

Ref. No.	Date Received	Subject Matter	Stakeholder(s)	Progress
N34	21 July 2017	<p>Non-compliant palm products in and around the Leuser Ecosystem from PT. Agra Bumi Niaga's (ABN) allegedly enter Wilmar's supply chain through its supplier, PT Ensem Sawita (ES)</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a></p>	Rainforest Action Network (RAN)	<p>Wilmar has mapped all suppliers who operate mills within a 50-km radius of the Leuser Ecosystem, and engaged directly with all these suppliers to ensure that we have clearly communicated our NDPE Policy requirements to all suppliers who may be at risk of sourcing from illegal or protected areas within the Leuser Ecosystem. Most recently in April 2017, we have also checked and confirmed that all these suppliers, including PT Ensem Sawita (ES) were not sourcing from PT Agra Bumi Niaga (ABN). Following RAN's latest report, we contacted PT ES for clarifications and were informed that PT ES was not aware that their FFB supplier PT. Putri Hijau was acquired by PT ABN. Therefore, PT ABN's FFB may have entered PT ES's supply chain through PT Putri Hijau.</p> <p>Wilmar met with PT ES on 28 July 2017, PT ES informed that they have ceased sourcing from PT ABN since early July 2017 when they were alerted that PT ABN's fruits had entered their supply chain. PT ES decided not to resume purchase from PT ABN until this FFB supplier has been assessed and implemented the necessary corrective actions as per recommended by an independent assessor.</p> <p>Together with TFT, one of PT ES's buyers has scheduled a site visit to the operations of PT ES &amp; PT ABN in early August. To avoid duplicating the same assessment, PT ES will share the assessment report with Wilmar. We will follow up closely with PT ES on the outcome of the assessment and deliberate on our next course of action accordingly.</p>
N33	12 June 2017	<p>Alleged labour rights issues in PT Murini Sam Sam (MSS), a subsidiary of Wilmar in Riau.</p> <p>Report is available <a href="#">here</a></p>	Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO)	<p>Wilmar was made aware of labour rights concerns in our operations at PT Murini Sam Sam in January 2017. We immediately reached out to Konfederasi Serikat Buruh Sejahtera Indonesia (KSBSI), the workers union who organised the meetings for SOMO's researcher with PT MSS's workers in January 2017.</p> <p>Wilmar met with the Chairman and Secretary General of DPP F Hukatan, as well as the Vice President of KSBSI on 13 January 2017, at KSBSI's office in Jakarta. At the meeting, we sought to gain more understanding of KSBSI's field visit and to address any concerns that may have arisen from it. The outcome of the meeting was very positive where Wilmar accepted KSBSI's proposal to support the union in extending their network in our refinery operations, as well as providing them avenue to provide PPE training to Wilmar's staff in various locations.</p> <p>On 10 May, Wilmar was given the opportunity to review the draft report from SOMO following their interview with our workers in January. Upon receipt of the draft report content, we immediately conduct internal field verification on the allegations. Based on the outcome of the</p>

				<p>field verification, we have responded to SOMO, and clarified the allegations and provided input to correct several factually wrong information at the draft report.</p> <p>Please see Wilmar's detail responses to the draft <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Wilmar met with SOMO in Amsterdam on 4 July 2017 to establish direct engagement with SOMO.</p>
N32	7 February 2017	<p>Alleged deforestation, land grabs and indigenous rights violations by Myanmar Stark Prestige Plantation (MSSP), a subsidiary of the Samling Group in Myanmar.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>A coalition of non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</p>	<p>Wilmar immediately initiated engagement with the Samling Group when allegations of non-compliance with Wilmar's Sustainability Policy were brought to our attention.</p> <p>Further meetings were held with the Samling Group on 6 March 2017 and 15 May 2017, where the Samling Group clarified its position on the allegations that are backed by relevant supporting documents.</p> <p>Wilmar continues its dialogue with the Samling Group while verification of the document is ongoing.</p>
N31	3 February 2017	<p>Non-compliant palm products in and around the Leuser Ecosystem allegedly enter Wilmar's supply chain through its supplier, Koperasi Prima Jasa (KPJ)</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>Rainforest Action Network (RAN)</p>	<p>Wilmar immediately initiated engagement with Koperasi Prima Jasa (KPJ) when allegations of non-compliance with Wilmar's Sustainability Policy were brought to our attention.</p> <p>Wilmar has offered its assistance to KPJ to verify the allegations raised by RAN on PT KPJ's Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) supplier, PT. Agra Bumi Niaga's (ABN) operation in and around the Leuser Ecosystem. KPJ has decided to put on hold purchases from PT ABN. Wilmar's team conducted a field assessment on PT KPJ during 10 – 11 July 2017, and verified that KPJ has not sourced from PT ABN since February 2017.</p> <p>We have also checked and confirmed that all our suppliers operating within 50km radius of the Leuser Ecosystem are not sourcing from them PT ABN.</p>
N30	19 December 2016	<p>Alleged clearance of forested peatlands by PT Solusi Jaya Perkasa and PT Dinamika Graha Sarina, subsidiaries of PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk (TBL) from Sungai Budi Group.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p>Chain Reaction Research (CRR)</p>	<p>Prior to the release of the CRR report, Wilmar had been made aware of TBL's non-compliance with Wilmar's Sustainability Policy following the Group's monitoring activity.</p> <p>Engagement was initiated immediately with the supplier and a further meeting was held with TBL in October 2016, January and May 2017.</p> <p>Engagement is still ongoing while moratorium is in place at TBL's concession.</p>

