

CSR Tribune

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The new trademark logo for RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil was officially unveiled during RSPO RT8 meeting.

Find out more about the logo on page 3.



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First in Kalimantan to Achieve RSPO Certification, and More...

One of our holdings – PT Mustika Sembuluh – in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia has recently been awarded the certification, the first plantation company in the Kalimantan region of Indonesia to achieve this award.


PT Mustika Sembuluh was assessed by TÜV Rheinland Malaysia, which is an RSPO-approved certification body. Consisting of three estates and a mill, the unit will contribute about 81,350 tonnes of certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO) to the Group's annual CSPO production.

In Sumatra, another unit, PT Perkebunan Milano (Milano), has also been certified in December 2010. The certification assessment was conducted by TÜV Rheinland Malaysia too. Situated in North Sumatra, the mill and four estates will con-

tribute 27,554 tonnes of CSPO a year.

With the new contribution from the two units, the combined CSPO production for the Group is currently 392,362 tonnes a year, with about 72% of the CSPO from our Malaysian operations.

In terms of overall market, our Group's annual production represents about 11% of the CSPO market, based on the latest statistics of 3.5 million tonnes of CSPO from all the RSPO-certified growers. (*source: RSPO website*)

We aim for all our operations to complete the RSPO audits by 2013 and are on track to achieve this goal. In Malaysia, all of our operations have been certified, except for one whose audit has been completed. 

CSPO – All Geared Up for 2015

One country and many companies commit to only sustainable palm oil by 2015

The Dutch government announced in November 2010 that it will use 100% RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO) in 2015, making the Netherlands the first to make a country-level commitment – a huge boost for the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

The Dutch Product Board for Margarine (MVO) initiated a Dutch Task Force Sustainable Palm Oil, which brought together Dutch palm oil traders and users to commit to sustainably-produced palm oil. The users include the refiners, processors as well as the retailers offering consumer products that contain palm oil. MVO's Task Force presented a Manifesto to the Dutch Minister of Agriculture and Foreign Trade to mark its newly-minted commitment; and called upon other countries in Europe, North America and Asia to join this cause.

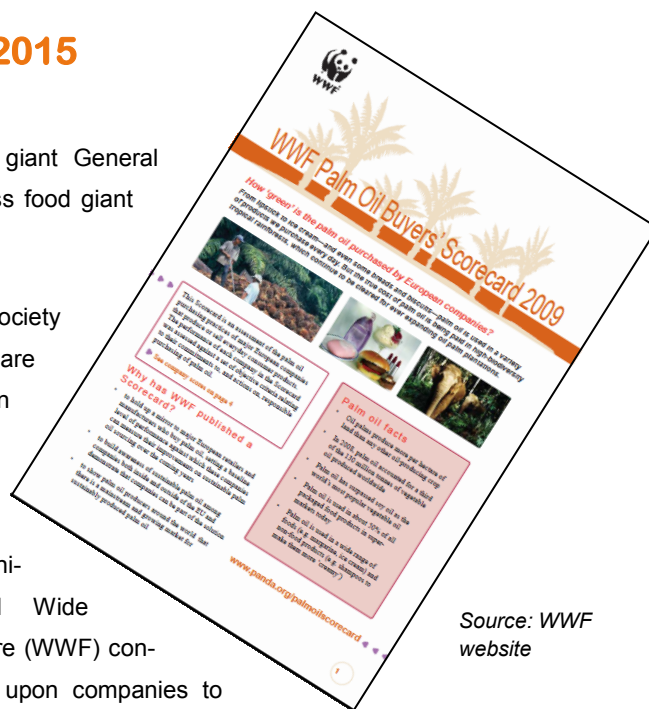
The Dutch are not the only ones who have made such a huge commitment; some big multinational companies have also pledged publicly to 100% sustainable palm oil by 2015.

For instance, the consumer goods goliath, Unilever, became the first commercial entity to announce in 2008 that it will purchase all of its palm oil from certified sustainable sources by 2015, with an interim target to source palm oil for Europe from fully traceable sources by 2012. Many European companies followed suit shortly: British retailer Sainsbury with a commitment to use only CSPO in its home brand products by 2014; confectionary giant Cadbury, with a roadmap in place for working towards a practicable, segregated supply of sustainable palm oil by 2014. Other companies include Finnish Neste

Oil, US food giant General Mills and Swiss food giant Nestlé.

The civil society organisations are not resting on their laurels either.

Environmental organisation World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) continues to call upon companies to make public commitments for the use of CSPO by 2015 at the latest, using a Scorecard approach to measure the palm oil buyers' performances against their goals.



