
MOMENT OF TRUTH

**TIME FOR BRANDS TO COME
CLEAN ABOUT THEIR LINKS TO
FOREST DESTRUCTION
FOR PALM OIL**

An orangutan is perched on a tall, slender tree trunk, looking towards the camera. The tree has sparse green leaves. The background is a bright, cloudy sky.


GREENPEACE

WHICH BRANDS DISCLOSE WHO THEIR PALM OIL COMES FROM?

| |  TRADERS/ SUPPLIERS |  MILLS/ PRODUCERS |  100% CLEAN PALM OIL |
|---|---|--|---|
|  COLGATE-PALMOLIVE | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| FERRERO | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  General Mills | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| HERSHEY'S | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| KraftHeinz | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
|  | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
|  | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |

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'Whilst the causes of deforestation are complex, it is generally acknowledged that the biggest drivers are the cultivation of soya and palm oil, logging for the production of paper and board and the rearing of cattle. All of these commodities are major ingredients in the supply chains of most consumer goods companies. Our member companies drive the demand for these commodities and have an opportunity to ensure that the sourcing of these ingredients does not contribute to deforestation.'¹

CONSUMER GOODS FORUM

'The unsustainable use of natural resources has caused a dramatic decline of Bornean orangutans ... Our findings suggest that more than 100,000 individuals have been lost in the 16 years between 1999 and 2015.'²

MARIA VOIGHT, RESEARCHER AT THE MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR EVOLUTIONARY ANTHROPOLOGY



11 DECEMBER 2016,
1°30'46" S 110°15'28" E:

DRONE FOOTAGE REVEALS A NEW CANAL CUTTING INTO PEATLAND FOREST FROM THE PT DAMAI AGRO SEJAHTERA (PT DAS) OIL PALM CONCESSION WITHIN THE SUNGAI PUTRI PEATLAND LANDSCAPE OF KETAPANG DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN. THE LANDSCAPE IS VITAL HABITAT FOR ORANGUTANS AND OTHER ENDANGERED WILDLIFE. PT DAS IS CONTROLLED BY THE BUMITAMA GROUP, A MEMBER OF THE RSPO.

©GREENPEACE

'Forests and agriculture can get us at least a quarter of the way to meeting the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C. While a rapid decarbonization of the global economy remains essential, aggressive action to reduce emissions from the land sector can buy additional time for this transition. Maximizing mitigation from forests and agriculture requires protecting and restoring forests, improving agricultural practices, and shifting to more sustainable diets.'³

WOODS HOLE RESEARCH CENTER POLICY BRIEF

19 DECEMBER 2017,
8°24.87' S
138°55'22.91" E:

SUNSHINE AND HEAVY
RAIN IN THE DISTANCE
OVER PEATLAND AND
PRIMARY MANGROVE
FOREST IN MERAUKE
DISTRICT, PAPUA.

©SUKARNO/GREENPEACE

CRUNCH TIME FOR CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

Immediate action worldwide to halt deforestation and restore extensive areas of natural forest is key to limiting climate change and biodiversity loss. Halting and beginning to reverse the destruction of the world's forests for agriculture is the cheapest, quickest and most equitable option to stabilise the climate and buy time for a just transition to a low-carbon economy.⁴ However, although there is widespread agreement on the need for rapid and far-reaching action, political and corporate commitments are failing to translate into measurable results on the ground.

Agricultural commodities such as palm oil continue to drive deforestation and emissions – and push endangered species like orangutans and tigers ever closer to extinction. Time is running out. Global brands must not walk away from the agreed milestone – an end to the link between deforestation and globally traded commodities by no later than 2020.

In 2010, members of the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) pledged to do their bit to protect forests and limit climate change, with a clear commitment to clean up global commodity supply chains by 2020.⁵ World governments, emboldened by this pledge and in the knowledge that stopping deforestation was the easiest and most cost-effective way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, incorporated action to address forest destruction into the Paris Agreement on climate change as a key part of their strategy to mitigate global temperature rise.⁶ 2020 targets for halting deforestation and biodiversity loss and for restoring degraded forests also figure in the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals, to be implemented by 'all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership' in order to eliminate poverty and 'to heal and secure our planet'.⁷

Yet with less than two years to go until 2020, deforestation to produce commodities such as palm oil shows no sign of slowing down.⁸ Corporate commitments and policies have proliferated, but companies have largely failed to implement them. As a result, consumer

brands, including those with 'no deforestation, no peat, no exploitation' (NDPE) policies, still use palm oil from producers that destroy rainforests, drain carbon-rich peatland and violate the human rights of workers and local communities – making their customers complicit in forest destruction, climate change and human rights abuses.

At the start of 2018, Greenpeace International challenged 16 leading members of the CGF to demonstrate their progress towards a clean palm oil supply chain. We called on them to disclose publicly the mills that produced their palm oil, and the names of the producer groups that controlled those mills. If disclosed, this information would show whether brands had forest destroyers in their supply chains. Eight CGF brands – Colgate-Palmolive, General Mills, Mars, Mondelēz, Nestlé, Procter & Gamble (P&G), Reckitt Benckiser and Unilever – were prepared to hold themselves accountable prior to publication of this report. The others – Ferrero, Hershey, Kellogg's, Kraft Heinz, Johnson & Johnson, PepsiCo, PZ Cussons and Smucker's – refused to reveal who produced their palm oil, thereby concealing the extent of their complicity in rainforest destruction.⁹

Brands have failed to clean up their supply chains – and the people and environment of palm oil-producing countries are suffering the consequences. Decades of deforestation for plantations has created the ideal conditions for the raging forest and peatland fires – often deliberately set by companies clearing the land – that regularly threaten the health of people across Southeast Asia and imperil our global climate.¹⁰ Exploitation of workers, including the use of child labour, remains endemic in the sector.¹¹ Meanwhile, Indonesia, at the heart of the industry’s expansion, has more threatened and endangered species than any other country on the planet, in many cases as a result of loss of habitat;¹² leading conservationists now talk about when, not if, orangutans and other iconic species will become extinct.¹³

Palm oil is a high-risk commodity. Palm oil traders (typically corporations that also have plantation interests) continue to allow oil from rainforest destroyers into their mills, refineries and distribution systems, and neither governments nor the main industry body – the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) – can currently be relied on to prevent producers from engaging in deforestation or clearing peatland. Accordingly, brands must adopt NDPE policies if they have not already done so, and take responsibility themselves for ensuring that the producer groups¹⁴ in their palm oil supply chains comply with those policies as soon as possible, and no later than 2020. Equivalent policies should be enforced across all their commodities.

The first step towards achieving this is for each brand to publish a clear, time-bound plan, including an explicit commitment that by 2020, 100% of the palm oil it uses will come from producers whose entire operations have been verified as compliant with its NDPE policy – even if that means using less palm oil than it is using today.

Next, brands should open themselves up to public scrutiny by publishing complete lists of the mills and producer groups in their supply chains. Then they must take responsibility for investigating these producer groups to identify any that are clearing rainforests or peatlands, or exploiting workers or local communities. Brands must work with traders to get concession maps, and other data necessary to enable successful monitoring, into the public domain. Ultimately, brands and traders must exclude any producer that refuses to reform, even if the palm oil it is supplying to them comes from different concessions to those it is clearing.

By 2020, a responsible brand should be able to demonstrate that all the palm oil it uses comes from reputable producer groups whose operations have been verified compliant with its NDPE policy. At the same time, brands should support the transformation of the entire industry by sourcing only from traders and other suppliers that can show that all the palm oil they sell comes from producers that have been verified compliant with NDPE standards.





19 DECEMBER 2017,
8°6'5.94" S 139°3'6.59" E:

A RIVER WINDS THROUGH PRIMARY
MANGROVE FOREST IN THE PT
SINERGI TANI NUSANTARA (PT
STN) SUGARCANE CONCESSION IN
MERAUKE DISTRICT, PAPUA.
©SUKARNO/GREENPEACE

MARCH 2013, SUNGAI PUTRI:

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE INDONESIA AND GOVERNMENT CONSERVATION STAFF RESCUE A STARVING ORANGUTAN IN THE PT LADANG SAWIT MAS (PT LSM) CONCESSION, WITHIN THE SUNGAI PUTRI PEATLAND LANDSCAPE OF KETAPANG DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN. PT LSM IS CONTROLLED BY THE BUMITAMA GROUP, A MEMBER OF THE RSPO. BUMITAMA HAS CLEARED EXTENSIVE AREAS OF ORANGUTANS' RAINFOREST HABITAT FOR OIL PALM PLANTATION.
©SABUGO/INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE INDONESIA



26 MARCH 2013,
7° 20' 9.79" S 139° 45' 30.95" E:

SMOKE RISES FROM LONG ROWS OF SMOULDERING DEBRIS FROM RECENT FOREST CLEARANCE IN THE PT DONGIN PRABHAWA OIL PALM CONCESSION IN MAPPI DISTRICT, PAPUA. THE CONCESSION IS CONTROLLED BY THE KORINDO GROUP.
©RANTE/GREENPEACE

24 OCTOBER 2015,
SEI AHAS:

SCHOOLCHILDREN IN A PLAYGROUND, WITH NO MASKS TO PROTECT THEM FROM THE THICK HAZE FROM PEATLAND FIRES BURNING NEAR THEIR VILLAGE OF SEI AHAS, KAPUAS DISTRICT, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN. THE FIRES OF 2015 ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE CAUSED OVER 100,000 PREMATURE DEATHS ACROSS SOUTHEAST ASIA.
©RANTE/GREENPEACE



THE HIGH PRICE OF CHEAP PALM OIL

'Jakarta is now highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The greatest climate and disaster-related risk facing Jakarta is flooding, which imposes very high human and economic costs on the city. Forty percent of the city's area, mostly in the north, already lies below sea level, and is thus vulnerable to tidal flooding, storm surges, and future rises in sea levels.'¹⁵

THE WORLD BANK

Palm oil offers brands a cheap vegetable oil that is well suited to industrial manufacturing processes. Over the last 20 years, global demand has skyrocketed as companies reformulated their products to use palm oil instead of animal fats such as butter or other vegetable oils and fats.¹⁷ Today palm oil is the world's most widely used vegetable oil.¹⁸

Approximately half of all products on supermarket shelves now contain palm oil, including shampoos, cosmetics, chocolate, bread and spreads.¹⁹ Palm oil has also become a major component of biofuels: 46% of palm oil imported into the European Union is destined for biodiesel.²⁰ The industry's growth is being stoked still further by new demand for byproducts: for example, the world's largest processor of dairy products, Fonterra,²¹ has a joint venture with the world's largest palm oil trader, Wilmar International, to supply animal feed made from palm kernel expeller (PKE), a byproduct of the palm kernel milling process.²²

This explosion of global demand has fuelled the rapid expansion of the palm oil industry, particularly in Indonesia: since 1990, Indonesia's palm oil production has increased more than fourteen-fold, and in 2005 it became the largest producer of palm oil in the world.²³ In 2017, Indonesia produced 55% of the world's palm oil; neighbouring Malaysia produced a further 30%.²⁴

'If the current destruction of the rainforest continues, then I have absolutely no hope that any orangutans will remain in the wild.'¹⁶

ALAN KNIGHT, CHIEF EXECUTIVE,
INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE (IAR)

Palm oil may be cheap, but the environment and the people of producer regions are paying the price. According to figures released by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), around 24 million hectares of the country's rainforest were destroyed between 1990 and 2015²⁵ – an area almost the size of the UK.²⁶ In several years during the last decade, Indonesia officially surpassed Brazil as the country with the largest loss of rainforest,²⁷ in spite of Indonesia having a much smaller total area of forest. The plantation sector – palm oil and pulp – is the single largest driver of deforestation in both Indonesia and Malaysia.²⁸ The MoEF has reported year-on-year falls in net deforestation since 2015,²⁹ but these are based on figures that perversely count newly planted industrial plantations as forest,³⁰ and the ministry has not yet published full statistics or downloadable maps for 2015–2017, so the true extent of recent natural forest loss is not in the public domain.