Ref. No.	Date Received	Subject Matter	Stakeholder(s)	Progress
N29	14 December 2016	<p>Non-compliant palm products in and around the Leuser Ecosystem allegedly enter Wilmar's supply chain through its supplier, PT Raja Marga (RM).</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a></p>	Rainforest Action Network (RAN)	<p>Prior to the report being officially released by RAN on 14 December 2016, Wilmar has issued a statement on 8 December 2016, responding to Australian Broadcasting Corporation's (<a href="#">ABC News</a>) media query specifically on RAN's allegations on Wilmar being linked to deforestation in the Leuser Ecosystem.</p> <p>Wilmar's statement is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Through Wilmar's own monitoring and due diligence, we have put on hold purchases from PT RM in October 2016 when we discovered PT RM supplying non-compliant palm products to Wilmar's facility.</p> <p>Wilmar will continue its engagement with PT RM to re-emphasise its Policy and assist the supplier to develop a robust FFB sourcing policy.</p>
N28	30 November 2016	<p>Following companies were allegedly involved in labour rights issues in Indonesia.</p> <p>i. PT Abdi Budi Mulia (ABM) ii. PT Hamparan Masawit Bangun Persada (HMBP) iii. PT Sarana Prima Multi Niaga (SPMN)</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Wilmar	<p>As the organisation who issued the report has declined to raise their concerns as a grievance, Wilmar has taken the initiative and responsibility to report and investigate the allegations following our Grievance Procedure. Dialogue has been initiated with the suppliers, while verification of the allegations is ongoing.</p> <p>i. PT Abdi Budi Mulia (ABM) Together with The Forest Trust (TFT), Wilmar conducted a field visit to PT ABM from 13 - 17 December 2016. PT ABM was cooperative in providing documentation for review and setting up all the interviews that were requested. Interviews were conducted with 45 workers (5% of PT ABM's labour force made up of monthly and freelance daily workers), nine sub-contracted workers, three board members of the workers' union, 15 members on the board of the Petani Plasma Cooperative (part of PT ABM's supply chain), the village head and a school vice-principal. The Executive Summary is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>A meeting was further held with PT ABM on 17 March 2017, where Wilmar and TFT discussed the findings and action plan with PT ABM. PT ABM is also participating in Wilmar's Support for Transformation Programme (SFT), where a detailed labour practices improvement workplan is developed by Wilmar and TFT for PT ABM. Four site visits over a year-long period are planned in this labour programme.</p> <p>ii. PT Hamparan Masawit Bangun Persada (HMBP) Wilmar initiated engagement with PT HMBP, and its parent company PT BEST, in October 2016 when the allegations of labour rights issues in PT HMBP were brought to our attention. After several Contact attempts, the first meeting with PT HMBP was finally held on 18 January 2017. A</p>

				<p>few more meetings were held in February, March and May. However, our engagement yielded little results in getting PT HMBP to agree to a field visit. Therefore, Wilmar has decided to put on hold purchases from PT BEST with effect from June 2017.</p> <p>iii. PT Sarana Prima Multi Niaga (SPMN)          Wilmar and TFT met with PT SPMN on 20 December 2016 to discuss the allegations raised in the report in further detail. PT SPMN is RSPO-certified and we have been made aware that the RSPO was looking into the matters raised in the report, and had engaged its accreditation body, ASI, to look into potential non-compliances at PT SPMN in January 2017. RSPO's Surveillance audit was conducted from 27 - 31 March 2017. The RSPO met with the company's Head of Sustainability on 3 April 2017. A further discussion was held with the RSPO Secretariat on 19 April 2017, where PT SPMN was requested to provide written updates. PT SPMN had a follow-up meeting with Wilmar and RSPO on 30 June 2017 and 7 July 2017, respectively.</p> <p>On the use of Paraquat, PT SPMN has been reducing its usage of paraquat and has committed to eliminating paraquat usage by end 2017.</p>												
N27	10 August 2016	<p>Identified labour rights issues in the following Wilmar operations in North Sumatera:</p> <p>i. PT Daya Labuhan Indah</p> <p>ii. PT Perkebunan Milano</p>	<p>Wilmar (internally raised)</p>	<p>Wilmar has been made aware of labour rights issues in our operations in North Sumatra. We have voluntarily raised this as a grievance in order to be transparent and accountable to all stakeholders and to share the findings of our investigations, and the actions we have taken to mitigate issues which have been identified.</p> <p>In August 2016, we conducted internal assessment in the subsidiaries in question and work is underway to resolve the issues. The assessment report is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>We have also initiated an internal review process which is still ongoing:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Process</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10 August 2016</td> <td>Received information on labour-related issues</td> <td>PT Daya Labuhan Indah (DLI), PT Perkebunan Milano (PM)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 August – 2 September 2016</td> <td>Initial assessment and consultations to verify the issues</td> <td>PT DLI, PT PM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September – October 2016</td> <td>Conducted an inquiry into wage practices with the Human Resources (HR) Department of PT DLI and checked against the local government regulations on wages, PP No. 78/2015</td> <td>Wilmar head office and regional office</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Process	Location	10 August 2016	Received information on labour-related issues	PT Daya Labuhan Indah (DLI), PT Perkebunan Milano (PM)	12 August – 2 September 2016	Initial assessment and consultations to verify the issues	PT DLI, PT PM	September – October 2016	Conducted an inquiry into wage practices with the Human Resources (HR) Department of PT DLI and checked against the local government regulations on wages, PP No. 78/2015	Wilmar head office and regional office
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	(replacing PP No. 8/1981) to ensure compliance	
November 2016	Planned 2nd assessment to monitor and check on progress	PT DLI, PT PM
December 2016	Planned site visit with BSR and Wilmar internal team in North Sumatra	PT PM
January 2017	Planned site visit with BSR and Wilmar internal team in Central Kalimantan	PT Mustika Sembuluh (PT MS)

Some of the identified issues are common challenges shared by the industry, and we seek to address and improve labour practices through our collaboration with Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), to review current labour practices in the palm oil sector in Indonesia.

More information about our collaboration with BSR can be found [here](#).

Our internal team has completed the second assessment from 28 November - 2 December 2016. The assessment report is available [here](#).

BSR has completed field assessments in PT PM and PT DLI from 12-15 December 2016. The assessment methodology involved visual observations, interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation review. Over 100 employees, mostly non-management workers, were interviewed by BSR. More information on the preliminary findings of the independent assessment can be found [here](#). The BSR public report was finally delivered to Wilmar in end March 2017; the report is available [here](#).

