysis and HCV mapping

The data collected on site will be compiled and tabulated based on the area of assessment. Initially, the data collected on site will be compiled and tabulated separately in accordance with each section assessed (biodiversity, environmental service, and socio-cultural). For each section, the HCV element and attribute found on site is listed. Furthermore, analysis will be conducted to justify the existence or non-existence of HCV elements and to determine the boundary of HCV area.

## References

The sources of information collected and analyzed during pre-assessment (Table 3) and being used for HCV assessment in PT GAP are tabulated below:

Table 3 Data and Information collected and analyzed

HCV	Main Sources
1, 2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land title map of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT GAP)</li> <li>• Peta Penunjukan Kawasan hutan dan Perairan Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah (Dirjen Planologi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan, Tahun 2001)</li> <li>• Conservation map of Central Kalimantan Province (BKSDA Kaleng, 2009).</li> <li>• Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur (2012)</li> <li>• Peta Indikatif Penundaan Pemberian Izin Baru (PPIB) Pemanfaatan Hutan, Penggunaan</li> </ul>

# RSPO

HCV	Main Sources
	<p>Kawasan hutan dan Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Areal Penggunaan Lain versi 6 (2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peatland map, the area and the carbon content in Kalimantan. (Wetland International-Indonesia Program. 2004)</li> <li>• Land covers from landsat satellite imagery 8 (USGS, September 2014).</li> <li>• The Ecology of Kalimantan. Periplus Edition, HK. (MacKinnon, et al., 2006).</li> <li>• Field Guid to The Mammals of Borneo (Payne dkk. 2000)</li> <li>• Birds in Sumatera, Jawa, Bali and Kalimantan (MacKinnon, et al. 2000)</li> <li>• Indonesian and Papua New Guinea Turtoise and Crocodile (Iskandar, 2000)</li> <li>• IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a></li> <li>• Endemic Bird Area Factsheet: Borneo (BirdLife International, 2012).</li> <li>• Appendices I, II and III, valid from 14 April 2014 (CITES, 2014).</li> <li>• Important Bird Areas in Asia: Key Sites for Conservation (Birdlife International, 2004)</li> <li>• Ramsar area in Indonesia, source: <a href="http://www.ramsar.org">http://www.ramsar.org</a></li> <li>• Kajian Ekosistem Pulau Kalimantan(Prihatna/WWF Indonesia, 2009)</li> <li>• Rapid Assessment of HCV PT GAP, June/July 2007</li> <li>• HCV identification report of PT GAP 2010 by GAIA.</li> <li>• HCV Identification Report of PT GAP 2012 (Aksenta, 2009)</li> <li>• Management &amp; Monitoring Plan of HCV PT GAP</li> <li>• Report of Implementation Management &amp; Monitoring Plan HCV PT GAP</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land title map of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT GAP)</li> <li>• Landsat satellite imagery 8 (USGS, 2014)</li> <li>• Data digital Shuttle Radar Topography Mission Elevation Data (USGS, 2004)</li> <li>• Land System Map (RePPPProt, 1991).</li> <li>• Peta Ketinggian Tempat (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan data SRTM).</li> <li>• Elevation map (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan data DEM SRTM).</li> <li>• Land cover map (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan citra Landsat 8, 2014).</li> <li>• Rapid Assessment of HCV PT GAP, June/July 2007</li> <li>• HCV identification report of PT GAP 2010 by GAIA.</li> <li>• HCV Identification Report of PT GAP 2012 (Aksenta, 2009)</li> <li>• Management &amp; Monitoring Plan of HCV PT GAP</li> <li>• Report of Implementation Management &amp; Monitoring Plan HCV PT GAP</li> </ul>
5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land title map of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT GAP)</li> <li>• Kotawaringin Timur District in 2013 (BPS Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, 2014)</li> <li>• Telawang sub-district in 2013 (BPS Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, 2014)</li> <li>• Village map in sub-district, regent of Kotawaringin Timur. (Sumber: RBI)</li> <li>• Landsat satellite imagery 8 (Landsat 8, September 2014)</li> <li>• Rapid Assessment of HCV PT GAP, June/July 2007</li> <li>• HCV identification report of PT GAP 2010 by GAIA.</li> <li>• HCV Identification Report of PT GAP 2012 (Aksenta, 2009)</li> <li>• Management &amp; Monitoring Plan of HCV PT GAP</li> <li>• Report of Implementation Management &amp; Monitoring Plan HCV PT GAP</li> </ul>

## Land Use Change (LUC) Methodology

Beside the HCV Assessment, PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa also conducted land use change analysis (LUC) to determine changes to vegetation since 2005. Land use change analysis is done using satellite imagery from 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2015. In addition to the spatial data in the form of satellite imagery, Land use change analysis have also used some of the data supporting, that is, (i) land clearing data of PT GAP, and (ii) legality data of operating areas.