As they destroy the forest, the plantation industries are wiping out biodiversity. Deforestation for pulp and oil palm plantations has devastated lowland forests in Sumatra and Borneo, destroying vital habitat for tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, orangutans and other endangered species. Scientists estimate that just two robust breeding populations



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OPPOSITE:
18 SEPTEMBER 2015,
0°7'9.14" S 109°52'20.38" E:

POST MARKED 'SAPLING PLANTING' IN A RECENTLY CLEARED AND BURNT AREA OF DEEP PEATLAND IN THE PT KUSUMA ALAM SARI (PT KAS) CONCESSION IN KUBU RAYA DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN. THIS OIL PALM CONCESSION IS OWNED BY THE ALAS KUSUMA GROUP.
©GREENPEACE

10 SEPTEMBER 2013, MELBOURNE:

AN ORANGUTAN AT MELBOURNE ZOO.
©JEFFERSON/GREENPEACE



of Sumatran tigers are left in the wild.³¹ All three species of orangutan are now critically endangered; if the current rate of population decline continues they will be extinct within our lifetime. According to the latest assessment, Bornean orangutan numbers fell by over 50% between 1999 and 2015, with no more than 70,000–100,000 individuals remaining.³² Over 69% of potential habitat for the Sumatran elephant has been destroyed within just one generation.³³ The Sumatran rhinoceros is said to be 'hanging on by a thread'³⁴ with fewer than 100 left in the wild.³⁵

The destruction of rainforests is also a major source of greenhouse gases, making it a crisis with a truly global impact, while the illegal use of fire to clear land before planting has catastrophic public health effects at a regional scale. In July 2015, devastating forest and peatland fires spread across large areas of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Papua. In addition to the resultant greenhouse gas emissions, the fires produced a haze that grounded flights and closed schools and offices across Southeast Asia, forcing millions of people to breathe toxic air for months on end. The World Bank calculated the cost of the disaster at US\$16bn,³⁶ while researchers at Harvard and Columbia Universities estimate that 100,000

people died prematurely from respiratory diseases linked to the haze.³⁷ Such crises can be expected to recur, particularly in dry El Niño years, when fires spread more rapidly through drained peatland and the debris of recent deforestation and into surrounding still-forested areas.

Palm oil lobbyists talk up the sector's contributions to Indonesia's economy and present it as a lifeline to smallholder farmers. In reality, the economic benefits of the palm oil boom have fallen on the handful of already wealthy individuals that control the big plantation companies.³⁸ By contrast, many of the costs have been borne by workers and communities. Social conflicts between local people and plantation companies – including many owned by major traders – are widespread, brutal and unresolved.³⁹ Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and unions report that even plantations that have been certified as 'sustainable' often show signs of child labour and forced labour.⁴⁰ Workers in the palm oil industry are routinely exposed to hazardous pesticides, paid below the minimum wage and deterred from forming unions to seek redress⁴¹ – a far cry from the pictures of smiling plantation workers that dominate brands' sustainability reports.

23 FEBRUARY 2014, 2°0'49" S 112°27'43" E:

EXCAVATORS CLEAR FORESTED ORANGUTAN HABITAT INSIDE THE PT KARYA MAKMUR ABADI (PT KMA) ESTATE II PALM OIL CONCESSION IN EAST KOTAWARINGIN DISTRICT, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN. THE CONCESSION IS CONTROLLED BY THE MALAYSIAN KUALA LUMPUR KEPONG BERHAD (KLK) GROUP. ©IFANSASTI/GREENPEACE



17 SEPTEMBER 2010, TELEN:

RECENT CLEARANCE AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT IN TELEN DISTRICT, EAST KALIMANTAN. ©BUDHI/GREENPEACE



10 JUNE 2016, TELUK MERANTI:

SMOKE RISING FROM PEATLAND FIRES IN AN OIL PALM PLANTATION IN TELUK MERANTI, PELALAWAN DISTRICT, RIAU. ©MUHARRMAN/GREENPEACE

3 DECEMBER 2015,
0°8'5.60" S 109°52'26.28" E;

A LARGE BURN SCAR MARKS RECENTLY CLEARED AND DRAINED DEEP PEATLAND FOREST INSIDE THE PT KUSUMA ALAM SARI (PT KAS) OIL PALM CONCESSION IN KUBU RAYA DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN. PT KAS IS PART OF THE ALAS KUSUMA GROUP. ©IFANSASTI/GREENPEACE



ARE CORPORATE COMMITMENTS MORE THAN HOT AIR?

‘As a derivatives buyer, we are many links in the chain away from the original source of palm oil and palm kernel oil ... a critical first step is to engage the suppliers with whom we have the greatest spend to adopt their own sourcing criteria that they in turn may cascade down the supply chain.’⁴²

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
‘RESPONSIBLE PALM OIL SOURCING CRITERIA’

‘Wilmar’s new policies include all the elements needed for success: a commitment to production that doesn’t involve deforestation, peatland conversion, or exploitation, and a credible plan or implementation.’⁴³

SCOTT POYNTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF TFT
[WILMAR’S IMPLEMENTATION PARTNER]

‘We expect suppliers to be fully compliant with all provisions of this policy by December 31, 2015.’⁴⁴

WILMAR INTERNATIONAL,
‘NO DEFORESTATION, NO PEAT,
NO EXPLOITATION POLICY’

‘P&G’s commitment to no deforestation in its palm supply chain is unequivocal.’⁴⁵

LEN SAUERS, P&G VICE-PRESIDENT OF GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

‘Mondelēz International is a proud signatory to the New York Declaration on Forests, an important step to unite governments, NGOs and business to slow and then end forest loss. We can’t act alone to halt deforestation or climate change, so we call on everyone to play a role.’⁴⁶

IRENE ROSENFELD, THEN CEO,
MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL

‘Colgate-Palmolive recognizes that we alone cannot transform the palm oil supply chain. We are partnering with others to accelerate the pace of change.’⁴⁷

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE PALM OIL POLICY

On the first day of the Cancun Climate Summit in 2010, the CGF acknowledged that deforestation for agricultural commodities is a major contributor to the global climate crisis, and made an unequivocal commitment to eliminate rainforest destruction from palm oil and other high-risk commodity supply chains by no later than 2020.⁴⁹ In September 2014, governments, traders, NGOs and brands signed the New York Declaration on Forests, thereby pledging their support for the goal of eliminating deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities such as palm oil by 2020.⁵⁰ By the end of 2016, 447 companies, including both brands and traders, had made public commitments to address deforestation in their supply chains.⁵¹ Some companies have enshrined these commitments into commodity-specific NDPE policies that also have explicit 2020 deadlines.

2020 is now less than two years away. Yet much of the palm oil that brands (including those that have made such commitments) use in their products still comes from producers that are destroying rainforests.

Part of the reason for this is that brands have outsourced much of the responsibility for implementing their NDPE policies to their suppliers, including global commodities traders such as Wilmar International, Cargill, Golden Agri-Resources (GAR) and IOI. Brands and NGOs told traders to adopt NDPE policies of their own and to screen their supply chains for destructive or exploitative palm oil producers. However, many brands have subsequently chosen to measure progress in terms of the percentage of their suppliers with NDPE policies, rather than in terms of successful implementation of those policies.

There is the world of difference between having a policy and implementing it. A more meaningful metric would report the share of palm oil supply that comes from producers whose operations have been verified as compliant with NDPE policies.

In 2017, Greenpeace assessed the actions palm oil traders were taking to ensure that they were not buying from producers that were destroying rainforests, draining peatlands or exploiting workers and local communities.⁵² Although most traders had published NDPE policies, there were serious problems with their implementation: inconsistent standards, questionable enforcement and non-existent deadlines. Not only was the palm oil industry not working to the 2020 deadline set by brands, it did not even have a common timeline for delivering a palm oil supply free from deforestation and other social and environmental harms.






None of the traders that supply the world's biggest brands with palm oil had any way to keep destructive growers out of their supply chains. They lacked adequate data and the monitoring systems needed to ensure that producers are not clearing forests or draining peatlands. Specifically, none of the traders required their suppliers to provide them with concession maps. Without these maps, it is almost impossible for traders to carry out the geospatial monitoring needed to determine which producers have stopped clearing rainforests across their operations and which have not.

Instead, most traders admitted focusing on geospatial mill analysis, designed to detect deforestation near mills from which they source. This approach, which is promoted by implementation partners such as The Forest Trust (TFT) and ProForest, pays insufficient attention to the frontiers where the industry is expanding most rapidly. Producer groups frequently supply the market with palm oil from established concessions while simultaneously destroying rainforests to develop new oil palm plantations in frontier regions, such as Indonesian Papua and Papua New Guinea, that are far from their established operations. For monitoring to be comprehensive, companies need to be monitoring their suppliers at 'group level' – i.e. monitoring the operations of all producers within the parent groups to which each of their suppliers belong, including in concessions that are not yet productive.

None of the traders assessed had a robust system to monitor all the producer groups in its supply chain at group level. Nor could they demonstrate a systematic approach to enforcing their policies. Indeed, traders regularly claimed to be unaware that the producers supplying them were responsible for forest destruction until NGOs brought it to their attention, and they then treated each breach as an isolated incident, with remedial measures decided on a case-by-case basis.

Most traders publish so-called 'grievance lists' that detail breaches of their NDPE policies by suppliers. But these are incomplete, generally listing only cases identified through third-party sources such as NGO reports, RSPO complaints or media articles, and omitting cases identified through traders' own monitoring programmes. Moreover, in most cases traders appear to have engaged with the producers concerned for months or even years with little evidence of reform. Exclusion remains a tool of last resort. Supply chain data published by the traders themselves indicates that they have continued to trade palm oil from producers they know are destructive or exploitative.⁵³

HOW TRADERS SCORED ON NDPE IMPLEMENTATION⁴⁸

| | ROBUST POLICY | SUPPLY CHAIN DATA | MONITORING | ENGAGEMENT | ACCOUNTABILITY |
|---|---------------|-------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| AAK | ~ | × | × | × | × |
| Apical | ~ | × | × | × | ~ |
|  | × | × | × | × | × |
| Cargill | ~ | × | × | × | ~ |
|  | ~ | × | ~ | × | ~ |
|  | × | × | × | × | × |
|  | × | × | ~ | × | ~ |
| Olam | × | × | × | × | × |
|  | × | × | × | × | × |
| wilmar | × | × | ~ | × | ~ |

This assessment, published in November 2017, originally included IOI's traded oils division, IOI Loders Croklaan. However, in March 2018 the US-based commodities trader Bunge completed the purchase of a majority stake in Loders Croklaan, which has been merged with its own palm oil division to become a new corporate entity, Bunge Loders Croklaan. Greenpeace has not yet assessed Bunge Loders Croklaan's NDPE commitment or its implementation.

We have assessed the commitments made by the companies listed above and have rated them as follows.