Following the field assessments on PT PM and PT DLI in North Sumatra in December 2016, BSR has also completed assessment on PT Mustika Sembuluh (MS) in Central Kalimantan in January 2017. The methodology adopted by the independent assessor is similar to the one used in North Sumatra, which included interviewing a total of 56 non-management workers without the presence of management personnel. The preliminary findings of the assessment is enclosed [here](#). The full report by BSR on PT MS will follow

As part of our investigation process, we have met with union representatives from Serikat Pekerja Seluruh Indonesia and Serbundo on 9 Jan 2017. The meeting was to clarify labour issues in PT Milano and PT DLI, and to seek feedback and suggestions.

In addition to the assessments by BSR, PT PM has also undergone a two-day independent assessment by the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) in early February 2017. Please contact the Wilmar Grievance Manager ([grievance\\_procedure@wilmar.com.sg](mailto:grievance_procedure@wilmar.com.sg))

				<p>directly for more information on the ISCC assessment. Based on report, some of the key findings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “That no children are present on the plantation to help their parents”,</li> <li>- “That the workers are not paid a minimum wage on the basis of achieving a target in terms of tons FFB, number of sprayed tanks or number of fertilizer bags applied to the land”</li> <li>- “That the minimum monthly wage is always paid to permanent workers regardless of their performance”</li> <li>- “That non-permanent workers are paid 90,000 IDR (= min. wage) even if they don’t achieve their targets.”</li> </ul> <p>A compilation of findings and our action plan are summarized from both our internal assessments, as well as external assessments completed by Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and International Sustainability &amp; Carbon Certification (ISCC). We released the action plans in <a href="#">April 2017</a> and we reported our progress in <a href="#">June 2017</a>.</p> <p>On 13 June 2017, Wilmar met with Amnesty International to discuss the action plan and progress. We are committed to providing regular updates to Amnesty International on our progress of implementing our action plan.</p>
N26	27 September 2016	<p>Alleged forest and peatland destruction, permit irregularities and lack of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to developments by PT Nabire Baru, a subsidiary of Goodhope, in Nabire, Papua.</p> <p>Report is available <a href="#">here</a></p>	Greenpeace	<p>Goodhope has issued a <a href="#">statement</a> immediately after Greenpeace released the report, where Goodhope has committed to continue engagement with Greenpeace, and other external stakeholders (NGOs and professional organization) to carry out a detailed assessment on their project.</p> <p>RSPO has been investigating the social conflict issues since April 2016 when the case was brought to their attention by Yayasan PUSAKA. A joint field verification visit consisting of teams from RSPO, Yayasan Pusaka and Goodhope was conducted from 27 - 28 September 2016. Goodhope has a further meeting with Yayasan Pusaka and Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) on 19 October 2016, and with Greenpeace on 26 October 2016.</p> <p>Wilmar met with Goodhope on 8 November 2016 where Wilmar re-emphasised its Policy and sought clarification and updates on their progress in addressing issues raised in Greenpeace report. Goodhope has publicly reported their <a href="#">progress update</a> on 2 December 2016.</p> <p>RSPO has registered this case as <a href="#">official complaint</a> in December 2016. .</p> <p>A meeting was further held with Goodhope on 7 March 2017 to follow up with Goodhope on their progress update, where Goodhope has shared with Wilmar their intention to undertake a three-pronged approach to address the issues raised by Greenpeace:</p>

				<p>(1) to conduct all necessary assessments, including the HCS assessment and detailed soil survey;  (2) to develop a robust and stringent Sustainability policy  (3) to announce and communicate the policy to their external stakeholders.</p> <p>Another follow up meeting was held with Goodhope on 10 April 2017, where Goodhope shared with Wilmar their progress update and detailed response to a recent Greenpeace Bulletin. Goodhope's official response is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Goodhope has also attended Wilmar's 3-day training workshop focussing on the implementation of Wilmar's No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation Policy in April 2017. Goodhope officially released their <a href="#">Sustainability Policy</a> on 5 May 2017 and published their <a href="#">progress update</a> on 18 May 2017, <a href="#">second progress update</a> on 15 June 2017 and <a href="#">third progress update</a> on 17 July 2017.</p> <p>Engagement is still ongoing while moratorium is in place.</p>
N25	27 September 2016	<p>Alleged clearance of forested peatlands by PT Persada Kencana Prima, a subsidiary of TH Plantation Berhad, in North Kalimantan, Indonesia.</p> <p>Report is available <a href="#">here</a></p>	Greenpeace	<p>Prior to the report being published by Greenpeace, Wilmar has initiated engagement with TH Plantation Berhad (THP) since August 2016, following the Group's monitoring activity that brought the alleged issues to the Group's attention.</p> <p>Wilmar met with THP on 10 October 2016, where Wilmar re-emphasised its Policy and sought clarification on the allegations. THP informed that they had ceased land clearing activities for several months for operational reasons.</p> <p>A meeting was further held with the management of THP on 2 June 2017, where the management of THP has agreed to a suspension on further land-clearing while THP review next steps for the said area.</p> <p>Wilmar conducted a joint site visit with TFT to PT Persada Kencana Prima (PKP) from 31 July – 4 August to assess the situation on the ground and develop an action plan for the area. The assessment report is underway.</p>
N24	5 September 2016	<p>Alleged use of fire and hostage-taking by PT Andika Permata Sawit Lestari (APSL).</p> <p>Media report is available <a href="#">here</a></p>	Media	<p>Wilmar immediately initiated engagement with PT Andika Permata Sawit Lestari (APSL) when the media reports about PT APSL being investigated by the government of Indonesia have been brought to our attention. PT APSL has rejected any involvement in land burning and the alleged hostage incident. As investigation by the government is ongoing, we will respect the process and let it run its course.</p> <p>APSL has agreed to a field assessment jointly conducted by Wilmar and TFT in September 2017 to assess the situation on the ground and develop an action plan for the company.</p> <p>In the meantime, we will continue our dialogue with PT APSL to ensure compliance with law and our Sustainability Policy.</p>