The assessment was conducted by combining these methods (i) remote sensing and spatial analysis, (ii) ground truthing (iii) in-depth interview and (iv) document review. The process and the stage of assessment are as follows:

- a. Pre-processing Image
- b. Image classification: supervised classification/visual interpretation
- c. Field verification :
  - sampling points
  - Ground truthing
  - In-depth interview
  - Document review
- d. Contingency and accuracy matrix

## Summary of HCV Findings

Based on Land Use Change Analysis result, since 2000 (before Nov 2005) there is no primary forest in the assessment area (Aksentas, 2015). Based on Indicative Map Postponement of New Location Permit (*Peta Indikatif Penundaan Izin Lokasi Baru*) revision VI 2014 issued by Ministry of Forestry, it is confirmed that there is no primary forest in the assessment area, however peat land is present. The results of the HCV assessment shown that there is no primary forest in PT GAP, there is secondary peat swamp forest and a small area of heath forest (Hutan Kerangas) within the HGU No 37. The rest of the area consists of bushes and community's agricultural land. In HGU 44, there was no primary forest and the land cover is generally made up of shrub land. The land use change analysis was used to determine changes to the land covers since 2005. RSPO proxies were used to indicate changes to the HCV status. These land covers has gone through the dynamic changes from November 2005 to March 2015. During the HCV assessment, shrub land and cultivated land is seen as the dominant land cover in PT GAP concession confirming the vast changes that had taken place in the last ten years.

# RSPO

The assessed area is situated in the area with low biodiversity, outside the Important Bird Area, Heart of Borneo, and Ramsar area. There is no area determined or recommended as conservation area within the landscape of the assessed area. The closest conservation areas are TN Tanjung Puting, located approximately 50 km in the Southwest and TN Sebangau, located approximately 60 km in the Southeast. Between the concession and the conservation area lies oil palm plantation and agriculture land and there is no corridor connecting the concession to the conservation area.

The summary of results from HCV assessments within the PT GAP concession showed four out of six high conservation values (or HCV) areas, namely HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 6 are present in PT GAP concession. The HCV area identified was  $\pm$  1,806.3 ha and HCV Management area  $\pm$  1,118.71. The HCV 1 essential element is related to the existence of species stasured *endangered*, which are orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Bornean white-bearded gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*), and Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*). The important elements for HCV 3 are the existence of secondary Peat Swamp Forest and Heath Forest. The HCV 4 existence is related to the flood control, water sources in form of areas essential for water catchment, and erosion-controlling area in form of riverbanks. The important elements for HCV 5 are utilization of natural resources as the basic needs of local communities are not replaceable. The important elements for HCV 6 are Damong Hill as a form of local cultural identity. The summary of HCV area in HGU PT GAP is in Table 4 and Picture 8, HCV Management Area (HCV – MA) Presented in Table 5 & Picture 9.