GOOD


AVERAGE


BAD

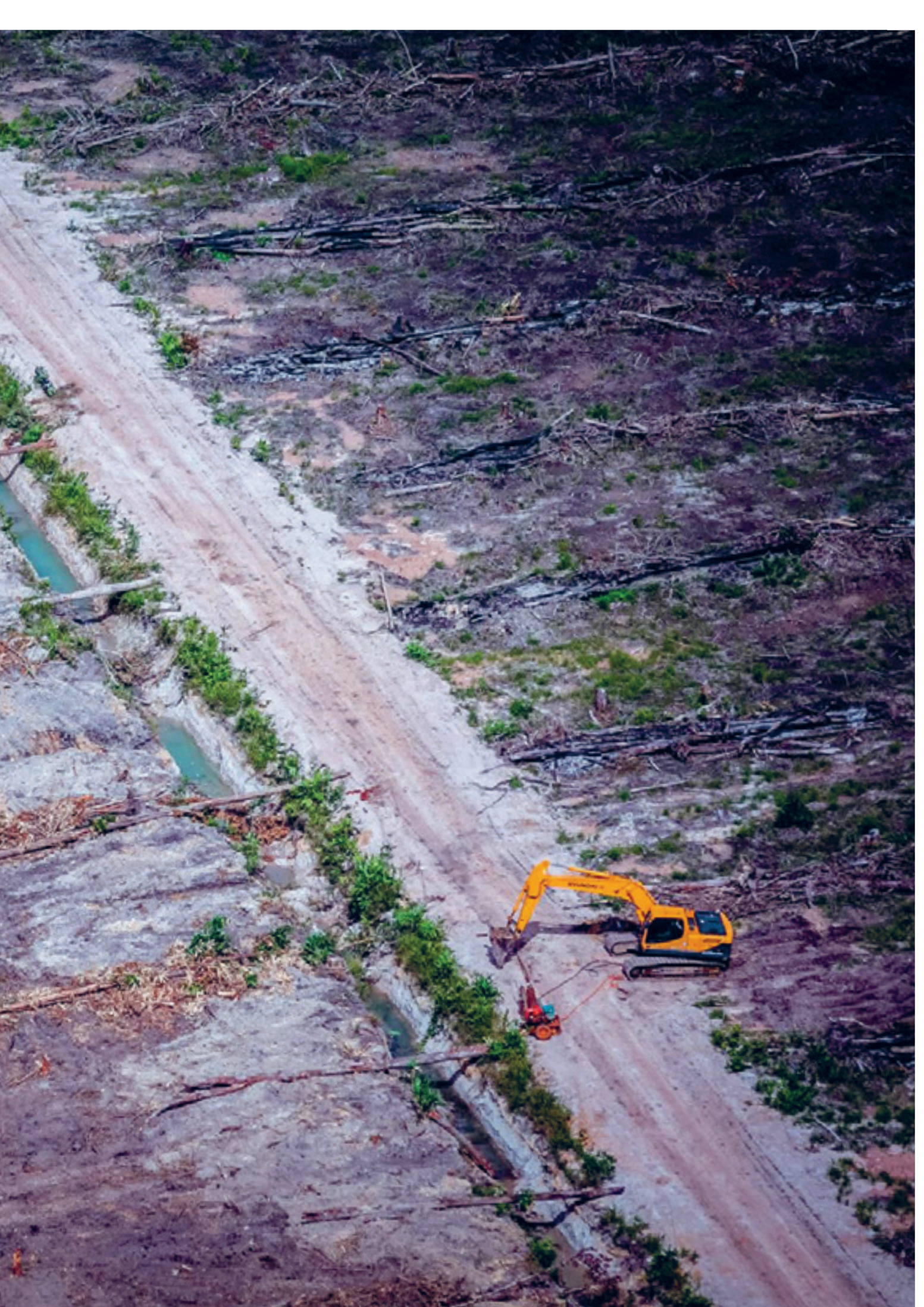


BRANDS ADMIT LINKS TO RAINFOREST DESTRUCTION

26 MARCH 2013,
7°20'58.56" S 139°45'12.84" E:

EXCAVATORS AT WORK AMONG THE BURNT
REMAINS OF DEBRIS FROM FOREST
CLEARANCE IN THE PT DONGIN PRABHAWA
OIL PALM CONCESSION IN MAPPI DISTRICT,
PAPUA. THE CONCESSION IS CONTROLLED
BY THE KORINDO GROUP.

©RANTE/GREENPEACE



18 DECEMBER 2017,
4°20'22.47" S 136°41'3.65" E

THE CENTRAL CORDILLERA MOUNTAIN RANGE RISES IN THE DISTANCE BEHIND AN IMMATURE OIL PALM PLANTATION IN THE PT PUSAKA AGRO LESTARI (PT PAL) CONCESSION IN MIMIKA, PAPUA. PT PAL IS CONTROLLED BY THE NOBLE GROUP.
©SUKARNO/GREENPEACE



CONFRONTING THE BRANDS WITH EVIDENCE



Throughout 2017, Greenpeace presented some of the world's leading brands with a series of bulletins containing evidence of seven cases of producers violating traders' and brands' NDPE policies.

Brands – and the traders that supply them – should have identified these producers through their own supply chain monitoring and taken steps to reform or exclude them. In each instance, most of the evidence we relied upon was already in the public domain: sources included NGO reports, complaints to the RSPO and international media articles. However, supply chain data from traders showed that palm oil from all but one of these destructive producers entered the global market in 2017 (the sole exception being POSCO Daewoo, whose plantations were not yet producing palm oil, although trade may now have started). Further, the lists of top suppliers disclosed by some brands indicated that there was wide market exposure to these problematic producers. Accordingly, Greenpeace asked each brand to confirm whether these producers were in its supply chain and to specify the corrective actions it had taken concerning them.

Some brands refused to respond to our inquiry. However, every one of the brands that did respond confirmed receiving palm oil produced by one or more of the destructive producers. Taken together with the findings of other NGOs,⁵⁴ which have also identified numerous producer groups involved in deforestation in brands' supply chains, this suggests a systemic failure by brands and their suppliers to enforce their NDPE policies.

After Greenpeace had presented them with the evidence of the destruction caused by the seven producers in question, some brands did exclude one or more of them from their supply chains. But laudable as this response was, brands should not be reliant on NGOs to raise cases with them. Instead, they need their own systems to detect and exclude destructive producers from their palm oil supply chains.

Three of these producers – FELDA/FGV, Salim Group and Samling Group/Glenealy Plantations – are considered in detail below. The other producers – Goodhope, Korindo, Noble and POSCO Daewoo – are involved in comparable environmental and human rights abuses.⁵⁵



HOW CONSUMER BRANDS ARE LINKED TO FOREST DESTROYERS



KraftHeinz

Kellogg's

FERRERO

P&G

HERSHEY'S

Johnson & Johnson

Nestlé



COLGATE-PALMOLIVE

SMUCKER'S

Mondelēz International

PZ CUSSENS

Reckitt Benckiser

Mars

PEPSICO

General Mills

Unilever

FELDA/ FELDA GLOBAL VENTURES (FGV)



FELDA is Malaysia's government-owned Federal Land Development Agency. Felda Global Ventures (FGV), formerly the commercial arm of FELDA, is now a publicly traded company, majority-owned by FELDA,⁵⁶ with plantations in Malaysia and Indonesia. FGV claims to be the world's largest crude palm oil producer.⁵⁷ Both FELDA⁵⁸ and FGV⁵⁹ are members of the RSPO.

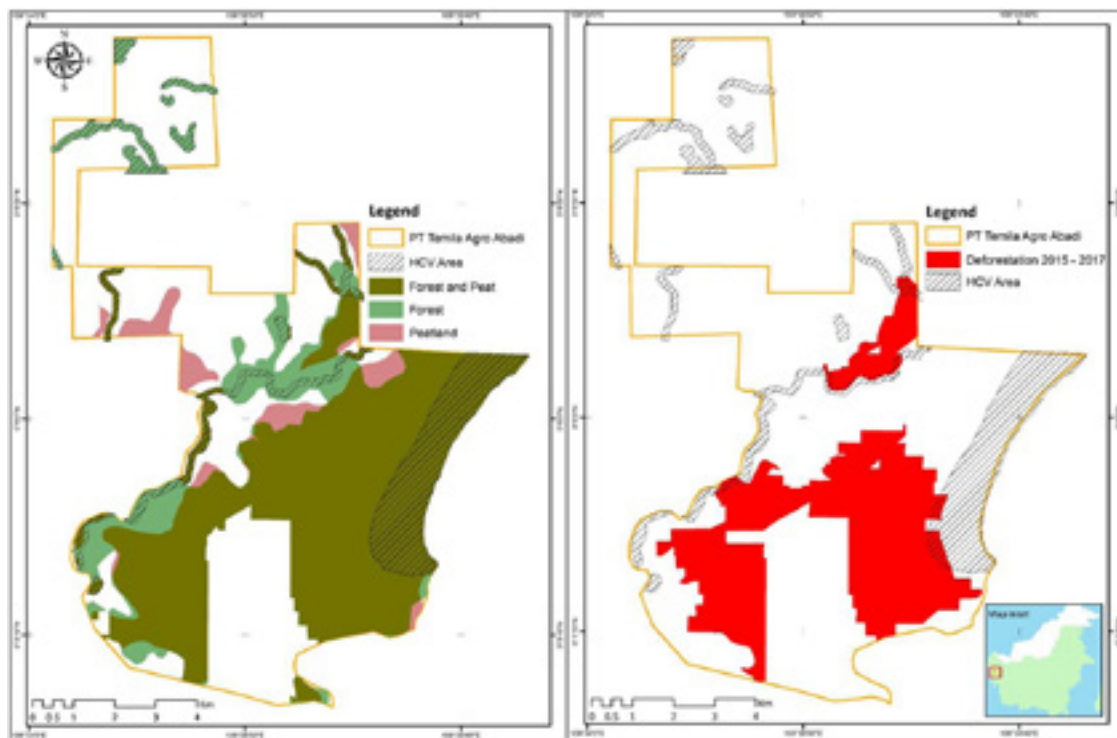
Issues:

- Deforestation and peatland clearance: recent deforestation and development on peatland in violation of company policy
- Exploitation and illegality: violation of Malaysian labour laws,⁶⁰ exploitation of plantation workers, including modern slavery⁶¹

6 APRIL 2017
0°3' 51.45" N 109°38' 43.17" E:

DRONE FOOTAGE CAPTURES RECENT PEATLAND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PT TEMILA AGRO ABADI (PT TAA) OIL PALM CONCESSION IN LANDAK DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN. PT TAA IS CONTROLLED BY FELDA GLOBAL VENTURES, ITSELF AN OFFSHOOT OF MALAYSIA'S FEDERAL LAND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.
©AIDEN ENVIRONMENT





MAPPING ANALYSIS FOR GREENPEACE OF DEFORESTATION IN PT TAA, 2015-2017.

DEFORESTATION AND PEATLAND CLEARANCE

In April 2016, consultancy Aidenvironment published analysis indicating that FGV had cleared peatlands in two concessions in West Kalimantan, Indonesia: PT Citra Niaga Perkasa (PT CNP) and PT Temila Agro Abadi (PT TAA).⁶² Four months later, FGV published a sustainability policy pledging ‘no conversion of HCV [high conservation value] areas, peat soil, and/ or areas with High Carbon Stock (HCS)’.⁶³ However, analysis of MoEF official landcover maps and satellite imagery indicates that FGV continued to clear forest and develop peatland in PT TAA until at least June 2017, despite its new policy. Regardless of the visual evidence, the company denied that this was deforestation, citing an unpublished 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’.⁶⁴

In January 2018 FGV published an action plan for restoring the cleared peatland, but it is not clear whether this involves restoration to forest or merely reversing drainage.⁶⁵ At the same time, consultants Chain Reaction Research reported that development without HCV or HCS assessment had been going on in an FGV concession in Sarawak, Malaysia, since September 2017. FGV applied a stop work order after it was challenged over the development, offering further evidence that the company’s sustainability policy exists only on paper unless it is forced to comply by other organisations.⁶⁶

EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS AND WITHDRAWAL OF RSPO CERTIFICATION

In July 2015, the *Wall Street Journal* published an in-depth

investigation into FGV concessions in Malaysia, reporting workers’ claims that they were not paid for long periods, had their passports confiscated and were using hazardous chemicals without being given appropriate protective equipment.⁶⁷ Following an RSPO investigation, FGV voluntarily surrendered certification for all 58 of its RSPO-certified mills in May 2016.⁶⁸ At the time of writing it has regained eight of these certificates.⁶⁹

LINKS TO GLOBAL TRADE

FGV has a joint venture with P&G, FPG Oleochemicals,⁷⁰ and is P&G’s top supplier of palm products.⁷¹

Between January 2016 and December 2017 (the most recently available trade data for all traders that provide such data), traders that received palm or palm kernel oil from FGV’s mills included Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), Bunge, Cargill, Fuji Oils, IOI, Keck Seng, Mewah, Musim Mas, Olam, Sime Darby and Wilmar.⁷² These traders all supply major brands. It is likely that other traders that do not have transparent mill-level traceability data on their dashboards (see footnote) were supplied with FGV oil during this period as well.