N23	1 September 2016	<p>Alleged rainforest destruction, including through illegal burning and lack of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to new developments, by Korindo Group in Indonesia's Papua province.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a></p>	Mighty	<p>Wilmar immediately initiated engagement with the Korindo Group when allegations of non-compliance with Wilmar's Sustainability Policy were brought to our attention. Due to a lack of progress from the supplier, Wilmar has put on hold purchases with effect from June 2016.</p> <p>On 1 August 2016, PT Tunas Sawa Erma, a subsidiary of Korindo, declared an immediate three-month moratorium on new land development, while developing a comprehensive "No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation" (NDPE) policy.</p> <p>On 10 November 2016, PT Tunas Sawaerma Group <a href="#">extended its moratorium</a> to include PT Tunas Sawaerma, PT Berkat Cipta Abadi, and PT Dongin Prabhawa.</p> <p>Wilmar continues to monitor Korindo's activities.</p>
N22	3 August 2016	<p>Alleged community rights violations and land conflict by PT Sintang Raya.</p>	Link-AR Borneo	<p>Dialogue was initiated with PT Sintang Raya on 5 August 2016.</p> <p>Together with The Forest Trust (TFT), Wilmar has convened a meeting on 16 September at PT Sintang Raya's office in Pontianak, where PT Sintang Raya has provided the necessary supporting documents and clarified its position on the allegations.</p> <p>Wilmar continues its dialogue with PT Sintang Raya while verification of the document is ongoing.</p>
N21	6 April 2016	<p>Illegal palm oil in and around the Tesso Nilo region allegedly enter Wilmar's supply chain.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a></p>	Eyes on the Forest (EoF)	<p>Dialogues were initiated with suppliers shortly after receiving the report. Wilmar does not purchase any Fresh Fruit Bunches directly from this area; and the Group expects its crude palm oil suppliers to fully comply with its Sustainability Policy.</p> <p>Wilmar will re-emphasise its Policy to the suppliers, clarify the allegations; conduct field audits and assess its findings accordingly, including developing a corrective action plan to address the issues in question. Wilmar's statement is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
N20	8 December 2015	<p>Following companies were allegedly involved in burning, deforestation and exploitation of peatlands in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.</p> <p>i. PT Rimba Harapan Saksti (RHS), PT Sarana Titian Permata (STP) and PT Kerry Sawit Indonesia (KSI),</p>	Friends of the Earth (FoE)	<p>Wilmar and Bumitama have both reaffirmed their commitment to No Burn Policy and refuted FoE's assertions. Both companies have published their official statements shortly after the release of the report.</p> <p>Wilmar's statement is available <a href="#">here</a>. Bumitama's statement is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Updates will be provided when new information becomes available.</p>



		<p>subsidiaries of Wilmar International.</p> <p>ii. PT Andalan Sukses Makmur (PT ASMR) and PT. Bumitama Gunajaya Abadi (BGA), subsidiaries of of Bumitama Agri Ltd (BAL)</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>		
N19	9 October 2015	Alleged clearance of High Conservation Value (HCV) area (orangutan habitat), including through illegal burning by PT Raya Padang Langkat (Rapala) in North Sumatra.	Sumatran Orangutan Society (SOS)	<p>Dialogue was initiated with PT Rapala on 15 October 2015.</p> <p>PT Rapala reported sightings of orangutan during land clearing (60Ha) for rubber planting. The company took the initiative to report their findings to Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari - Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC). YOSL-OIC held a meeting with PT Rapala in September to discuss this case, and following that, PT Rapala has committed to temporarily halt their land clearing and work with YOSL-OIC on orangutan monitoring.</p> <p>YOSL-OIC's findings indicated there were two orangutans in PT Rapala's concession. PT Rapala fully cooperated with YOSL-OIC and evacuated one orangutan on 2 October 2015. Evacuation was recommended by YOSL-OIC because PT Rapala's concession is mainly shrub and does not connect directly to Leuser National Park. The small shrubby patch of 60 ha is surrounded by oil palm plantations in all corners so the area will not be a viable habitat for the pair of orangutans. They have also been recommended to conduct ongoing monitoring of orangutan presence on the ground.</p> <p>PT Rapala has zero burning policy and they refuted the allegations of clearing land by fire. The recent fire incidences were caused by extreme weather condition as well as oversights by their contractor. PT Rapala has taken immediate actions to put out the fires accordingly and there is no fire incidence thus far. PT Rapala has also terminated their contract with the contractor following the incidence.</p>
N18	19 November 2015	The following companies were allegedly involved in forest and peatland destruction and causing forest fires in Borneo:	Greenpeace	<p>Dialogues initiated with our suppliers shortly after receiving the report. Here is the progress update on each supplier:</p> <p>i. PT Andalan Sukses Makmur (PT ASMR) On 26 November, BAL has published an official statement <a href="#">here</a> to clarify the fire incidences and land clearing activity in BAL's concession.</p>

		<p>i. PT Andalan Sukses Makmur (PT ASMR), a subsidiary of Bumitama Agri Ltd (BAL)</p> <p>ii. PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera (PT BSS), a subsidiary of IOI Group</p> <p>iii. PT Kusuma Alam Sari Alas (KASA), a subsidiary of Alas Kusuma Group (AKG) Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>		<p>ii. PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera (PT BSS) On 30 November, IOI has published an official statement <a href="#">here</a> to clarify the fire incidences and land clearing activity in IOI's concession. A few more meetings were held with PT BSS's parent company, IOI, thereafter. IOI had commissioned the Global Environment Centre (GEC) to conduct field assessment at the alleged areas in April. GEC, whose expertise included, amongst others, peat and high conservation value area subjects, observed the peat rehabilitation and restoration effort undertaken on site and made further recommendations for improvements.</p> <p>These relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- water management in and surrounding the peat area;</li> <li>- planting with indigenous species in areas with poor recovery;</li> <li>- enrichment planting to enhance species diversity;</li> <li>- management plans for conservation and rehabilitation areas;</li> <li>- cooperation with the local community to prevent fire in adjacent areas.</li> </ul> <p>The assessment report is targeted to be completed in May 2016.</p> <p>iii. PT Kusuma Alam Sari Alas (KASA) There is no trading relation between Wilmar and AKG. Wilmar's supplier, PT Surya Borneo Indah (SBI) which was alleged to be procuring Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) from KASA, has clarified that KASA is not their FFB supplier.</p>
N17	11 November 2015	<p>Alleged human rights violation by Empresa Reforestadora de Palma de Petén SA (REPSA) and Dinant.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	<p>A coalition of non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</p>	<p><u>Dinant</u> Prior to the issues being officially raised by a coalition of NGOs on 11 November 2015, Wilmar has initiated a few rounds of dialogues with Dinant's management since early 2014. A field assessment by TFT was carried out in April 2015.</p> <p>Dinant has also worked with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Consensus Building Institute (CBI) to identify and undertake measures recommended by the <a href="#">IFC Enhanced Action Plan (EAP)</a> to support a peaceful resolution to the land conflicts. Some of the actions taken by Dinant included: a) the implementation of United Nations (UN) Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights; b) unilaterally withdrawing all firearms from all guards at its plantations, mills and manufacturing plants; c) developing and publishing its <a href="#">ethics standards, security and human rights policies</a>, among others, d) training its guard force for compliance; and e) enhancing its community engagement programme by:</p> <p>i) conducting workshops to identify the social and environmental impacts of the plantations. Nine workshops were conducted thus far.</p> <p>ii) developing a <a href="#">Community Grievance Mechanism</a></p>