**Table 4** the summary of HCV area in the concession

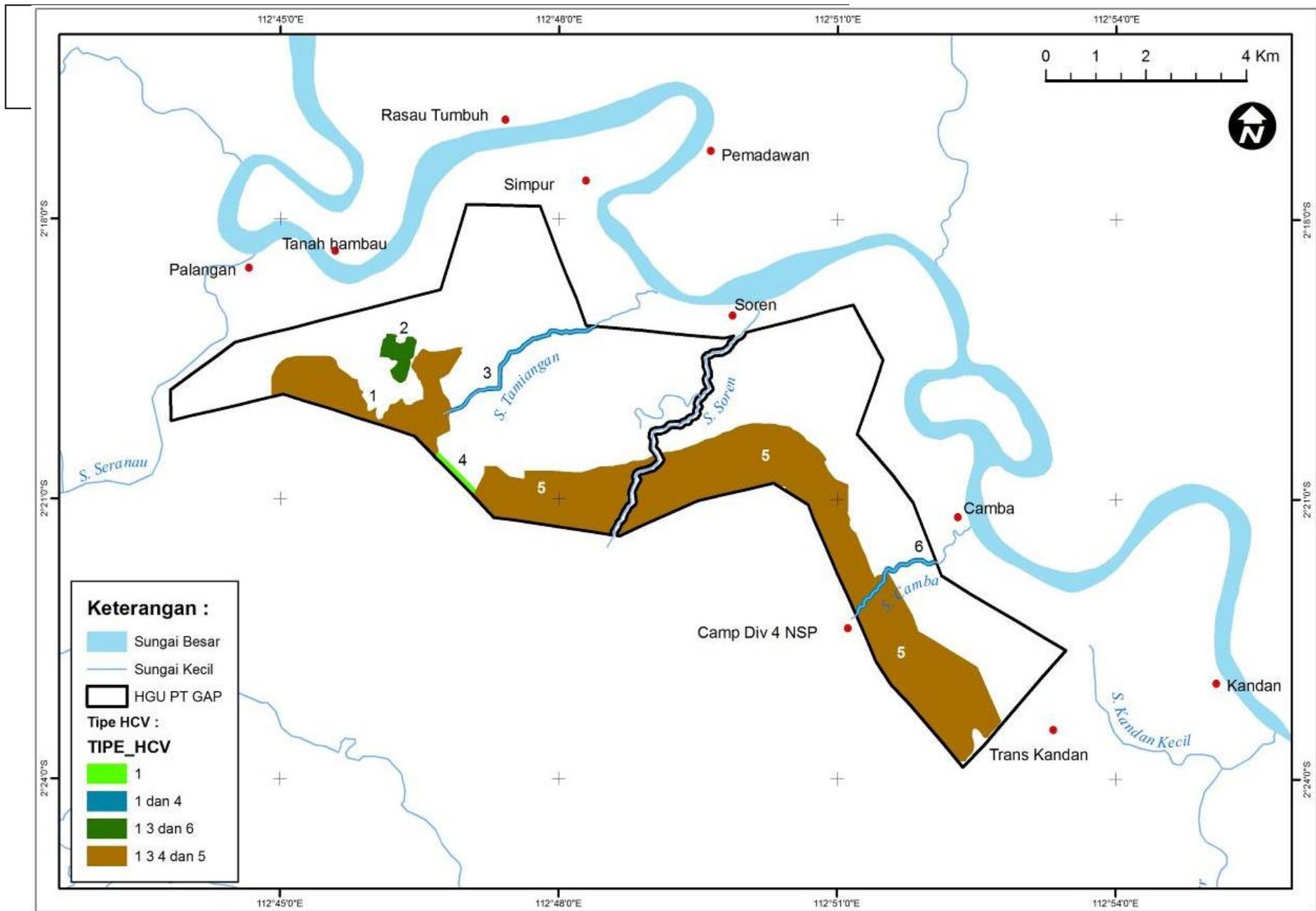
Index No.	Name & Description	Element of HCV	HCV	Area (Ha)
1	A Peat Swamp Forest which is connected to Tamiangan River flow. This peat swamp forest plays role as a food controller and water source. Saving water during wet seasons and releasing water when the dry ones come, it is a habitat to the wildlife and a part of corridor to wildlife which pass through PT GAP's HGU area, as well as a place from which the local communities obtain bio-resources important to their life.	Water source, flood controller and habitat to endangered species and endemic species, a refugium to orang-utan and other wildlife species. This area is a part of corridor to wildlife passing through PT GAP's HGU area and is an area from which local communities obtain natural resources important to their life.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 5	314.8

# RSPO

Index No.	Name & Description	Element of HCV	HCV	Area (Ha)
2	A forest in Domong Hill consisting of old Heath Forest. The Heath Forest (Hutan Kerangas) plays role as a place with historical and spiritual values.	Habitat to wildlife species and endangered vegetation, as a cultural identity, and it has historical and spiritual values.	1.2, 3, 6	41.0
3	Tamiangan River flow and its riverbank. The river plays role as a water source for the local communities' agricultural activities at its downstream part. Its downstream riverbank, which is in form of mineral soil, is still covered with bushes which serve to control erosion and filtrate sediments which may cause river siltation. The Tamiangan riverbank which becomes an HCV area is a part of 50 meters width along both side of the river in the HGU area.	A water source, erosion controller and habitat to endemic species such as Proboscis monkey, and a wildlife corridor connecting the HCV area and Mentaya riverbank.	1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2	36.6
4	Wildlife corridor connecting the HCV area to index no. 1 and the HCV area to index no. 5.	Wildlife corridor	1.4	13.1
5	Peat Swamp Forest which is connected to Soren and Camba Rivers' flows. This peat swamp forest plays role as flood controller and water sources. It saves water during wet seasons and releases it during the dry ones. It also plays roles as wildlife's habitat and a part of corridor to wildlife passing through PT GAP's HGU area, as well as an area from which the local communities obtain bio-resources important for their life.	A water source, flood controller and habitat to endangered species and endemic species, a refugium to orang-utan and other wildlife species. This area is a part of corridor to wildlife passing through PT GAP's HGU area, and an area from which the local communities obtain natural resources important for their life.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 5	1,377.8
6	Camba River and its riverbank. At the upstream part, the river no longer has its original shape because it has been embedded to PT NSP's estate trench. While in	Water resource, erosion and flood controller and a habitat to endemic species such as Proboscis monkey, and a wildlife corridor which	1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2	23.0