Traders listed above whose grievance lists mention FELDA/FGV include Cargill⁷³ (with four separate grievances since December 2015), IOI,⁷⁴ Musim Mas⁷⁵ and Olam.⁷⁶ Wilmar does not include FELDA/FGV in its grievance list,⁷⁷ and ADM, Bunge, Fuji Oils, Keck Seng, Mewah and Sime Darby do not appear to have publicly available grievance lists. In addition to these, Apical’s grievance list includes two grievances against FELDA/FGV, in October 2015 and July 2017, with the current status given as ‘monitoring’; it is not clear if the absence of FGV oil in Apical’s traceability summaries represents a suspension of trade.⁷⁸

THE SALIM GROUP



The loosely structured Salim Group, headed by Anthoni Salim, holds a controlling interest in major Indonesian conglomerate Indofood, which includes agribusiness group IndoAgri and IndoAgri's palm oil subsidiaries PT Salim Ivomas Pratama (PT SIMP) and PT PP London Sumatra (PT Lonsum – itself a subsidiary of PT SIMP).⁷⁹ PT SIMP holds a landbank of over 360,000ha⁸⁰ and the Salim Group also holds extensive palm oil concessions via other companies,⁸¹ making it one of Indonesia's largest plantation groups. While PT SIMP and PT Lonsum are RSPO members, other Salim Group palm oil companies are not, putting the Salim Group in breach of RSPO rules requiring membership at group level by March 2017.⁸²

Issues:

- Deforestation and peatland clearance: considerable forest clearance including primary forest and peatland, with active clearance continuing in 2017
- Exploitation and illegality: use of child labour on plantations, paying below minimum wage and breaches of health and safety standards

3 OCTOBER 2015, SUMATRA:

THIS PHOTO TAKEN FROM THE REPORT 'THE HUMAN COST OF CONFLICT PALM OIL' BY OPPUK, RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR RIGHTS FORUM SHOWS A YOUNG KERNET WORKER – AN INFORMAL LABOURER WHO HELPS HARVESTERS MEET THEIR QUOTAS BUT HAS NO DIRECT EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMPANY – PUSHING A HEAVY LOAD OF FRESH FRUIT BUNCHES ON A PT PP LONDON SUMATRA (LONSUM) OIL PALM CONCESSION IN SUMATRA. PT LONSUM IS PART OF THE INDOAGRI GROUP, ITSELF PART OF THE LOOSELY STRUCTURED SALIM GROUP.
©RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK





2013, EAST KUTAI:

A YOUNG ORANGUTAN RESCUED BY THE CENTER FOR ORANGUTAN PROTECTION FROM THE PT GUNTA SAMBA JAYA (PT GSJ) CONCESSION IN EAST KUTAI DISTRICT, EAST KALIMANTAN, PEEPS OUT AT THE WORLD. PT GSJ IS CONTROLLED BY THE LOOSELY STRUCTURED SALIM GROUP.

©COP

DEFORESTATION

In February 2013, the Centre for Orangutan Protection filed an RSPO complaint against PT SIMP alleging destruction of orangutan habitat in the PT Gunta Samba Jaya (PT GSJ) concession in East Kalimantan.⁸³ Indofood denied owning any share in PT GSJ, but more recent investigations by Greenpeace have shown clear links between PT GSJ and the Salim Group.⁸⁴

Another Salim Group concession, in West Kalimantan, has been shown to have cleared around 1,900ha of forest, mostly on peatland, between July 2015 and October 2017.⁸⁵ The Salim Group also controls and has recently begun to develop an extensive landbank in Papua, much of which is mapped as primary forest.⁸⁶

EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS AND CHILD LABOUR

A 2015 investigation by OPPUK, Rainforest Action Network and the International Labor Rights Forum into two PT Lonsum plantations in North Sumatra found evidence of a range of poor labour practices, including:

- use of child labour
- workers being paid below the minimum wage
- workers using pesticides without proper safety equipment and in violation of RSPO Principles & Criteria
- quota systems that encouraged increased use of informal workers (including workers bringing along their wives and children to help them meet their quotas).⁸⁷

A subsequent independent audit for the RSPO confirmed many of the allegations.⁸⁸ The complaint is still in the RSPO process at the time of writing, with PT Lonsum's parent company IndoAgri repeatedly demanding more evidence but not providing any counter-evidence or plans to address the issues.⁸⁹

LINKS TO GLOBAL TRADE

Between January 2016 and December 2017 (the most recently available trade data for all traders that provide such data),

traders that received palm or palm kernel oil from IndoAgri mills and/or the Salim-associated PT GSJ included AAK, ADM, Apical, Bunge, Cargill, Fuji Oils, GAR, IOI, Musim Mas, Olam, Sime Darby and Wilmar.⁹⁰ These traders all supply major consumer brands. It is possible that other traders that do not have transparent mill-level traceability data on their dashboards received IndoAgri/Salim Group oil during this period as well.

As is often the case when producer groups obscure the full extent of their empire, it is unclear how traders are handling the Salim Group and what actions they are taking to address its noncompliance with their NDPE policies. Specifically, where sanctions have been applied, it is unclear whether they cover the whole group, or whether the trader is treating the part of the group that is publicly listed (i.e. the Indofood division) and the concession clusters that Indofood denies being associated with as separate entities, despite clear management overlap.⁹¹

In its grievance list update of December 2017, IOI states that having listed a grievance against Indofood in September 2016, in the following February it informed traders that supply it with IndoAgri oil that the company was non-compliant with its policy.⁹² Regardless, Salim Group palm oil continued to enter IOI's supply chain from these traders as recently as September and October 2017.⁹³ Apical also has Indofood/Salim Group in its grievance list and states that it has had no commercial relationship with the group since 2015,⁹⁴ despite receiving oil from PT Lonsum at its Tanjung Balai refinery between April and June 2017⁹⁵ and its Sari Dumai Sejati refinery between October and December 2017.⁹⁶ (Apical's mill data omits PT Lonsum or IndoAgri ownership, suggesting that the company may not be monitoring procurement at the group level.) Cargill,⁹⁷ GAR,⁹⁸ Musim Mas,⁹⁹ Olam¹⁰⁰ and Wilmar¹⁰¹ have IndoAgri/Indofood on their grievance lists, but updates do not indicate any trade suspension. Of the other traders listed above as receiving palm or palm kernel oil from IndoAgri mills and/or PT GSJ, ADM, Bunge, Fuji Oils and Sime Darby do not appear to have publicly available grievance lists.

PepsiCo and Nestlé have joint ventures with Indofood to manufacture their products in Indonesia.¹⁰² PepsiCo has recently announced that it has suspended sourcing palm oil from IndoAgri but is maintaining its business relationship with Indofood.¹⁰³

THE SAMLING GROUP

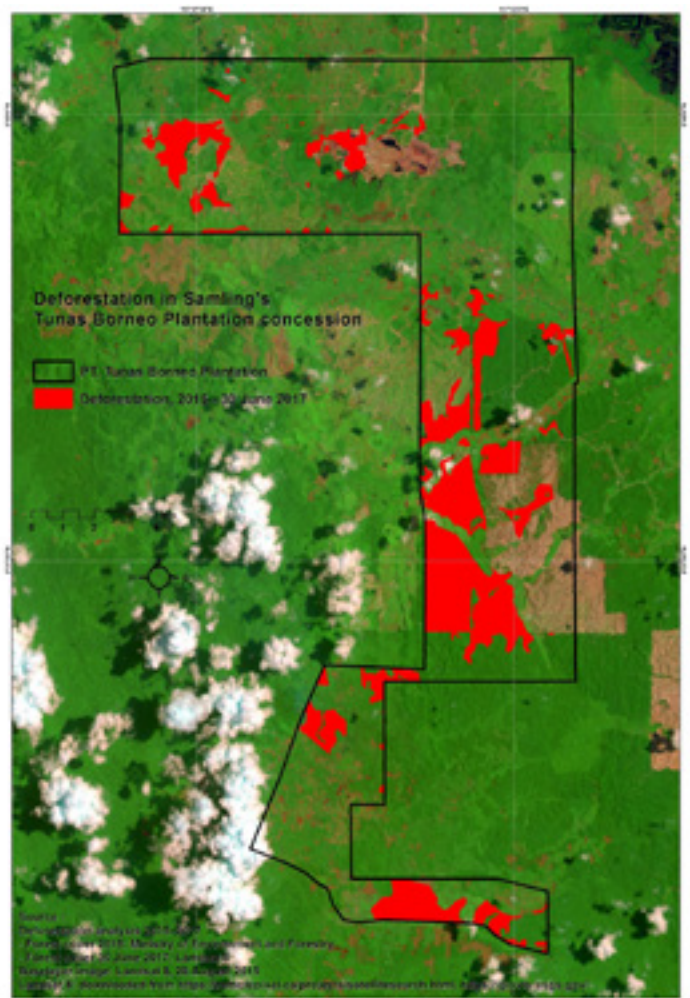
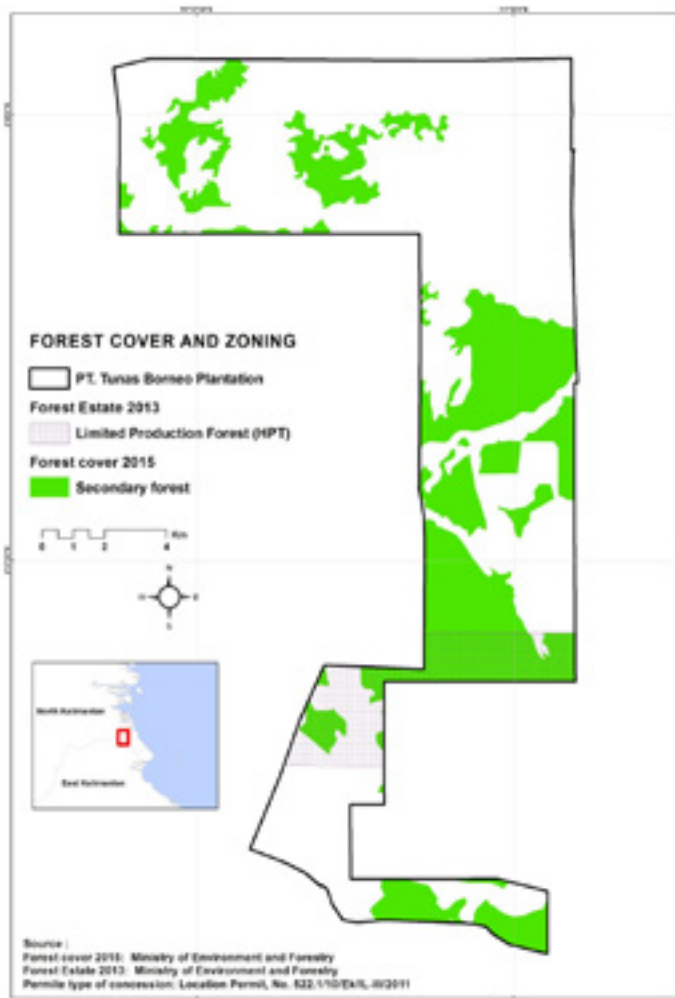


Malaysia's Samling Group owns Glenealy Plantations, which has oil palm plantations in Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Papua New Guinea. It reports 68,679ha 'plantable area' as of March 2015.¹⁰⁴ The company has no NDPE policy and does not belong to the RSPO.

Issues:

- Deforestation: recent deforestation, including of land where palm oil development is illegal
- Exploitation and illegality: development without free, prior and informed consent of affected communities, and human rights violations
- Use of fire: apparent use of fire in land clearing process

GREENPEACE MAPPING ANALYSIS OF PT TBP FINDS SIGNIFICANT DEFORESTATION BETWEEN 2015 AND 2017. THIS INCLUDES AREAS RECORDED ON OFFICIAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY MAPS AS LIMITED PRODUCTION FOREST (HPT).



THE SAMLING GROUP'S OIL PALM OPERATIONS AS REPORTED BY GLENEALY PLANTATIONS.



DEFORESTATION IN KALIMANTAN

Glenealy operates PT Tunas Borneo Plantations (PT TBP) in North Kalimantan. A Greenpeace comparison of best available concession information for PT TBP with official landcover maps and satellite imagery suggests that 2,867ha of forest was cleared within the concession between 2015 and June 2017. Of this, 308ha was land classified as Limited Production Forest. Palm oil development in such areas is illegal.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND DEFORESTATION IN MYANMAR

Glenealy operates Myanmar Stark Prestige Plantation (MSPP), a plantation covering at least 5,700ha.¹⁰⁵ According to a report by the NGO Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), a large share of the concession is community land, including farmland incorrectly classified as 'vacant land' by the Myanmar government.¹⁰⁶ The EIA report states that MSPP has 'violated the indigenous Karen community's right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of indigenous Peoples', and goes on to record that it 'has cleared more than 6,000 acres [2,400ha], including ... orchards villagers depend on for their livelihoods. Families who have lost their productive land have fallen into high levels of debt or been forced to work as day laborers for low wages ... Furthermore, run-off from chemical fertilisers and pesticides used by MSPP has polluted local water sources, causing livestock to die and villagers to fall ill ... MSPP has never offered villagers fair compensation for these impacts.'¹⁰⁷

DEFORESTATION AND FIRE IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Glenealy holds one concession in Papua New Guinea, the Ome Ome project in Central Province. Greenpeace mapping analysis suggests that between August 2015 and April 2017, 1,016ha of forest were cleared in this concession. Satellite analysis of fire hotspot data suggests a strong correlation between forest clearance and outbreaks of fire. Between 2014 and 2017, 74 fire hotspots were recorded in the concession, almost all within recently deforested areas. This suggests that the company may have used fire deliberately to finish clearing the land before planting.