				<p>On the environmental front, Dinant has upgraded its wastewater treatment and atmospheric emissions controls of the boilers, built a biogas recovery unit and registered it as a Clean Development Mechanism project in the UN, as well as achieved ISO 14001 certification for all its facilities. A HCV study has also been commissioned which is expected to be completed in mid 2017.</p> <p>Wilmar has been following up with Dinant regularly on the implementation of TFT's recommendations and the <a href="#">IFC EAP</a>, and last met with the Dinant management on 29 August 2016. Plan is underway for TFT to revisit Dinant's operations to assess their implementation progress. <a href="#">Update on Dinant by the IFC</a> is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>In October 2016, Dinant released its Annual Progress Report on Security and Human Rights Implementation Programme, the report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><u>REPSA</u></p> <p>Prior to the issue being officially raised by a coalition of NGOs on 11 November 2015, Wilmar has initiated a few rounds of dialogues with REPSA's management a month before, following the Group's media monitoring activity that brought the alleged issues to the Group's attention. The Forest Trust (TFT) conducted an assessment of the REPSA mill and a representation of the mills' supply base from 16 –21 November 2015. A follow-up visit took place in April 2016 where TFT met with REPSA's executive management to discuss the development of an action plan to address the issues identified in the field visit.</p> <p>REPSA submitted to Wilmar a detailed time-bound action plan which they have published a summary on their <a href="#">website</a>. In addition, REPSA also announced two important policies: 1) <a href="#">zero tolerance on violence and intimidation</a> and 2) <a href="#">responsible palm oil production</a>. Both had undergone public consultation. Wilmar's key recommended action points to REPSA can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Wilmar met with the REPSA management on 24 August 2016 again for updates on the allegations of river pollution and kidnapping, as well as to review the progress of their action plan.</p> <p>REPSA confirmed that there are still no formal charges filed against them concerning both allegations. In particular, the governmental investigation relating to the river pollution allegation is still ongoing, with no clear timeline.</p> <p>REPSA has shown progress on the following fronts: a) the adoption of zero tolerance on violence policy and responsible palm oil production policy; b) engagement with NGOs; c) publication of summary action plan; d) publication of first progress report in September 2016.</p> <p>In late 2016, TFT and the Consensus Building Institute (CBI) visited Sayaxché in Guatemala to jointly carry out a social-scoping exercise to assess the willingness of local stakeholders to participate in</p>
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				<p>a participatory process for dialogue and resolution. A second visit was conducted in February/ March 2017 to socialise the results of the social scoping exercise with the local stakeholders. REPSA appreciated the views, insights and recommendations presented, and have committed to considering collaborations with stakeholder groups to address them, where relevant. <a href="#">Links to the Scoping Report and Addendum</a></p> <p>REPSA published their <a href="#">second action plan progress report</a> in February 2017.</p> <p>On 21 April 2017, Wilmar received a <a href="#">letter from a coalition of NGOs</a>, alleging that REPSA has disrupted a meeting convened by the International Observer Mission for Human Rights in November 2016, and that a <a href="#">police report</a> on the alleged incident has been filed. We immediately sought clarification from REPSA who informed that they were not aware of and not responsible for the happenings. Nonetheless, REPSA committed to fully cooperate with the authorities in the investigation of this case – see <a href="#">REPSA’s response</a> and <a href="#">Wilmar’s response</a></p> <p>On the 17 May 2017, REPSA released <a href="#">their third trimester progress report</a>, in which they also committed to releasing a full year progress report.</p> <p>Wilmar will continue to closely monitor their progress on the implementation of their action plan to which they have committed.</p>
N16	25 September 2015	<p>Alleged forest clearance and involvement in land dispute by Indofood Agri Resources.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Rainforest Action Network (RAN)	<p>Dialogue initiated with PT Indofood Agri Resources on 28 September 2015. A meeting was further held with the management of the Indofood Group on 26 October 2015, where Wilmar re-emphasised its Policy to the Indofood Group and sought clarification from Indofood on the allegations.</p> <p>On 9 June 2016, Wilmar received a new report from RAN on alleged human rights and labour abuses in two oil palm plantations owned by the Indofood Group. Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>RSPO is investigating the case and has engaged with Indofood and the NGOs who wrote the report. Accreditation Services International (ASI), commissioned by the RSPO, has conducted an assessment on one of Indofood’s plantations in North Sumatra on 18-22 July; and the report is available <a href="#">here</a>. On 11 October 2016, RSPO has filed this case as official complaint. Progress updates is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Indofood Agri Resources has officially adopted a <a href="#">“No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation” (NDPE) policy</a> in February 2017.</p>