# RSPO

<b>Index No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Description</b>	<b>Element of HCV</b>	<b>HCV</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>
	PT GAP's HGU area, it still shows its original shape with riverbank covered by bushes. The riverbank, with 50 meters width, is an HCV area supporting the river. A peat swamp forest connected directly to Camba River provides support to and becomes a water source to this river.	connects the HCV area and Mentaya riverbank.		
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,806.3</b>



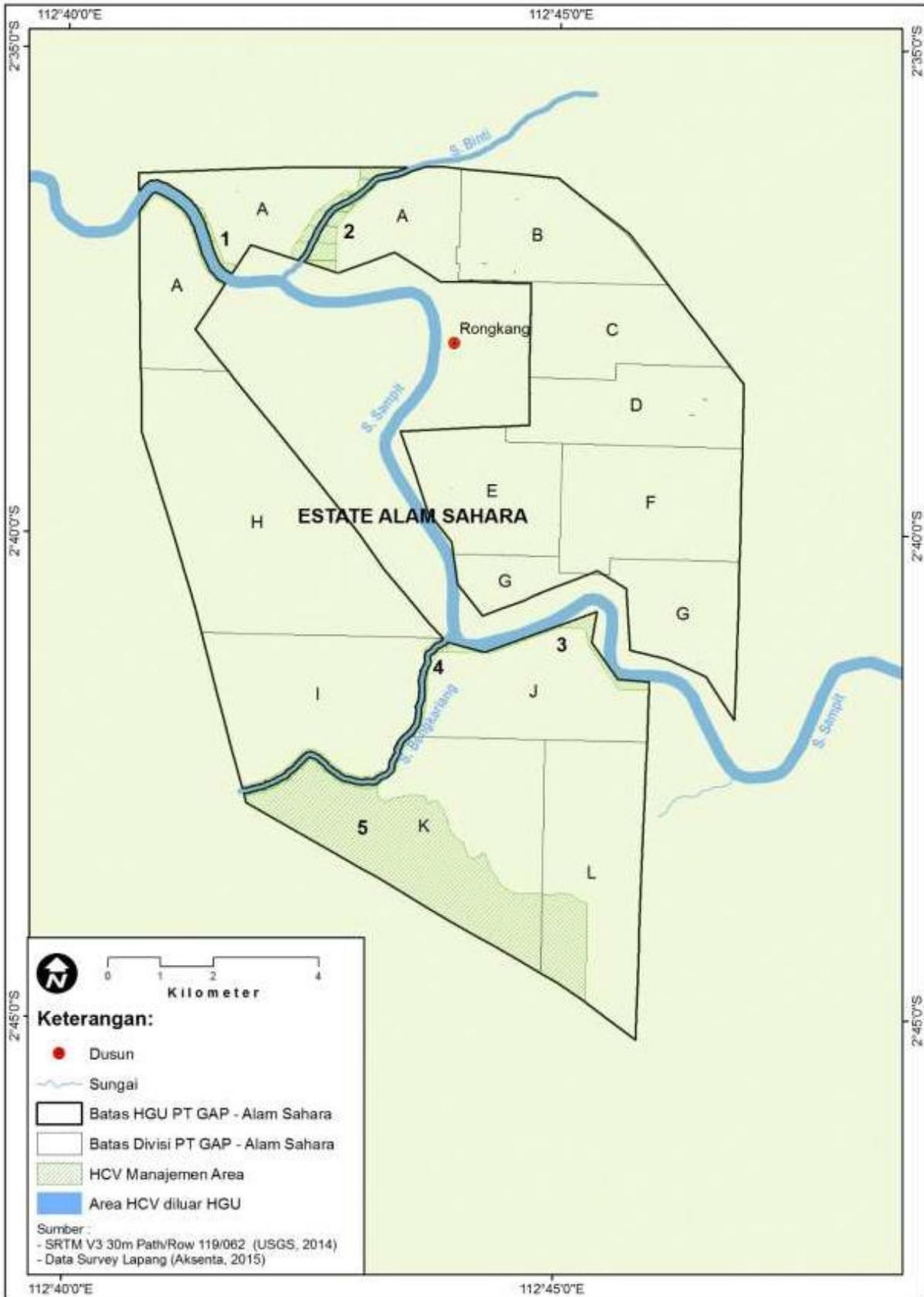
Picture 8 HCV Area in PT GAP

# RSPO

**Table 5** the Summary of HCV Management Area (HCV MA) in PT GAP

<b>Index</b>	<b>HCV elements and the locations</b>	<b>Boundary</b>	<b>Hectare</b>
1	The upstream of Sampit River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area for dry season	The upstream buffer of Sampit River that borders HGU 44 of PT GAP (Division A)	26.83
2	Binti River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area, the habitat of 3 types of turtle and crocodile	The buffer of Binti River (Division A)	93.91
3	The upstream of Sampit River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area for dry season ; habitat for 3 types o turtles and crocodile	The downstream buffer of Sampit River (Division J)	43.66
4	Bengkariang River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area for dry season ; habitat for 3 types of turtle and crocodile	The proposed buffer of Bengkariang River	39.21
5	Peatland with a depth at about 0.5-1.5m.	Peat land in Division K & L	915.10