LINKS TO GLOBAL TRADE

Between January 2016 and December 2017 (the most recently available trade data for all traders that provide such data), traders that received palm or palm kernel oil from Samling's Glenealy mills included ADM, Bunge, Cargill, Fuji Oils, IOI, Louis Dreyfus, Olam, Sime Darby and Wilmar.¹⁰⁸ These traders all supply major consumer brands. It is possible that other traders that do not have transparent mill-level traceability data on their dashboards received the group's oil during this period as well; for example, Louis Dreyfus' receipt of Glenealy oil is only visible through Olam's mill list.¹⁰⁹

Traders listed above whose grievance lists mention Samling or Glenealy include IOI¹¹⁰ and Olam,¹¹¹ which have engaged with the suppliers that provided Glenealy oil, and Wilmar,¹¹² which states that it is currently 'engaging' with Samling directly. Cargill¹¹³ does not list Samling or Glenealy in its grievance list. ADM, Bunge, Fuji Oils, Louis Dreyfus and Sime Darby do not have publicly available grievance lists.

TIME FOR ACTION

COMPOSITE IMAGE INCLUDING:

6 JUNE 2017,
SORONG: HORNBILL, SORONG
DISTRICT, WEST PAPUA.
©SUKARNO/GREENPEACE

MARCH 2018, LONDON
COMMON BRANDS
INCLUDING PALM OIL.
©HAMILTON/GREENPEACE





BRANDS MUST DISCLOSE WHERE THEIR PALM OIL COMES FROM...

27 SEPTEMBER 2013,
TESSO NILO NATIONAL PARK:

GREENPEACE INVESTIGATION DOCUMENTS THE LOADING OF OIL PALM FRESH FRUIT BUNCHES ONTO A TRUCK INSIDE THE TESSO NILO NATIONAL PARK, RIAU. THE INVESTIGATION DOCUMENTED WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION AND ILLEGAL OIL PALM PLANTATIONS WITHIN THE PARK, HARVESTS FROM WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN TRACKED TO WILMAR'S OWN MILLS.
©GREENPEACE



Despite corporate commitments to reform a dirty industry, palm oil remains a high-risk commodity. This poses a considerable problem for brands that use palm oil, including household names such as Kraft Heinz, PepsiCo and PZ Cussons. Given that the leading suppliers to the global market all source from destructive producers, the onus is on brands to prove that they are not sourcing – inadvertently or otherwise – from producers that are harming the environment and local communities. Accordingly, brands must begin by being transparent about where their palm oil comes from and who produced it.

At the start of 2018, Greenpeace challenged 16 leading members of the CGF to disclose publicly the mills that produced their palm oil, and the names of the producer groups that controlled those mills. At the time of going to press, eight brands – starting with Nestlé and Unilever, and quickly followed by Colgate-Palmolive, General Mills, Mars, Mondelēz, Procter & Gamble and Reckitt Benckiser – had shown that they were prepared to hold themselves accountable by disclosing this information. As expected, the supply chain information that these respondents published included problematic producers who are actively clearing rainforests, but at

least these brands were prepared to allow independent scrutiny of the progress they were making towards their 2020 NDPE commitments.

By contrast, other brands that Greenpeace approached – Ferrero, Hershey, Kellogg's, Kraft Heinz, Johnson & Johnson, PepsiCo, PZ Cussons and Smucker's – have so far refused to reveal what mills their palm oil comes from. Instead, they continue to hide behind commercial confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements, signed with direct suppliers or implementation partners such as TFT, or else to refer to their corporate policies as a sufficient guarantee of sustainability – all of which serves to conceal from their customers the extent of their complicity in forest destruction. Some brands, including Kellogg's and Hershey, publish lists of their direct suppliers.

As has already been made clear, none of the major traders can yet be relied upon to supply brands with palm oil that meets their NDPE standards; indeed, they are all known to source from forest destroyers, including the producers profiled in this report. It follows that by sourcing from these traders brands are buying palm oil contaminated by forest destruction.

...AND TAKE CONTROL OF THEIR SUPPLY CHAINS

Vital as it is, transparency will not lead in and of itself to a clean palm oil supply chain. In addition to publishing details of the palm oil mills and producer groups in their supply chains, brands must conduct their own due diligence on those producers to confirm compliance with their NDPE policies.

A key plank of any due diligence programme is geospatial monitoring to identify producers that are clearing forest or developing peatlands. This monitoring must go beyond assessing the catchment area of the mills from which companies are actually sourcing: brands must seek to verify policy compliance across all concessions controlled by the producer groups in their supply chains, including concessions from which they do not themselves source and concessions that are not yet productive, as well as the operations of the third-party growers who supply those producers. What this all boils down to is that by 2020, brands must ensure that their suppliers do not buy palm oil from any non-compliant producers, regardless of whether that oil currently enters the brands' own supply chains.

Such monitoring depends on reliable data on corporate structures and landholdings. Unfortunately, the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia still refuse to make concession maps publicly available, although the government of Indonesia has now conceded that there are no legal barriers to their publication.¹¹⁴ The private sector must address this deficiency; traders should obtain concession maps from the producer groups who supply them with palm oil and make them available for all stakeholders to

review, analyse and download on an open-access platform such as Global Forest Watch.

If brands want to have ensured by 2020 that their palm oil supply is free from deforestation, they will need time to identify all the rogue producers and either reform or exclude them. To do so, they will have to have concession maps at their disposal. The longer it takes to get a comprehensive dataset of concession maps into the public domain, the less time brands will have to act on the information they contain. Therefore, brands must take responsibility for ensuring not just that traders publish concession maps for the producers they source from, but that they do so as quickly as possible. To ensure that traders respond to the urgency of the situation, brands will need to stop sourcing from any trader that fails to publish maps for all the producer groups in its supply chain by the end of 2018.

Further, brands will need to put pressure on traders (and other direct suppliers) to demonstrate that non-compliant producers have been excluded from their supply chains. By 2020, a responsible brand must be able to demonstrate that all the palm oil it uses comes from reputable producer groups whose plantations have been verified compliant with its NDPE policies. At the same time, brands should support the transformation of the entire industry by sourcing only from traders and other suppliers that can show that all the palm oil they trade comes from producers that have been verified compliant with NDPE standards.





24 FEBRUARY 2014,
1°57'38.99" S 112°26'13" E:

A NETWORK OF ACCESS ROADS ON FORMER
ORANGUTAN HABITAT INSIDE THE PT KARYA
MAKMUR ABADI (PT KMA) ESTATE II PALM
OIL CONCESSION IN EAST KOTAWARINGIN
DISTRICT, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN. THE
CONCESSION IS CONTROLLED BY THE MALAYSIAN
KUALA LUMPUR KEPONG BERHAD (KLK) GROUP.

©IFANSASTI/GREENPEACE

COUNTDOWN TO 2020

'It's not surprising that people don't know where things come from. That's not the point of a commodity. You just buy it. But now we're asking the commodity markets to change and start to care about where things come from, and it's changing how companies do business.'¹¹⁵

MARCO ALBANI, DIRECTOR,
TROPICAL FOREST ALLIANCE 2020

To avoid the worst impacts of climate change, world governments signed the Paris Agreement in 2015. This aims to limit the average global temperature increase by the end of the present century to significantly less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels. The commitment includes explicit recognition of the role that forests play as sinks, stores and sources of carbon, and thus their potential either to help limit or to add to greenhouse gas emissions, depending on whether they are protected or destroyed.

The most achievable, and at the same time non-negotiable, milestone towards meeting the Paris Agreement objective depends on concerted action by companies to cut the link between deforestation and globally traded commodities such as palm oil and soya by no later than 2020. To date, companies are failing. This is not just about trees and orangutans, it is about planetary survival.

As global temperatures rise, and as populations of endangered species dwindle, companies using palm oil can expect to come under increasing pressure to ensure that it does not come from growers involved in clearing forests and peatlands. Indeed, public opinion in many major markets is already turning against palm oil altogether. In opinion polls worldwide, respondents consistently rate palm oil as the most environmentally destructive vegetable oil,¹¹⁶ even though other oils such as soya oil are equally problematic.¹¹⁷ Calls for companies to stop using palm oil will only get louder unless brands and traders prove that they can reform the palm oil industry by working together to exclude destructive producers from the global market.

At the same time, all the conditions are in place to make NDPE the new normal for the palm oil industry. The overwhelming majority of Indonesian and Malaysian palm oil passes through companies that have committed to environmental and human rights protection: recent analysis by Chain Reaction Research suggests that companies with NDPE policies operate 74% of the total refinery capacity in Indonesia and Malaysia.¹¹⁸ This means that lasting and meaningful reform of the palm oil industry is entirely possible – if only brands, traders and producers are prepared to put the work in between now and 2020.

There are many business reasons for brands to use palm oil, including its high yield per hectare of plantation and versatile properties. But their efforts to reform the industry have failed. Palm oil companies have concluded that brands are more concerned about maintaining a secure supply of palm oil, even if some of it is produced unsustainably, than about meeting their NDPE commitments. Brands need to counter this perception by making it explicit that from 2020 onwards, they will use only palm oil that has been verified as coming from responsible producers – even if that means using less of it.

The most efficient way to meet this commitment would be for all sectors involved with palm oil, including producers, traders and consumer brands, to act together. However, traders and other companies have shown no inclination to do so. Accordingly, brands must lead the way and drive change throughout the palm oil sector by taking control of and responsibility for their own supply chains.



24 OCTOBER 2015, SEI AHAS:

A SCHOOLGIRL PLAYS OUTDOORS WITH HER FRIENDS, DESPITE THE THICK HAZE FROM NEARBY PEATLAND FIRES ENVELOPING THEIR VILLAGE OF SEI AHAS, KAPUAS DISTRICT, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN. THE CHILDREN HAVE NO MASKS TO PROTECT THEM FROM THE HAZE. THE FIRES OF 2015 ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE CAUSED OVER 100,000 PREMATURE DEATHS ACROSS SOUTHEAST ASIA.

©RANTE/GREENPEACE

BRANDS MUST

ADOPT STRONG STANDARDS

- Publish a strong NDPE policy that requires compliance with the HCS Approach (HCSA) toolkit,¹¹⁹ the integrated HCV–HCSA assessment manual¹²⁰ and credible human rights and labour standards.
- Adopt and enforce a conversion cut-off date of no later than 31 December 2015.¹²¹
- Publish an engagement protocol for dealing with non-compliant producers, including trade restrictions and suspensions along with time-bound milestones that non-compliant producers must meet for these to be lifted.

STOP THE PROBLEM

- Publish and implement a plan to ensure a clean palm oil supply chain by 2020, with all producers independently verified as compliant with NDPE standards across their operations.
- Monitor the producers in its supply chain at group level to identify deforestation and other policy violations.
- Report non-compliant producers to the relevant suppliers, and require them to resolve each case in line with the brand's engagement protocol or else to exclude the producer altogether.
- Support and fund forest conservation and restoration initiatives, along with rights recognition and livelihoods for local communities.

VERIFY RESULTS

- Require independent verification that non-compliant producers have come into compliance with NDPE standards across their operations, including restoring all areas cleared since the brand's conversion cut-off date.
- By 2020, require traders and other suppliers to provide independent verification that all producer groups in their supply chains are compliant with NDPE standards.

BE TRANSPARENT

- Publish and maintain a comprehensive list of all mills and producer groups whose palm oil entered its supply chain in the previous year.
- Disclose annually the percentage of its palm oil coming from producer groups whose entire operations have been independently verified as compliant with NDPE standards.
- By the end of 2018, require its suppliers to publish maps of all concessions controlled by the producer groups in their supply chains.
- Publish and maintain a list of all non-compliant producers in its supply chain, including the time-bound actions each is being required to take to address its non-compliance.
- Report annually on results of its initiatives to deliver forest conservation and restoration, and to support community rights and livelihoods.