				<p>Wilmar met with Indofood on 18 July 2017 to follow up on their progress in meeting the policy compliance. Indofood reaffirmed that they will be adopting the HCSA methodology and are fully committed to follow through the RSPO complaint mechanism.</p>
N15	15 September 2015	<p>Allegedly responsible for slash-and-burn practices by PT Wai Musi Agro Indah (WMAI).</p>	Centre for International Policy	<p>Dialogue initiated with PT Wai Musi Agro Indah (WMAI) on 16 September 2015. WMAI acknowledged there was a reported alleged case of fire within their concession, which is currently under investigation by the local authority. Wilmar has put on hold purchases with effect from September 2015.</p> <p>PT Wai Musi Agro Indah (WMAI) has fulfilled all their legal obligations in the fire case in May 2017. Wilmar conducted a field visit from 7 – 11 August 2017 to assess their operation, especially on their fire prevention programme. The assessment report is underway.</p>
N14	19 August 2015	<p>Alleged construction of canal to prepare for deep-forested peatland clearance by PT Sumatra Jaya Agro Lestari (SJAL), a subsidiary of the Gunas Group, in West Kalimantan.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Dialogue initiated with PT Sumatra Jaya Agro Lestari (SJAL) on 19 August 2015.</p> <p>A meeting was further held with the management of the Gunas Group on 28 August 2015 wherein the Gunas Group agreed to stop clearing activities on the alleged areas while dialogue with Wilmar continues.</p> <p>Following the 28 Aug 2015 meeting, the Gunas Group has agreed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Stop all land-clearing activities on the alleged areas with effect from 1 September 2015</li> <li>* Conduct high carbon stock assessments on the alleged areas</li> <li>* Conduct peat soil study on one of the alleged areas</li> </ul>
N13	30 July 2015	<p>Alleged human right and labour abuses in Malaysian grower Felda Global Venture's (FGV) plantations.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	A coalition of non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	<p>FGV has responded to the allegations raised in the Wall Street Journal article "Palm-Oil Migrant Workers Tell of Abuses on Malaysian Plantations"; the statement can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>The allegations against FGV, together with other recent labour and human rights related issues in the palm oil industry in Malaysia raised by concerned stakeholders, prompted the RSPO Secretariat to consider conducting an independent assessment on the competency of the RSPO Certification Bodies in identifying non-compliances related to these issues. – please refer the RSPO's statement <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Wilmar has initiated dialogue with FGV on first week of August 2015. A meeting was further held with Felda on 10 August 2015 to understand the matters and provide recommendation to FELDA to address the concern raised by stakeholders.</p> <p>On 14 August, RSPO had announced that they have engaged Accreditation Services International (ASI) to perform a compliance audit in September on a few FELDA units located in the area linked to the findings in the report. Additionally, FELDA has started the process to engage an independent consultant to conduct their own investigation into these allegations.</p>

				<p>FGV has provided a more detailed statement on clarifications and action points <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>On 26 October, RSPO has registered this case as official complaint. Progress updates is available <a href="#">here</a>. A few more meetings were held with FELDA thereafter.</p> <p>On 8 April 2016, Wilmar received a <a href="#">new report</a> from Chain Reaction Research on alleged peatland and HCV/HCS forest clearance by FGV in Kalimantan. First meeting with FGV was held on 18 May 2016, where Wilmar emphasised its NDPE policy requirements to FGV and encouraged them to transparently report their progress in addressing the issues raised by concerned stakeholders. FGV has been providing regular progress update on their website including their progress working with RSPO's compensation panel. <a href="http://www.feldaglobal.com/sustainability/sustainability-response-team-progress-update/">http://www.feldaglobal.com/sustainability/sustainability-response-team-progress-update/</a></p> <p>Wilmar conducted several meetings with FGV thereafter, and provided inputs for the development of their sustainability policy, which they released in August 2016. <a href="http://www.feldaglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Group-Sustainability-Policy-edited-external.pdf">http://www.feldaglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Group-Sustainability-Policy-edited-external.pdf</a></p> <p>When Chain Reaction Research released <a href="#">another report</a> in April 2017 on PT Temila Agro Abadi's (TAA) alleged peatland clearance, Wilmar immediately reached out to FGV for clarifications. We understand that FGV has appointed Aksenta to conduct assessment to verify the report, and a stop-work order is in place since 22 April 2017.</p> <p>Our last meeting with FGV was in June 2017, where Wilmar seeks FGV's commitment to continue upholding the stop work order until all the necessary assessments have been carried out in their concessions. Based on the latest update we received from FGV on 12 July, we were informed understand that the stop work order is still in place.</p>
N12	1 July 2015	<p>Alleged clearance of forested peatlands by PT Patiware, a subsidiary of Ganda Group, in West Kalimantan.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Dialogue initiated with Ganda Group on the first week of July 2015. A meeting was further held with Ganda Group on 9 July 2015.</p> <p>Prior to the launch of Wilmar's Policy, PT Patiware was already almost fully planted, except for a portion of the area that is meant for plasma smallholder development. As part of PT Patiware's commitment to the smallholders, they have cleared a small area of the plasma smallholder land. To comply with Wilmar's Policy, PT Patiware has now agreed to stop clearing the remaining undeveloped plasma area; they will also be meeting with the local communities to explain why they have to stop the plasma development programme, as well as to work out a mechanism to compensate the affected smallholders.</p>