# RSPO



Picture 9 HCV Management Area (HCV MA) in PT GAP

## SUMMARY OF PLANs:

### Stakeholders to be involved

Stakeholder consultation was conducted on 8 October 2012 (38 participant), on 8 November 2012 (59 participant) and 27 March 2015 (33 participant), which was attended by the representative of villagers, local government, NGOs. Tabulated below is the result from lastly public consultation was conducted on 27 March 2015 in PT GAP, which was attended by the representative of villagers, local government, NGOs

Name	Institution	Statement and Query
Titin Srikandi	Camat Mentaya Hilir Utara	The good news is that Sampit River water is good and sufficient after laboratory test because water from Sampit River is planned to be clean water sources for PDAM which will be built in the near future to fulfill the community's needs. The PDAM is allocated for water usage in North Mentaya Hilir Sub-District, South Mentaya Hilir Sub-District, Pulau Bahau Sub-District and Bagendang Sub-District. As for wildlife, alligator is frequently seen along Sampit River, however during dry season alligator migrate downwards to Mentaya River due to limited prey such as monkey and fish.
Muriansyah	BKSDA Sampit	Based on data from BKSDA Sampit, in 2013, BKSDA received 3 Orangutan consist of 2 adult and 1 child from Rongkang sub village. Apart form Orangutan, there was also handover of 1 Beruang Madu from Rongkang Village. Meanwhile there was not report to BKSDA for Owa, it was suspected Owa in this location has migrated due to limited habitat and feedstock. Until now, there are still trading for several types of turtle using quota system. The last time BKSDA received alligator is in 2002, Buaya Taman with length 4m in dead condition in Sampit River. Based on summary report to BKSDA, there were 7 attacks by alligator in 2012-2014. Based on the incidents, alligator attack was mainly in July.
Sayitno	Koramil	Conservation is important to be maintained. During 2014, Koramil Bagendang has planted in 3 conservation area in Kotawaringin Timur as feedstock for Orangutan. However the community logged them. This show lack of community's awareness to surrounding environment and wildlife. While some of them are endangered. We urge and encourage the community to start planting from neighborhood near the house, which aside from giving beauty can also serve as feedstock for surrounding wildlife. in addition to giving beauty to the environments wellas feed for the wild life that lives around us
Suparman	BLH Sampit	Thank you for the positive assessment result on the water quality of Sampit River, where the water can be safely consumed by the community. We would like to ask good cooperation from all stakeholders for the construction of drinking water company (Perusahaan Penyedia Air Minum) and to maintain the water quality of Sampit River. We also would like to urge the community to take care of the river as well as the company to maintain the riparian buffer zone that borders the company's concession. In regards to the fire incident in Central Kalimantan, we are aware that fire incident is mostly occurred due to human. Therefore we urge the cooperation among stakeholders to participate in fighting and avoiding the fire.
Titin Srikandi	Camat Mentaya Hilir Utara	It is important to raise the local community's awareness on fire incident. Mentaya Hilir Utara Sub-District is the area with the most fire hotspot in 2014. Some actions that cause fire is land clearing and irresponsible cigarette-butt disposal. Socializations have been conducted, but the result is not as expected. The government appreciates all efforts conducted by PT GAP in fighting fire.
Aprian DR	NGO: Duta	The causes of fire and flooding are our responsibilities, and we are also responsible to handle and avoid such incidents. What important is we are taking care of our environment in order to anticipate fire and flood. We also hope that company can settle the land compensation.

Name	Institution	Statement and Query
Junaedi	BKSDA Sampit	In order to maintain the existing HCV Area, company should do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Settle the HCV area in dispute</li> <li>2. Conduct socialization on the HCV and conservation area to the community to mitigate the conflict the local community regarding HCV and conservation area.</li> <li>3. Engagement with the community to maintain the existing HCV area and to raise community's awareness that HCV belongs to us; hence it is our responsibility to take care and maintain HCV.</li> </ol>
Titin Srikandi	Camat Mentaya Hilir Utara	We suggest that Bangkariang River is classified as HCV 5; the river is a source of living for the community.
A. Muhid	NGO: Duta	The results of HCV assessment should be socialized to the community. Company should also provide information on HCV to the community and the community must be engaged in maintaining and improving the value of HCV.
Darman	Management PT GAP	PT GAP form team to conduct socialization on HCV to the communities, such as socialization to the schools. As for the cleaning of Bangkariang River the community lacks of understanding that cleaning the river will mitigate the risk of flood during rainy season.