APPENDIX 1: HOW COMPANIES PERFORM ON TRANSPARENCY

In January 2018, Greenpeace challenged sixteen of the world's largest users of palm oil – all members of the CGF – to 'take urgent and measurable action to finally end deforestation for palm oil', starting by coming clean about the extent of deforestation currently in their supply chains. Specifically, we called on them to publish a list of direct palm oil suppliers, the palm oil mills in their physical supply chains and the producer groups owning those mills.

To date, eight leading global brands have responded positively to our challenge and published data revealing where and from whom they ultimately buy palm oil. Four other brands were only willing to publish the traders supplying their palm

oil. Other brands refused to provide any information about their palm oil supply

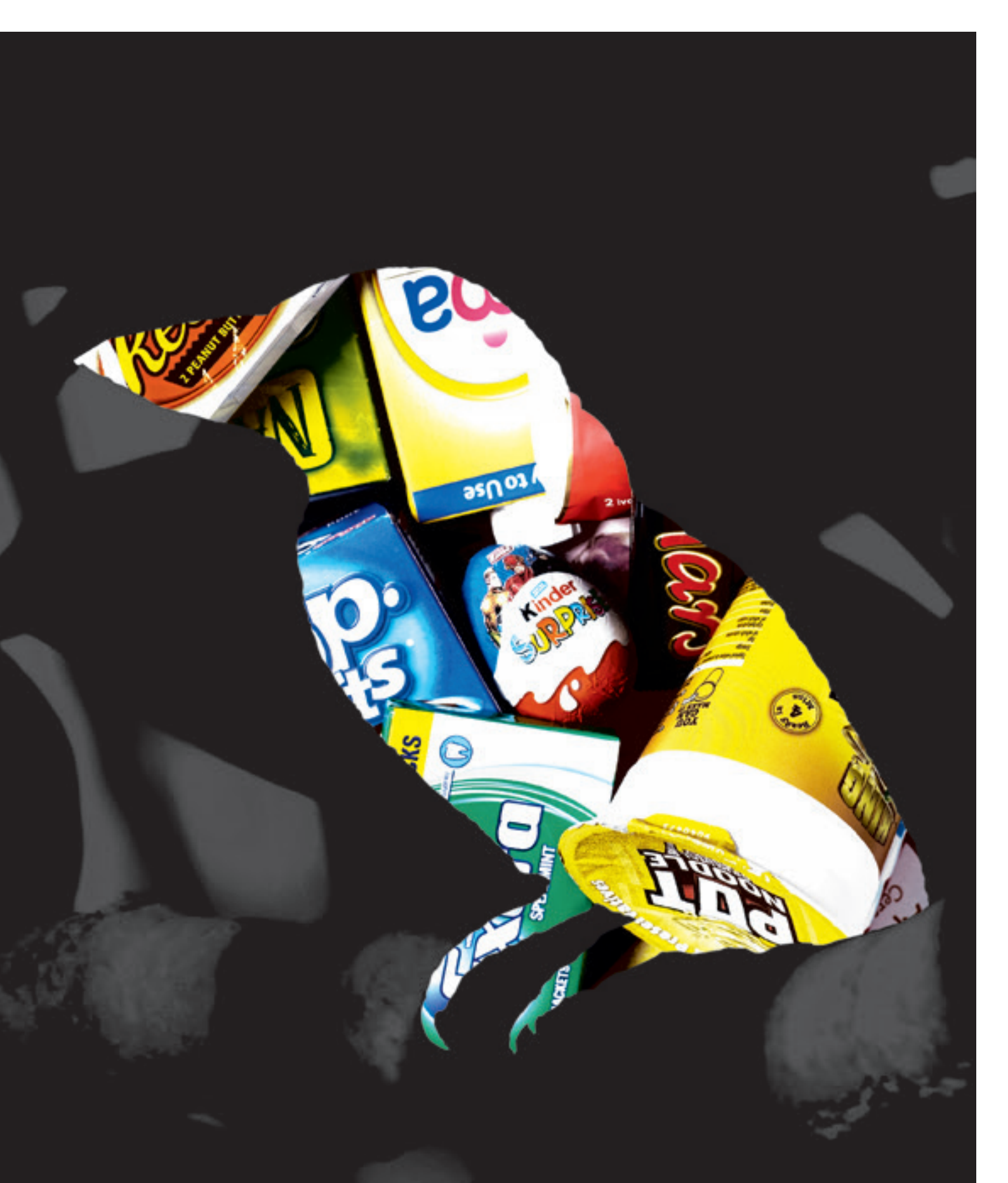
Many, though not all, traders now have so-called dashboards, which also reveal from which mills and groups they buy. However, global traders including Astra Agro Lestari, Hayel Saeed Anam/Pacific Inter-link, Louis Dreyfus and Sime Darby are not currently disclosing which producers supply their palm oil.

Transparency and accountability – including the publication of explicit details about who produces the palm oil that companies use – create the conditions for sectoral reform. They are not an end in themselves, but lay bare the extent of the problem.

The quality and extent of brands' disclosures vary dramatically: none is

complete, and group information and other data are often inaccurate. In some cases, it is unclear whether brands are simply listing all the producers and mills that their direct suppliers source from or the specific subset that actually produced the palm oil they have received.

Nonetheless, by publishing these lists, brands are asserting that these companies produced the palm oil they received. As such, they are responsible for what happens in those producers' concessions and other operations, including those from which they are not sourcing.



COMPOSITE IMAGE INCLUDING:

29 MAY 2011, BATANTA:
RUFOUS-BELLIED KOOKABURRA
ON BATANTA ISLAND, RAJA AMPAT
DISTRICT, WEST PAPUA.
©BERNARD VAN ELEGEM

MARCH 2018, LONDON
COMMON BRANDS INCLUDING PALM OIL.
©HAMILTON/GREENPEACE



11 JULY 2011, NIMBOKRANG:

FLYING FOX SEEN ALONG
THE JALAN KOREA ROAD IN
NIMBOKRANG, JAYAPURA
DISTRICT, PAPUA.

©BERNARD VAN ELEGEM

BRANDS' DISCLOSURE OF SUPPLIER AND MILL DATA

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE

In February 2018 Colgate-Palmolive published a list of its four 'largest suppliers', in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. It told Greenpeace these suppliers represent approximately 83% of its total current palm oil consumption by volume. In March 2018, Colgate-Palmolive published a list of mills - though not producer groups - covering three of those four suppliers 'as of 2017'.

SOURCE:

Colgate-Palmolive (2018) 'Statement palm oil mills disclosure' 12 February 2018 https://www.colgatepalmolive.com/content/dam/cp-sites/corporate/corporate/en_us/corp/locale-assets/pdf/Statement_Palm_Oil_Mills_Disclosure_Feb_12_2018.pdf

Colgate-Palmolive (2018) 'Colgate Palmolive List of Mills as of 2017' 16 March 2018 https://www.colgatepalmolive.com/content/dam/cp-sites/corporate/corporate/en_us/corp/locale-assets/pdf/ColgatePalmolive-List-of-Mills.pdf

FERRERO

Annually, Ferrero publishes a list of its 'main' palm oil suppliers. Its most recent disclosure, published in February 2018, names its four 'main' suppliers for 2016, which it told Greenpeace represent between 70% and 75% of its total volume. It has not published a list of the mills or producer groups in its supply chain, despite

Greenpeace's request. However, in a statement published on its website, Ferrero committed to publishing this information by May 2018.

SOURCES:

Ferrero (2017) 'Corporate social responsibility report 2016' <https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/ferrero-static/globalcms/documenti/2807.pdf>
Ferrero website 'Traceability and Transparency for Ferrero's Palm Oil' <https://www.ferrerocsr.com/fc-3952?newsRVP=442> accessed 15 March 2018

GENERAL MILLS

In March 2018 General Mills published a list of its 'global direct palm oil suppliers', in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. In March 2018, it published the 'most recent list of mills supplying our direct suppliers' through two links: one to AAK's list of supplying mills (which does not include producer groups) and another to a 'master' list of the mills and producer groups in the supply chains of its remaining nine direct suppliers. Together these two lists cover all the mills in General Mills' supply chain.

SOURCES:

General Mills website 'Statement on responsible palm oil sourcing' <https://www.generalmills.com/en/News/Issues/palm-oil-statement> accessed 7 March 2018
General Mills (2018) 'Palm oil master list' <http://www.generalmills.com/~media/>

<Files/Issues/PalmOil%20MasterList%20318.pdf?la=en>
General Mills (2018) 'AAK public mill list' <https://www.generalmills.com/~media/Files/Issues/aak-public-mill-list.pdf?la=en>

HERSHEY

Annually, Hershey publishes a list of all of the suppliers it has sourced from; its most recent disclosure covers the first half of 2017. It has not published a list of the mills or producer groups in its supply chain, despite Greenpeace's request.

SOURCE:

Hershey website 'Palm oil facts' https://www.thehersheycompany.com/en_us/responsibility/good-business/creating-goodness/palm-oil-facts.html accessed 6 March 2018

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

Johnson & Johnson has not published a list of suppliers or a list of mills and producer groups in its supply chain, despite Greenpeace's request.

KELLOGG'S

Twice a year, Kellogg's publishes a list of all of the suppliers it has sourced from; its most recent disclosure covers the first half of 2017. It has not published a list of the mills or producer groups in its supply chain, despite Greenpeace's request. Kellogg's is the only

consumer company that has a formalised system of disclosure to report publicly on cases of supplier non-compliance.

SOURCE:

Kellogg's (2018) '2017 H1 global sustainable palm oil milestones' https://www.kelloggcompany.com/content/dam/kelloggcompanyus/corporate_responsibility/pdf/2017/2017MidYear-PalmMilestones.pdf

KRAFT HEINZ

Kraft Heinz has not published a list of suppliers or a list of mills and producer groups in its supply chain, despite Greenpeace's request.

MARS

In February 2018 Mars published a list of six suppliers, in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. It claims that these suppliers make up 80% of its volume for the first half of 2017. It has published a list of mills and producer groups for the 'full year 2016'.

SOURCES:

Mars (2018) 'Update on sustainable palm oil sourcing' [http://www.mars.com/docs/default-source/Policies-and-Practices/mars-palm-update-\(january-2018\).pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://www.mars.com/docs/default-source/Policies-and-Practices/mars-palm-update-(january-2018).pdf?sfvrsn=2)

Mars website 'Our palm oil policy' <http://www.mars.com/global/about-us/policies-and-practices/palm-oil-policy> accessed 7 March 2018

Mars (2018) 'Mars Incorporated

mill list full year 2016'

<http://www.mars.com/docs/default-source/default-document-library/mars-suppliers---2016-full-mill-list.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

MONDELÉZ

In February 2018 Mondelēz published a list of its 'continuing suppliers', in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. It states that 'Exit from any other company supplying palm oil products to MDLZ business units will be completed at the earliest opportunity during 2018.' In March 2018, Mondelēz published a 'snapshot' list of mills - though not producer groups - in its supply chain; it admitted that two of its direct suppliers had yet to provide it with a list of the mills from which they sourced its palm oil.

SOURCES:

Mondelēz (2018) 'Mondelēz International palm oil supplier list' http://www.mondelezinternational.com/-/media/mondelezcorporate/uploads/downloads/supplier_list.pdf

Mondelēz (2018) 'Mondelēz International mill list' http://www.mondelezinternational.com/impact/sustainable-resources-and-agriculture/-/media/mondelezcorporate/uploads/downloads/Mills_Data.pdf

NESTLÉ

In February 2018 Nestlé published a list of its 'Tier 1' (i.e. direct) suppliers, in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. It stated that these suppliers represent 92% of its volume. It also published a list of mills and producer groups for the period June–November 2017.

SOURCES:

Nestlé website 'Palm oil' <https://www.nestle.com/csv/communities/responsible-sourcing/palm-oil> accessed 7 March 2018

Nestlé (nd) 'Palm oil responsible sourcing at Nestlé: 2017 update' <https://www.nestle.com/asset-library/documents/creating-shared-value/responsible-sourcing/palm-oil-responsible-sourcing-update-2017.pdf>

Nestlé (2018) 'Tier 1 Palm oil suppliers' <https://www.nestle.com/asset-library/documents/creating-shared-value/responsible-sourcing/tier1-po-suppliers-feb-2018.pdf>

Nestlé (2018) 'Final list of mills: Snapshot November 2017, published February 2018' <https://www.nestle.com/asset-library/documents/creating-shared-value/responsible-sourcing/list-mills-february-2018.pdf>

PEPSICO

In February 2018 PepsiCo published a list of all its direct palm oil suppliers, in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. It told Greenpeace that these suppliers are under contract to deliver palm oil during 2018. It has not published

a list of the mills or producer groups in its supply chain, despite Greenpeace's request.