Ref. No.	Date Received	Subject Matter	Stakeholder(s)	Progress
N11	1 July 2015	<p>Alleged clearance of forested peatlands by PT Langgam Inti Hibrindo, a subsidiary of Provident Agro, in Sumatra</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Dialogue initiated with Provident Agro on the first week of July 2015. A meeting was further held with Provident Agro on 9 July 2015.</p> <p>According to Provident Agro, PT LIH is committed to complying with Wilmar's Policy of No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation. The small land clearance (around 20-30 Ha based on Wilmar's internal monitoring) on the alleged concession was due to encroachment activities by local communities; activities have ceased after swift intervention by PT LIH.</p> <p>In August 2015, PT LIH was investigated by police in relation to forest fires associated with land clearing. PT LIH reaffirms its commitment to following the legal proceeding and prevailing laws. Wilmar conducted a joint field audit with third-party auditor on the alleged PT LIH concession to assess the allegations. The field assessment revealed that some efforts have been undertaken by PT LIH to manage the fires, including reporting the fire incidences to the authorities and conducting preliminary investigations and further provided recommendations for improvements on fire suppression and prevention.</p> <p>On 22 September 2015, it was reported in the media that the Indonesian authority has suspended PT LIH's license. Wilmar halted purchases from PT LIH, pending further investigation and clarification.</p> <p>On 25 January 2016, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has issued a decree to reinstate PT LIH's license after PT LIH has fulfilled the obligations requested by KLHK. Wilmar will resume business relationship with PT LIH, following the lifting of the suspension order.</p>
N10	17 June 2015	<p>Alleged clearance of potential High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest by PT Varia Mitra Andalan (VMA), a subsidiary of Eagle High Plantations (EHP), in West Papua Province.</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Dialogue was initiated with Eagle High Plantations (EHP), while verification of Greenomics report was ongoing.</p> <p>A further meeting was held with EHP on 8 July 2015 wherein EHP agreed to a moratorium on land-clearing activities in PT VMA. EHP has engaged a reputable HCS assessor to conduct the HCS assessments. A few more meetings were held with EHP thereafter.</p> <p>The HCS assessments were completed in 2016; as a result almost 50% of PT VMA's concession will need to be conserved. The full report is now in the early stages of the peer review process. It is officially registered with the HCS Approach secretariat on their website <a href="http://highcarbonstock.org/registered-hcs-assessments/">http://highcarbonstock.org/registered-hcs-assessments/</a></p> <p>On 27 September 2016, Wilmar received a new report from Greenpeace alleging deforestation by PT Arrtu Energie Resources and exploitations in PT Tandan Sawita Papua. Report is available <a href="#">here</a></p>

				<p>Dialogue was immediately initiated with EHP to seek clarifications on the allegations. EHP issued the following statement responding to the report:  <a href="http://www.eaglehighplantations.com/media-center/news-views/161-october-2016.html">http://www.eaglehighplantations.com/media-center/news-views/161-october-2016.html</a></p> <p>A meeting was further held with EHP on 8 November 2016, where Wilmar sought further clarification on the allegations.</p> <p>According to EHP, deforestation in PT Arrtu Energie Resources was carried out by surrounding communities. In order to avoid similar incident from recurring, EHP has committed to conduct land tenure study. EHP is also in the process of enhancing its firefighting effort to prevent similar fire incidences from happening in their concessions in the future.</p> <p>EHP has briefly outlined the chronology of events of the labour dispute and the shooting incident at PT Tandan Sawita Papua, they are now seeking the official statement from the authority to support their clarifications.</p>
N09	30 May 2015	<p>Alleged deep peat clearing and social conflicts in several villages in Sumatra, by PT Setia Agrindo Lestari (PT SAL) an affiliate* of First Resources.          *PT SAL is an affiliate in which First Resources has no management control.</p>	Forest Hereos	<p>Dialogue initiated with First Resources on first week of June 2015. A few more meetings were held with First Resources thereafter.</p> <p>Moratorium on PT SAL is in place while dialogue with First Resources continues.</p> <p>First Resources has issued a sustainability statement on 1 July 2015 which encompasses commitments similar to Wilmar's. The statement can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
N08	5 June 2015	<p>Alleged clearance of potential High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest, peatlands and orangutan habitat by Sawit Sumbermas Sarana (SSS).          Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Following a couple of NGO reports about Sawit Sumbermas Sarana (SSS) on Deforestation issues, Wilmar initiated several rounds of dialogue with its management on compliance to Wilmar's Policy.</p> <p>The case has not been resolved to Wilmar's satisfaction.</p> <p>Wilmar has put on hold purchases with effect from 15 June 2015.</p>
N07	6 May 2015	<p>Alleged clearance of potential High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest by Mopoli Raya in the Leuser Ecosystem.          Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Dialogue was initiated with Mopoli Raya on 8 May 2015, while verification of Greenomics report was ongoing. A few more meetings were held thereafter. Wilmar has put on hold purchases with effect from 9 July 2015 pending resolution of this matter to Wilmar's satisfaction.</p> <p>Mopoli Raya had engaged a registered consultant in September 2015 to conduct HCS assessment in their concession and the full assessment report was shared with Wilmar in February 2016. Mopoli Raya has committed to adhere to the recommendations made by the HCS consultant.</p>



				<p>Wilmar met with Mopoli Raya on 17 March 2017 and 28 July 2017 to discuss the community encroachment challenges in their concession. Wilmar has offered to conduct a field assessment to assist Mopoli Raya to address the issues on the ground.</p> <p>Wilmar continues to monitor their activities, and engagement is ongoing.</p>
N06	25 February 2015	Alleged community rights violations and land conflict by PT Sandabi Indah Lestari (SIL).	Friends of the Earth (FoE)	<p>Dialogue was initiated with PT SIL on 27 Feb 2015.</p> <p>PT SIL has provided necessary supporting documents and replied officially to Wilmar clarifying its position on the allegations.</p> <p>A further meeting was held with PT SIL on 18 March 2015 where PT SIL committed to continuing the mediation process with local communities. Wilmar has conducted three field visits to the alleged affected areas in 2015, in May, June and December, respectively.</p> <p>Progress Update is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
N05	20 February 2015	<p>Alleged clearance of potential High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest by Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri (ANJ), in Sorong, West Papua, Indonesia.</p> <p>Related media article can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Mongabay	<p>Dialogue was initiated with Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri (ANJ) on 12 February 2015 immediately following Mongabay's query to Wilmar; while verification of the report was undertaken at the same time. A meeting was further held with ANJ on 18 March 2015. HCS assessment was expected to be completed in April, but due to changes in the boundaries of their concessions, the report was delayed.</p> <p>Wilmar has put on hold purchases with effect from April 2015 pending resolution of this matter to Wilmar's satisfaction.</p> <p>In early October, ANJ presented to the HCS Steering Group the challenges they faced in development in the high forested landscapes.</p> <p>ANJ has officially adopted a comprehensive "<a href="#">No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation</a>" (NDPE <a href="#">policy</a>") in November 2016.</p> <p>Wilmar continues to monitor ANJ's activities.</p>
N04	19 February 2015	Allegations on Land grab in Uganda by Bidco Uganda Limited, an affiliate* of Wilmar.	Friends of the Earth (FoE)	<p>Wilmar has published a statement to clarify its position on the allegations on its corporate website; the statement can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Together with Wilmar, TFT is conducting interviews with the lists of farmers that was provided by FoE. A final report will be disclosed with key findings and it will complete the conclusions of the court/authorities.</p>