## SIA Management Plan

Based on the SIA results for PT GAP by Aksenta and the Environmental Management & Monitoring Plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan / Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan*) of PT GAP document, the management for the Social and Environmental Impacts aimed to be managed consistently with appropriate work performance standards. The scope of the development and preparation of management & monitoring plans included all of the potential impacts by the plantation activities. The Management and Mitigation Plan as per SIA Assessment and AMDAL document of PT HAL is described as following:

1. Land Acquisition (and Compensation) Program including FPIC process
2. Enhancement of human resources in company's surroundings
3. Strengthening communication and social relations with community in company's surroundings
4. Improvement in economic condition of community in company's surroundings
5. Development CD/CSR Program
6. Improvement in health and infrastructure for community in company's surroundings
7. Improvement in environment quality
8. Improvement on workers' welfare

## Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

No	Management Objective	Target	Management & Mitigation Plan Activity	Time	Pic
<b>A. Land Acquisition (and Compensation) Program including FPIC Process</b>					
1.	Accomplish clear and clean land compensation	Acquire clear and clean land for oil palm development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct socialization</li> <li>- Conduct compensation in accordance to Land Compensation Procedure and FPIC</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM ,Humas
2	No claim on land that has already been compensated by company	Company operation in safe manner without interference from other party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure compensation on land to be compensated by company is paid to the rightful person.</li> <li>- Involve witness bordering the land and village team in the land compensation process, especially during land verification stage. Have a good relations and cooperation with stakeholders.</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM, Humas
3	Company able to conduct land clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land clearing without any rejection and social land issue from community.</li> <li>- Good communication with all stakeholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct land clearing according to company policy for compensated land.</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM, Humas
<b>B. Enhancement of human resources in company's surroundings</b>					
1.	Support underprivileged local community to continue education until university	Help underprivileged college student	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop scholarship policy</li> <li>- Socialization</li> <li>- Selection on scholarship recipient candidate</li> <li>- Give scholarship</li> <li>- Monitoring</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM, Humas
2	Participate in enhancing the success of primary education	Help underprivileged college student	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop GN OTA policy</li> <li>- Survey on recipient candidate</li> <li>- Inform scholarship program</li> <li>- Selection on scholarship recipient candidate</li> <li>- Give scholarship</li> <li>- Report the activity</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM, Humas
3	Provide internship opportunity to student (Field practice)	Participate in student education and skill enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop internship policy</li> <li>- Verify internship candidate</li> <li>- Conduct internship</li> <li>- Report the activity</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM, Humas

# RSPO

No	Management Objective	Target	Management & Mitigation Plan Activity	Time	Pic
<b>C. Strengthening communication and social relations with community in company's surroundings</b>					
1.	Establish sustainable harmonious communication with community	Conducive environment for company operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify influential public figure in company's surroundings</li> <li>- Establish good communication with influential public figure</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM, Humas
<b>D. Improvement in economic condition of community in company's surroundings</b>					
1	Admit local workforce in accordance to needs.	Fulfill local workforce needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify needs and availability of workforce</li> <li>- Socialize workforce recruitment</li> <li>- Conduct recruitment in accordance to needs</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM ,Humas
2	Provide business opportunity to local contractor and supplier in accordance to company's standard and quality	Business opportunity is available for local contractor and supplier in accordance to company's standard and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify needs and availability of local contractor and supplier</li> <li>- Socialize the needs for local contractor and supplier</li> <li>- Draw work agreement</li> <li>- Cooperate with Surat Perjanjian Kerja in accordance to needs</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM ,Humas
<b>E. Development CD/CSR Programme</b>					
1	Provide social benefits to the communities in the project area	CD/CSR Program effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a CD/CSR program tailored to the needs of the local communities, through social surveys conducted by dedicated personnel.</li> <li>- Conduct partnership with the related institution in building the needed basic infrastructure (economic, transport, education, and health) as allowed by the company's finances</li> <li>- Harmonize the company's aid programs with the local government or other parties' work plans</li> <li>- Evaluate the CSR programs and improve them according to the needs and conditions of local communities, general social climate as well as the company's growth</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM ,Humas
<b>F. Improvement in health and infrastructure for community in company's surroundings</b>					
1	Participate in improving community health in company's surroundings	Better community awareness for clean living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socialization on health issue in collaboration with relevant agency (Health agency)</li> <li>- Provide fogging assistance in collaboration with relevant agency (local clinic)</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM ,Humas, A&C
2	Participate in provision of clean water	Adequate clean water available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide clean water support</li> </ul>		