SOURCE:

PepsiCo (2018) 'Global palm oil supplier list'
http://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/pepsico-2018-direct-palm-oil-supplier-list_vf.pdf

PROCTER & GAMBLE

In February 2018 Procter & Gamble published a list of six of its direct palm oil suppliers for 2017, in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. It told Greenpeace that these suppliers represent 92% of its volume. It also published a list of the mills and producer groups in its supply chain.

SOURCES:

Procter & Gamble website 'P&G's direct palm suppliers - 2017'
<https://us.pg.com/sustainability/environmental-sustainability/policies-practices/palm-oil/pandg-direct-palm-suppliers-2017>
accessed 8 March 2018
Procter & Gamble (2018) 'P&G 2017 palm oil mills'
<https://us.pg.com/-/media/PGCOMUS/Documents/PDF/PG%202017%20Palm%20Oil%20Mills.pdf?la=en-US&v=1-201802280708&hash=A585AD28988F160AB4AE854EFA7F75195F73C3F>

PZ CUSSONS

PZ Cussons has not published a list of suppliers or a list of mills and producer groups in its supply chain, despite Greenpeace's request.

RECKITT BENCKISER

In February 2018 Reckitt Benckiser published a list of its 'direct suppliers of palm oil-derived soap noodles' for 2017, in response to Greenpeace's January 2018 challenge. It also published 'a full list of all the palm oil processing mills that [it is] aware of being in [its] physical supply chains in 2017', including details of producer groups.

SOURCES:

Reckitt Benckiser (nd) 'RB's next steps on responsible palm oil - 2018 and beyond' https://www.rb.com/media/3322/rb-s-plans-for-responsible-palm-oil-sourcing-2018-final_all-suppliers.pdf
Reckitt Benckiser (nd) 'RB 2017 palm oil mills' http://www.rb.com/media/3314/rb-palm-oil-mill-list_2017.pdf

SMUCKER'S

Smucker's has not published a list of suppliers or a list of mills and producer groups in its supply chain, despite Greenpeace's request.

UNILEVER

In February 2018 Unilever published a list of suppliers, in response to Greenpeace's January 2018

challenge. It also published a list of the mills and producer groups in its 'extended supply chain'.

SOURCES:

Unilever website 'Sustainable palm oil - Our progress' <https://www.unilever.com/sustainable-living/reducing-environmental-impact/sustainable-sourcing/transforming-the-palm-oil-industry/palm-oil-progress/> accessed 7 March 2018
Unilever (nd) 'Unilever 2017 palm oil mills' https://www.unilever.com/Images/unilever-palm-oil-mill-list_tcm244-515895_en.pdf
Unilever (nd) 'Unilever 2017 palm oil suppliers' https://www.unilever.com/Images/unilever-palm-oil-supplier-list_tcm244-515896_en.pdf

TRADERS' DISCLOSURE OF SUPPLIER AND MILL DATA

Below is a list of the traders that have provided supplier or mill data to date, including details of where to access the data.

AAK

AAK published a mill list just as this report was going to press; consequently it was not included in Greenpeace's analysis for the report. The list is to be updated twice a year. It gives geographical coordinates, but does not list any ownership. Names are sometimes unclear (eg 'Trp').

SOURCE:

AAK (nd) 'AAK public mill list' <https://aak.com/siteassets/sustainable-growth/aak-public-mill-list.pdf> accessed 8 March 2018

ADM

ADM's website has an annually updated 'supply chain map' (not in fact a map) that lists mills by name, country, immediate ownership, and whether or not the palm oil they supply is RSPO-segregated. It does not give coordinates or group-level ownership. A full global list and lists of mills supplying individual refineries are available.

SOURCES:

ADM website 'Supply chain map' <https://www.adm.com/sustainability/sustainability-progress-tracker/palm-oil/supply-chain-map> accessed 8 March 2018

ADM (nd) 'ADM Global: Traceability summary - Supplies July 2016-June 2017' <https://assets.adm.com/Sustainability/ADM-Global.pdf>

APICAL

Apical's website has an interactive map, updated quarterly, that shows mills owned by affiliate company Asian Agri and Apical-owned refineries; summary reports for each refinery list supplying mills by name, immediate ownership and province location, but do not give group ownership or coordinates.

SOURCE:

Apical website 'Supply chain map' <http://www.sustainability.apicalgroup.com/supply-chain-map/> accessed 8 March 2018

ASIAN AGRICULTURE

Asian Agri's website has an interactive map showing its mills; for each mill, the map links to a breakdown of the supply mix of fresh fruit bunches (Asian Agri's own estates, smallholders and third parties). Mill coordinates are not directly available, but the map is zoomable to show detailed locations.

SOURCE:

Asian Agri website 'Supply chain map' <http://www.asianagri.com/en/supply-chain-map> accessed 8 March 2018

BUNGE LODERS CROKLAAN

In March 2018 Bunge completed the purchase of a majority stake in IOI's traded oils division, IOI Loders Croklaan. Bunge's palm oil division and Loders Croklaan have merged into a new entity, Bunge Loders Croklaan.

At the time of the merger Bunge published for the first time, linked to its palm oil dashboard, a list of the mills in its supply chain for the third quarter of 2017, but identified them by name

only, with no details of country, ownership or coordinates. IOI Loders Croklaan had previously published quarterly summary reports for each of its refineries, including the names, the parent company, coordinates and country of each supplying mill. These reports have now been rebranded as Bunge Loders Croklaan, though those currently available online refer to palm or palm kernel oil received by what were at the time still IOI Loders Croklaan refineries.

SOURCES:

Bunge (nd) 'Mill list Q3 2017' https://www.bunge.com/sites/default/files/mill_list.q32017.pdf

Bunge website 'Palm oil dashboard' <https://www.bunge.com/sustainability/palm-oil-dashboard> accessed 8 March 2018

Bunge Loders Croklaan (2018) 'Palm oil dashboard' March 2018 http://europe.bungeloders.com/images/applications/Bunge_Loders_Croklaan_Palm_Oil_Dashboard_March_2018.pdf

Bunge Loders Croklaan website 'List of mills' <http://europe.bungeloders.com/taking-responsibility/list-of-mills/> accessed 8 March 2018

CARGILL

Cargill lists mills in its supply chain by name for the 'current' quarter, though this list is not dated. It does not give country, immediate or group ownership or coordinates.

SOURCE:

Cargill website 'Mill list' <https://secure1.foodreg.net/ksportal/web/cargill/mill-list> accessed 8 March 2018

GAR

GAR's reporting includes its own mills on a zoomable map with addresses, and it claims 97% traceability to plantation for these mills, though it does not publish plantation lists. Names of third-party mills are reported for GAR's downstream facilities; each report shows mill name, immediate owner and province, but does not give coordinates or group ownership.

SOURCES:

GAR website 'GAR-owned mills'

<https://goldenagri.com.sg/sustainability-dashboard/gar-owned-mills>)

GAR website 'Traceability & supplier support'

<https://goldenagri.com.sg/sustainability-dashboard/traceability> accessed 8 March 2018

GAR website 'Supply chain map'

<https://goldenagri.com.sg/sustainability-dashboard/supply-chain-map> accessed 8 March 2018

IOI LODERS CROKLAAN

See Bunge Loders Croklaan (above)

MEWAH

Mewah publishes annual lists for each downstream facility showing mill names, addresses, coordinates and immediate ownership, as well as percentage of volume that mill supplied. It gives figures for traceability to plantation for each downstream facility but does not publish names of the supplying plantations.

SOURCE:

Mewah website 'Traceability'

<http://www.mewahgroup.com/Sustainability/Traceability.html>

accessed 8 March 2018

MUSIM MAS

Musim Mas publishes annual lists for each of its downstream facilities, giving mill names and ownership but not coordinates (moreover, some of the ownership information may be inaccurate or out of date). It gives figures for traceability to plantation but does not publish details of the plantations (including its own plantations) that supply the mills listed.

SOURCE:

Musim Mas website 'Supply chain map' <http://www.musimmas.com/sustainability/traceable-supply-chain/supply-chain-map> accessed 8 March 2018

NESTE OILS

Neste Oils' supply chain map gives detailed annual reports (currently only for 2016) for its 50 supplier mills; each mill report contains coordinates, immediate as well as group ownership, and names and coordinates of the plantations supplying the mills that are in Neste's supply chain.

SOURCE:

Neste website 'Neste's crude palm oil dashboard' <http://nestepalmoildashboard.com/> accessed 8 March 2018

OLAM

Olam has published a list of mills in its supply chain for 2016 and 2017, listing them by name, immediate owner and group owner.

SOURCE:

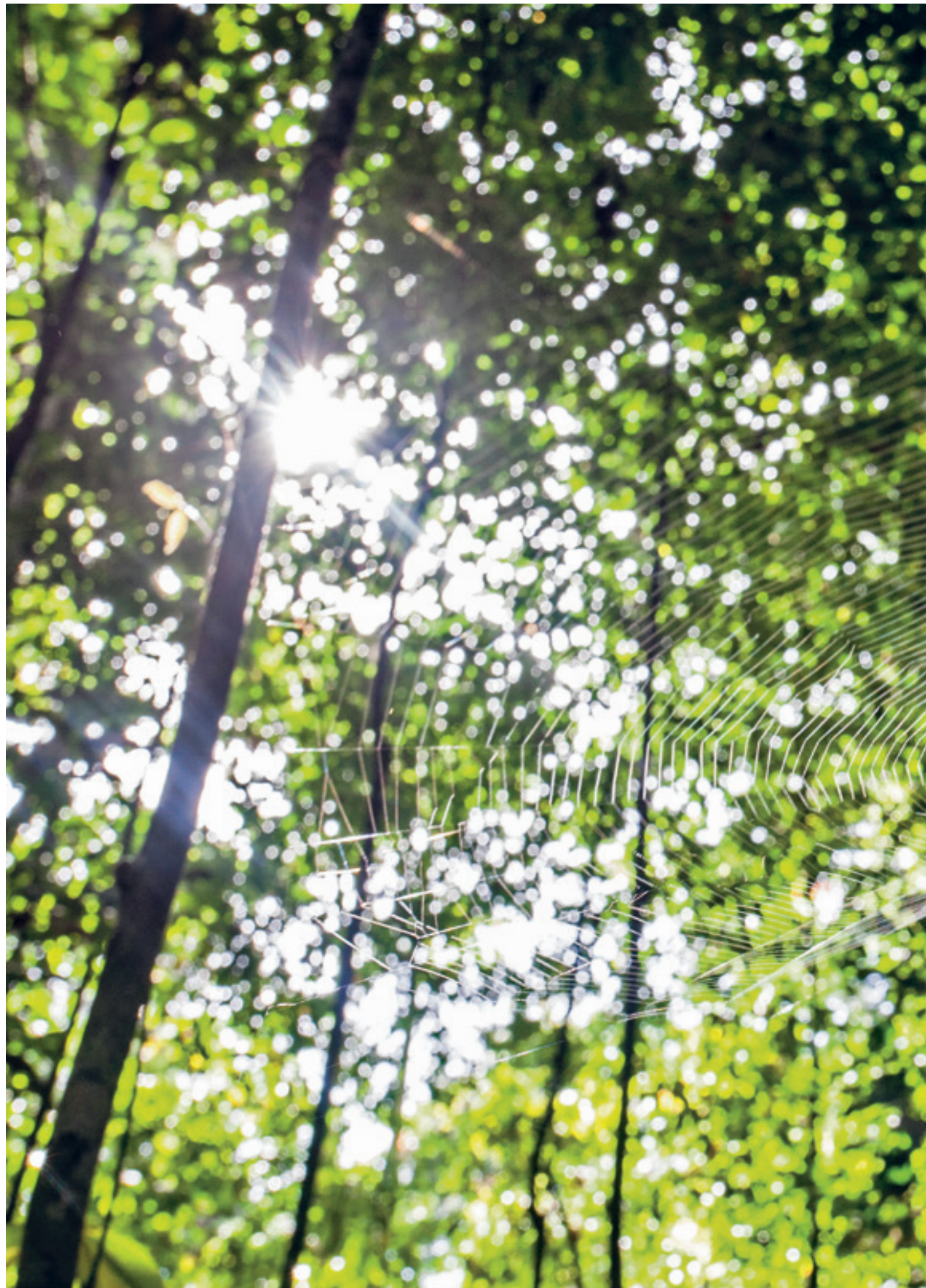
Olam (nd) 'Olam's list of supplying mills (2016 & 2017)' <http://49tmko49h46b4e0czy3rlqaye1b.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Third-Party-Supplier-Mill-List-12-Jan-2018.pdf>

WILMAR

Wilmar publishes annual refinery summary reports that provide a breakdown of the supply base of the refinery concerned. These give details of the supplying mills, including mill name, group ownership and coordinates, though some group names may be inaccurate or out of date. The reports do not give details of the plantations (including Wilmar's own plantations) that supply the mills listed. Most recent data covers October 2016 to September 2017.