		<p>Bidco Uganda Limited is a joint venture in which Wilmar has 39% stake.</p> <p>Related media article can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>		<p>In April 2015, the High Court of Uganda has instructed a mediation to take place between the affected local community member, John Muyisa, who is the plaintiff of the case-in-question; the daughter of the original landowner Sylvia Gloria N.K Sempa; Bidco Uganda and Oil Palm Uganda Limited, both associate companies of Wilmar, to settle the land disputes in lieu of litigation. Only if no settlement is reached at mediation will the case be scheduled for a formal court hearing.</p> <p>The court hearing has been postponed a number of times; it was last due to take place on 19 December 2016 but has been rescheduled again to 8 March 2017.</p>
N03	11 November 2014	<p>Alleged threats to the biodiversity of Leuser Ecosystem Potential forest clearance and impacts on biodiversity Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Rainforest Action Network (RAN)	<p>A meeting was held with RAN on 19 November 2014 to discuss the report and understand the issues raised by RAN.</p> <p>Wilmar has identified mills in its supply chain which might be at risk of sourcing fresh fruits bunches (FFB) illegally from the Leuser Ecosystem, and completed a risk assessment on those mills.</p> <p>Following the risk assessments, dialogues with high priority suppliers commenced and the risk assessment results will be used to facilitate field assessments with those suppliers with the aim of achieving full compliance with Wilmar's Policy.</p> <p>This process is known as Aggregator Refinery Transformation (ART) plan, a collective and regional approach to addressing supplier non-compliance. It is a more effective way to drive transformation and effect real change on the ground; a detailed explanation on our ART plan is available on our website: <a href="http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/progress/aggregator-refinery-transformation-art/">http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/progress/aggregator-refinery-transformation-art/</a></p> <p>Progress updates is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>As part of our ART programme, we have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) identified and conducted field assessments on high priority suppliers supplying to our Kuala Tanjung refinery and Paya Pasir kernel crushing plant which included those operating in and around the Leuser Ecosystem. We visited 14 third-party supplier mills and one Wilmar mill in 2015.</li> <li>2) consolidated the findings and summarised into an anonymised report known as the "Overarching Report" for sharing with all suppliers supplying into that refinery and kernel crushing plant. The report was uploaded on our website in June: <a href="http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/progress/aggregator-refinery-transformation-art/art-overarching-reports/">http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/progress/aggregator-refinery-transformation-art/art-overarching-reports/</a></li> </ol>

				<p>3) shared the findings of the assessments and recommendations on improvements with our suppliers from that region through workshop, which was held in Medan in October 2016.</p> <p>Our immediate next step is to organise a series of one-day regional-specific trainings open to all our suppliers and their suppliers, as well as any interested growers in that region. Our trainings will focus on following topics:</p> <p>I. Environment – land use planning/ management, HCS/HCV, peat management + environmental impact management.  II. Fair Labour Practices - Contracts, Child Labour, Access to Remedy, Freedom of Association, Harassment, etc.  III Community – Conflict Resolution, FPIC, Land Tenure, Social Impact.</p> <p>On 15 December 2016, Wilmar announced its commitment to addressing the deforestation challenge in the Leuser Ecosystem; see statement <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>First regional-specific trainings were conducted from 25-27 April 2017; while second trainings were conducted from 22-24 May 2017.</p>
N02	22 September 2014	<p>Alleged clearance of potential High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest, peat and orang-utan habitat by Genting.  Potential forest clearance and impacts on biodiversity</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Initial meeting with Genting held on 2 October 2014, during which Genting committed to cease development on the two concessions in question until HCS studies have been undertaken. Genting also invited Wilmar and TFT to visit one of its mills and the surrounding FFB suppliers to better understand how it may be able to improve its practices.</p> <p>A meeting was held with Genting on 2 March 2015; both PT Citra Sawit Cemerlang (PT CSC) and PT Permata Sawit Mandiri (PT PSM) have completed the HCS studies. Genting has committed not to develop on HCS areas as recommended by their HCS assessors.</p> <p>Wilmar convened a meeting on 3 November 2015 between Genting Plantations Berhad (Genting Plantations), Greenomics, Aidenvironment and the Secretariat of Indonesia Palm Oil Pledge (IPOP) soon after Greenomics raised their concerns again about Genting Plantations’ alleged non-compliance with Wilmar’s Policy in their subsidiary PT Citra Sawit Cemerlang (CSC). Genting clarified that HCS assessment was conducted for PT PSM; and Land Use and Change Cover (LUCC) assessment, a vegetation cover stratification and identification of areas that could be HCS forest, for PT CSC as the HCS toolkit was not ready at that time.</p> <p>On 5 November 2016, Greenomics published a report, alleging that Genting continues to clear High Conservation Value (HCV) area and HCS forest.</p>

				<p>A few meetings were further held with Genting and others stakeholders, to understand the matter in greater detail. Wilmar's statement is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>On 16 March 2017, Genting <a href="#">announced</a> that PT PSM has ceased to be subsidiary of Genting.</p>
N01	11 June 2014	<p>Alleged clearance of potential High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest by Kencana Agri.</p> <p>Potential forest clearance and impacts on biodiversity</p> <p>Report can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	Greenomics	<p>Meeting held with Greenomics on 7 October 2014.</p> <p>Business to business dialogues with Kencana Agri to explain the Wilmar integrated policy and request a halt to further plantation development while HCS studies are completed.</p> <p>Kencana Agri has committed with effect from 19 January 2015 to a moratorium on land-clearing activities for the two of its subsidiaries, as well as a commitment to no deforestation on potential HCS forest areas until HCS assessments are completed and adopted.</p> <p>In addition, Kencana Agri has issued a sustainability statement which it will provide to its stakeholders in its forthcoming annual report. A copy of the statement has been provided to us which can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>