# RSPO

No	Management Objective	Target	Management & Mitigation Plan Activity	Time	Pic
<b>G. Improvement in environment quality</b>					
1	River condition is well maintained	River condition is well maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct test on river water</li> <li>- Socialization on maintaining river buffer zone</li> </ul>	2015	GM, EM, A&C, Sustainability
2	Minimized the negative impact and maintain the quality in the range of standard/regulation.	Air, sound and water Pollution in the range of standard/regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All vehicles should pass the emission gas test.</li> <li>- Avoid pressing the horn on the road of villages.</li> <li>- Training the drivers for all vehicles of the project, to reduce the air dust.</li> <li>- Proper management of domestic and scheduled waste.</li> <li>- Routine quality monitoring of waste water discharged into rivers.</li> <li>- Monitoring the river water quality</li> <li>- Socialize the management of the riparian areas with local community and village official.</li> </ul>	Continuously	GM, EM, A&C, Sustainability
<b>H. Improvement on workers' welfare</b>					
1	Provide workers facilities	workers facilities available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide housing and other facilities to workers.</li> <li>- Provide access to clean water to workers' house.</li> <li>- Provide health facility (clinic) and religious facility to workers</li> <li>- Provide training or socialization on proper care and maintenance of housing and other supporting facilities, maintaining clean environment, housekeeping, zero burning and conservation of natural resources.</li> </ul>	2015 Continuously	GM, EM, Humas

## **HCV Management Plan**

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was based on the recommendations by independent consultants from Aksenta. This process provides data and information related to the presence of the HCV areas in the Land Use Title (HGU), the key HCV elements, the actual conditions included the potential threats, and the recommendations for the management. The basic programs and activities that fulfill the HCV management are in regular monitoring and review. The purpose of review is to measure the achievements, effectiveness, efficiencies, impacts, and sustainability of the programs. Thus, the purpose of monitoring is to evaluate whether the activities run as they are expected; whether the outputs of the process are as they were projected previously; and whether the resources investments (human, fund, time) are as they were planned.

Monitoring and review are aimed to a set of indicators as the key performance indicators and should be managed systematically, consistently, and well documented. The monitoring is implemented regularly and it is dependent on the classifications of the activities and the target indicator to evaluate [the detail of such activities is presented in the Activities Plan Matrix (*Matriks Rencana Kegiatan*)]. The review is conducted at the end of the management periodical plan, that is in the end of the third years (summative review) and every six months (formative review). The identified basic activities which are planned to run in order to achieve the basic targets for the enhancement and maintenance of the HCV areas are:

In order to make such activities effective, it is required that the reinforcement to the human resources competencies be applied so that they have sufficient knowledge and life skills to implement all the determined activities. Moreover, it is essential to provide appropriate infrastructures so that the implementation of the activities is possible to be effective.

## Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

Threat	Management objective	Management Activity Plan & Monitoring	Location	Time	PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Animal hunting</li> <li>○ River fragmentation</li> <li>○ River contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that RTE species is not hunted by company staff and workers</li> <li>• Enhance the river management by acquiring riparian buffer zone within the concession.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the situation and to control if there are RTE species being trapped</li> <li>• Monitor fishing activity that can cause damage to biotic</li> <li>• Monitor the illegal hunting and trading of wildlife.</li> <li>• Installation of HCV signboard: announcement, warning, prohibition.</li> <li>• Cooperate with local community to protect the river.</li> <li>• Cooperate with local government to protect the river and rehabilitate the riparian buffer zone.</li> <li>• Socialization and HCV awareness to workers, staff, community in plantations and contractor's workers:</li> <li>• Patrols, especially during dry season</li> <li>• Installation of domestic waste disposal (workers housing and office): not directly dispose to river</li> </ul>	All HCV & HCV Management area assigned by company.	2015 Continuously	GM EM Askep Sustainability Humas Security staff
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Uncontrolled logging activity by the community</li> <li>○ Fire incident during dry season</li> </ul>	HCV area and its key element are safe from any form of threat to its sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor any potential disturbance from human to peat area situated within and outside the concession.</li> <li>• Create signboard to prevent fire</li> <li>• Monitor fire hotspot periodically.</li> <li>• Socialization and HCV awareness to workers, staff, community in plantations and contractor's workers:</li> <li>• Actively patrol the concession to monitor logging activity.</li> <li>• Fire patrols, especially during dry season</li> <li>• Installed tower api / fire</li> </ul>	All HCV & HCV Management area assigned by company.	2015 Continuously	GM EM Askep Sustainability Security staff
Company's operational activity that pays less attention to the existence of HCV 6, especially during land clearing and replanting.	Ensure that existence of HCV 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the presence and physical condition of area valued as HCV 6</li> <li>• Evaluate the effectiveness of managing the HCV 6 area</li> <li>• Conduct socialization to the community, company worker and staff and contractors regarding the presence, location, and the value of HCV 6, and the company's commitment to sustain HCV 6.</li> </ul>	HCV 6	2015 Continuously	GM EM Askep Sustainability