SOURCE:

Wilmar website 'Supply chain map' <http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/supply-chain-map/> accessed 8 March 2018





6 JUNE 2017, KALASOU:

SUNSHINE SHINES THROUGH THE
RAINFOREST ON A SPIDER AT WAIT AT
THE CENTRE OF ITS WEB IN THE KALASOU
VALLEY, SORONG DISTRICT, WEST PAPUA.
©SUKARNO/GREENPEACE

APPENDIX 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Greenpeace monitoring has identified significant recent or continued deforestation in the operations of major producer groups trading to the global market. The vast majority of these cases have long been in the public domain through NGO reports, RSPO complaints or trader grievance dashboards. A review of 2016–2017 dashboards for major traders shows the extent of market exposure to these producer groups.

Below is a brief literature review.

AUSTINDO NUSANTARA JAYA

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

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>

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

Jacobson P (2015) 'GAR, Wilmar punish palm oil supplier for clearing rainforest in New Guinea' 28 May 2015 Mongabay <https://news.mongabay.com/2015/05/gar-wilmar-punish-palm-oil-supplier-for-clearing-rainforest-in-new-guinea>

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>)

Suara Pusaka (2015) 'Demo PT. PPM: Warga menuntut keadilan ditahan Polresta Sorong' 17 May 2015 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/2015/05/demo-pt-ppm-warga-menuntut-keadilan-ditahan-polresta-sorong/> (English translation available at <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1220>)

Suara Pusaka (2015) 'Marga Gue menggugat perusahaan kelapa sawit PT. PPM' 4 October 2015 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/2015/10/marga-gue-menggugat-perusahaan-kelapa-sawit-pt-ppm/> (English translation available at <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1321>)

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

TRADER GRIEVANCES:

Apical website 'Grievances' <http://www.sustainability.apicalgroup.com/grievances/>

Cargill/FoodReg website 'Grievance

log - Indirect suppliers' <https://secure1.foodreg.net/ksportal/web/cargill/grievance-log-indirect-suppliers>

Golden Agri-Resources (2017) 'Grievance list - Last updated: 21 Nov 2017' https://goldenagri.com.sg/sustainability-dashboard/files/file_docs/Qcqedgrievancelistupdated21nov2017.pdf

Musim Mas website 'Grievance list: Austindo Nusantara Jaya (ANJ)' <http://www.musimmas.com/sustainability/grievance/grievance-list/austindo-nusantara-jaya-anj>

CENTRAL CIPTA MURDAYA (MURDAYA FAMILY)

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>

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

World Rainforest Movement (2014) 'Indonesia: Struggle against land grabbing of oil palm company PT Hardaya' 7 March 2014 <http://wrm.org.uy/articles-from-the-wrm-bulletin/section1/indonesia-struggle-against-land-grabbing-of-oil-palm-company-pt-hardaya/>

CITRA BORNEO INDAH (ABDUL RASYID-ASSOCIATED)

Environmental Investigation Agency (2015) '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>

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/>

RSPO website 'Case tracker: PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana subsidiary of PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari' <https://www.rsपो.org/members/complaints/status-of-complaints/view/82>

Wilmar International (2017) 'Grievance list - Updated: 22 December 2017' http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/171222_Grievance-update.pdf

DJARUM

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

FELDA/FELDA GLOBAL VENTURES (FGV)

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

Chain Reaction Research (2018) 'The chain: Felda Global Ventures' Asian plantations deforestation contrary to company-wide policy: Group takes corrective action' 23 January 2018 <https://chainreactionresearch.com/2018/01/23/the-chain-felda-global-ventures-asian-plantations-deforestation-contrary-to-company-wide-policy-group->

[takes-corrective-action/RSPO \(2016\) 'FGV's withdrawal of RSPO Principles and Criteria certificates' Announcement 6 May 2016](https://www.rsपो.org/news-and-events/announcements/fgvs-withdrawal-of-rspo-principles-and-criteria-certificates) <https://www.rsपो.org/news-and-events/announcements/fgvs-withdrawal-of-rspo-principles-and-criteria-certificates>

TRADER GRIEVANCES:

Apical website 'Grievances' <http://www.sustainability.apicalgroup.com/grievances/>

Cargill/FoodReg website 'Grievance log - Direct suppliers' <https://secure1.foodreg.net/ksportal/web/cargill/grievance-log-direct-suppliers>

IOI Group (2017) 'Grievance list update December-2017' <http://www.ioigroup.com/Content/S/PDF/GrievanceList.pdf>

Musim Mas website 'Grievance list: Felda Global Ventures (FGV)' <http://www.musimmas.com/sustainability/grievance/grievance-list/felda-global-ventures-fgv>

Wilmar International (2017) 'Grievance list - Updated: 22 December 2017' http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/171222_Grievance-update.pdf

GAMA (FORMERLY GANDA)

Musim Mas website 'Grievance list: Ganda Group/ GAMA' <http://www.musimmas.com/sustainability/grievance/grievance-list/ganda-group-gama>

GOODHOPE

awasMIFEE (2014) 'Violence and intimidation from PT Nabire Baru's Brimob guards continues' 10 August 2014 <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1025>

Cuddy A (2017) 'RSPO freezes palm oil company's operations in Papua' 7 May 2017 Mongabay <https://news.mongabay.com/2017/05/rsपो-freezes-palm-oil-companys-operations-in-papua/>

Greenpeace International (2017) 'Dirty bankers: How HSBC is financing forest destruction for palm oil' January 2017 <http://www.>

greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/publications/forests/2017/Greenpeace_DirtyBankers_final.pdf

RSPO website 'Case tracker: PT Nabire Baru' <https://www.rsपो.org/members/complaints/status-of-complaints/view/94>

Suara Pusaka (2014) 'Brimob Nabire Baru intimidasi ketua koperasi bumiowi' 1 September 2014 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/brimob-nabire-baru-intimidasi-ketua-koperasi-bumiowi/> (English translation available at <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1058>)

Suara Pusaka (2015) 'Suku Yerisiam Gua gugat PT Nabire Baru dengan cara adat dan gugatan hukum' 30 October 2015 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/suku-yerisiam-gua-gugat-pt-nabirebaru-dengan-cara-adat-dan-gugatan-hukum/>

Suara Pusaka (2016) 'Brimob dan pembongkaran dusun sagu suku besar Yerisiam Gua' 13 May 2016 Yayasan Pusaka <http://pusaka.or.id/brimob-dan-pembongkaran-dusun-sagu-suku-besaryerisiam-gua/> (English translation available at <https://awasmiffee.potager.org/?p=1409>)

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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

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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/>

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Aidenvironment (2016) 'Burning paradise: The oil palm practices of Korindo in Papua and North Maluku' August 2016 <http://www.aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2016-08-25-FINAL-Korindo-report-English.pdf>

Mighty Earth (2017) 'Policy for association complaint against Korindo Group' 14 May 2017 <http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/17-5-14-FSC-Complaint-Korindo.pdf>

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IOI Group (2017) 'Grievance list update December-2017' <http://www.ioigroup.com/Content/S/PDF/GrievanceList.pdf>

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'Grievance list - Updated: 22 December 2017' <http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/171222-Grievance-update.pdf>

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Council on Ethics for the Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global (2013)
'Recommendation on the exclusion of Noble Group Limited from the Government Pension Fund Global's investment universe' 26 June 2013 <http://etikkradet.no/files/2017/02/Recommendation-Noble-260613.pdf>

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Environmental Investigation Agency (2016) 'Noble savages HSBC's Noble intentions' 7 April

2016 <https://eia-international.org/wp-content/uploads/EIA-Noble-Savages-HSBC%E2%80%99s-Noble-Intentions-FINAL.pdf>

Environmental Investigation Agency and Telepak (2012) 'Clear-cut exploitation' May 2012 <https://eia-international.org/wp-content/uploads/EIA-Clear-Cut-Exploitation-FINAL-v2.pdf>

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KLP (2015) 'Decision to exclude from investment' 1 June 2015 http://english.klp.no/polopoly_fs/1.31196.14340098211/menu_standard/file/Noble%20Group%20Ltd%20%20beslutning%20om%20uttrekk%201062015%20ENG.pdf

RSPO website 'Case tracker: PT Henrison Inti Persada subsidiary of RSPO member Noble Plantation Pte Ltd' <https://www.rspo.org/members/complaints/status-of-complaints/view/73>

Suara Papua (2014) 'Uskup Timika - perkebunan kelapa sawit di Timika ancaman bagi masyarakat pesisir' 25 November 2014 <https://suarapapua.com/2012/11/06/uskup-timika-perkebunan-kelapa-sawit-di-timika-ancaman-bagi-masyarakat-pesisir/> (English translation available at <https://awasmifee.potager.org/?p=1105>)

Tekege S (2015) 'How oil palm companies are threatening the livelihood of the Kamoro and Amungme indigenous peoples in Timika' awasMifee 23 August 2015 <https://awasmifee.potager.org/?p=1297>

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Aidenvironment (2016) 'Burning paradise: The oil palm practices of Korindo in Papua and North Maluku' August 2016, commissioned by Mighty, the Korea Federation for Environmental Movements, SKP-KAMe Merauke and PUSAKA [http://www.aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2016-08-25-FINAL-](http://www.aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2016-08-25-FINAL-Korindo-report-English.pdf)

[Korindo-report-English.pdf](http://www.aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2016-08-25-FINAL-Korindo-report-English.pdf) pp35-37

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26 MARCH 2013,
6°34' 29.28" S 140°14' 57.18" E:

A LOGGING TRACK CUTS INTO
PRIMARY FOREST FROM A RECENTLY
PLANTED OIL PALM PLANTATION IN
THE PT TUNAS SAWAERMA (PT TSE)
CONCESSION IN BOVEN DIGOEL
DISTRICT, PAPUA. PT TSE IS
CONTROLLED BY THE KORINDO GROUP.
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2013-2014: MoEF (2015) Lampiran 1, Tabel 1.1 - gross deforestation 567,997ha
2014-2015: MoEF (2016a) Lampiran 1, Tabel 1.1 - gross deforestation 1,223,553ha
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- 55 See Appendix 2.
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27 MARCH 2013,
4°4'56.16"S 138°44'45.30"E:

CLOUDS FRAME A BROAD EXPANSE OF
FOREST EXTENDING TO THE MAOKE
MOUNTAINS IN JAYAWIJAYA DISTRICT,
PART OF THE CENTRAL CORDILLERA
MOUNTAIN RANGE IN PAPUA.
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6 JUNE 2017, SORONG:

FUNGI WIND THEIR WAY UP A RAINFOREST
TREE TRUNK IN THE KALASOU VALLEY,
SORONG DISTRICT, WEST PAPUA.
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GREENPEACE

MARCH 2018
PUBLISHED BY GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL
OTTHO HELDRINGSTRAAT 5
1066 AZ AMSTERDAM
THE NETHERLANDS

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FRONT:
MARCH 2013, SUNGAI PUTRI:

A STRANDED ORANGUTAN CLINGS TO A SOLITARY TREE IN THE PT LADANG SAWIT MAS (PT LSM) CONCESSION WITHIN THE SUNGAI PUTRI PEATLAND LANDSCAPE OF KETAPANG DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN. PT LSM IS CONTROLLED BY THE BUMITAMA GROUP, A MEMBER OF THE RSPO. INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE INDONESIA RESCUED SEVERAL STARVING ORANGUTANS FROM THE OIL PALM CONCESSION AFTER BUMITAMA CLEARED EXTENSIVE AREAS OF THEIR RAINFOREST HABITAT.

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