# RSPO

Threat	Management objective	Management Activity Plan & Monitoring	Location	Time	PIC
		To provide access to the community whom would like to pay a visit			
-	HCV protection and management program are fully supported and actively involving external key stakeholders: community and government agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with villages community</li> <li>• Collaborate with government agency: BLH (protection of important water catchment area and clean water sources to surrounding community), Dinas Kehutanan (protection of protected forest inside company's operational area), BKSDA (protection of protected species and habitat for wildlife refuge)</li> </ul>	All HCV & HCV Management area assigned by company.	2015 Continuously	GM EM Sustainability Humas
-	HCV Management & Monitoring Review to Enhance HCV Identification and Improvement of Management & Monitoring Program	In regularity sustainability team with management PT GAP conducting review all program of HCV management & monitoring	All HCV & HCV Management area assigned by company.		GM EM Sustainability Humas

## **Development Plan**

PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa's development plan has incorporated the findings from Social Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA – AMDAL), HCV assessment and Social Impact Assessment for implementing the operational plans. The land use plan analysis was also carried out, guided by the RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Plantings, to meet criterion 7.8 of the 2013 RSPO P&C requirements. In addition to this RSPO requirement, PT GAP has commissioned Aksenta to carry out carbon stock measurement in the proposed areas planned for planting, to ascertain that these are not on areas with high carbon stocks as fulfillment of the Group's Sustainability Policy.

The total area in PT GAP covers an area of 16,062.84 Ha, out of which about 4,876.54 ha had already been planted. PT GAP was RSPO certified on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 as a supply base to PT Maju Aneka Sawit palm oil mill, a member of the Group. On 11th December, 2012 the company posted the RSPO New Planting Procedures Notification for on-going oil palm planting within the concession. Further expansion of oil palm areas is made possible as the local communities have released their land through the free, informed prior informed process. Planting of new oil palm will be in the balance unplanted areas within the PT GAP concession, outside the HCV areas that have been identified for management.

The unplanted areas have been scheduled for planting and the RSPO New Planting Procedures for on-going development is adopted. This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only. The net area for cultivation of oil palm after analyzing with HCV areas, LULUC analysis, and carbon stock GHG assessment using RSPO Tools is 3,602.85 ha. Potential areas for oil palm plantings identified through CSR projects in villages in the vicinity outside of the HGU will be included. In accordance with the operational management of PT GAP, land development and plantings schedule in 2015 and thereafter. The process of land development and palm oil planting undertaken activities including land acquisition or compensation to the land owners and as addition activity is socialization of plantation development plan or Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

As part of the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), procedures to ensure that there is participation in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project by PT GAP, consultation with the relevant stakeholders is to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT GAP and the the affected stakeholders to move forward for the benefit and common progress. PT GAP has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The company also has established the complaint and grievance procedures so that the problem solving process is done through discussion and mutual deliberation.

## VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

The company opted for a desk-top audit against the relevant documents required by the RSPO NPP. A pre-audit review was carried out and during the document audit, two (2) Control Union auditors were present with the management team of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa at their head office in Medan on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2015 to verify and review the relevant documents including interviewing the management team members. Control Union Certifications confirmed the oil palm expansion/new planting plan is part of on-going planting and is meant for notification only.

PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010. The social and environmental assessments were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA (AMDAL) conducted by the government approved consultants as well as incorporating the HCV and SIA assessments findings by independent consultants. PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa has also adhered to the requirements of the RSPO P&C 2013 on analysis of land use change, estimation of carbon stock and calculation of potential GHG emissions using the RSPO Carbon Assessment Tool for New Oil Palm Planting dated December 2014. The latter report is submitted to the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group separately as per RSPO requirements.

Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plans are comprehensive, professional and compliant of RSPO principles, criteria and indicators. It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2010 and requirements of criterion 7.8 of the RSPO P&C 2013.

Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications



Mahaswaran Maliyapan  
Lead Auditor  
Date: 6<sup>th</sup> August 2015

Signed on behalf of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa



Dr Gan Lian Tiong  
Director of Sustainability  
Date: 6<sup>th</sup> August 2015