Source: WWF website

The decision for 2015 is perhaps the most practical solution to setting deadlines. At present, RSPO records a total of 3.5 million tonnes of CSPO in the market. According to the official statement from MVO's task force, "approximately 2 million tonnes of palm oil arrive in the Netherlands through its harbours and are either processed in our country or re-exported." As a company, Unilever purchases around 1.5 million tonnes of palm oil, roughly 3% of the world's total production of 45 million tonnes a year.



The Netherlands pledge to full CSPO by 2015

Theoretically, there is ample supply of CSPO currently available in the market for one country and one company. However, having CSPO alone is not the full picture; the physical trade flow of CSPO requires a certified chain of custody system. The industry's *modus*

operandi today would not be able to fully support such a system without a significant paradigm shift in the industry's trading and logistical practices – which increases the complexity for a “100% commitment to CSPO” earlier than 2015. Nonetheless, having one country and many companies' commitment to 100% CSPO is a huge morale booster, both for RSPO as well as many others, especially the producers, who have worked diligently towards sustainable palm oil over the years, since RSPO's inception in 2003. We are optimistic that more countries and palm oil user companies will follow the footsteps of the Dutch government.



RSPO Trademark Logo to be Available for Use Soon

In November 2010, at the annual RSPO Roundtable (RT8) meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, the new trademark logo for RSPO-certified sustainable palm oil was officially unveiled. A few months from now, when updated rules on market communications have been finalised and taken effect, the new trademark will become available for on-product or about-product use by market-parties worldwide.

The symbol, which represents a palm top in the form of a globe, will enable retailers and consumer food manufacturers worldwide to more clearly demonstrate the use of ingredients sourced through RSPO's Segregated or Mass Balance supply chain system. The logo will reassure consumers that the products they buy have contributed to the sustainable cultivation and production of palm products.

RSPO has started registration procedures for the trademark in many countries. At the same time, the RSPO Standing Committee on Communication & Claims is in the process of finalising the rules on when and how the trademark can be used in the marketplace.

Once finalised and launched, RSPO members will be able to apply for a license to use the logo for their on-product or about product communications.

More information can be found on www.rspo.eu/market.

Source: www.rspo.eu

RSPO new trademark logo

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Wilmar Launches First Sustainability Report

Wilmar issued its inaugural Sustainability Report in November 2010, tracking the company's environmental and social performance, and its progress toward meeting key sustainability objectives.

Jeremy Goon, Wilmar's Group Head for CSR, believes that accountability is required to show a real commitment to sustainable practices, "This report demonstrates that we listen to the concerns of our stakeholders and try to address those concerns where relevant and applicable."

The Group's first report focuses primarily on the Group's oil palm plantation and mill operations, based on the Group's 2007 – 2009 fiscal years.

The report highlights five dimensions of sustainability that are relevant to our industry and of interest to our stakeholders, and looks at the Group's performance at each of these areas:

1. Sustainability Governance & Strategy
2. Environmental Performance
3. Employees
4. Community
5. Marketplace

Specifically, the report also details the Group's Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification progress, as well as key targets,

some of which are listed as following:

- All Indonesian mills and plantations to complete RSPO certification audits by 2013;
- All Malaysian mills and plantations to complete RSPO certification audits by 2010;
- All existing associated smallholders in Kalimantan, Indonesia and the remaining regions in Malaysia/Indonesia to complete RSPO certification audits by 2013 and 2016 respectively;
- No use of paraquat (herbicide) by 2011.

In addition to responding to the needs and concerns of a wide range of stakeholders, this report also highlights the challenges facing the industry and the Group. "We are working diligently to tackle these key sustainability issues and finding opportunities whilst continuing to generate value for our business and communities", said Jeremy. 

"This report demonstrates that we listen to the concerns of our stakeholders and try to address those concerns where relevant and applicable."

Our Sustainability Report can be downloaded at www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability.



Wilmar's inaugural Sustainability Report for 2009

How Our Sustainability Report is Produced

Take a leaf from traditional corporate reporting

Sustainability reporting is similar to corporate reporting in many ways. Corporate reporting originated from the financial arena where laws, regulations and directives, as well as the protocols of government agencies require annual financial reports. It was born out of necessity for corporations to inform the public about their programmes, impacts as well as outcomes.

Like its corporate counterpart, sustainability reporting has since evolved from a passive gesture to a proactive strategy to improve reputations and build trust with stakeholders.

The global trend is developing towards more reporting, disclosure and openness. For example, the Singapore Exchange (SGX) - wherein we are listed - recognises that more investors are paying attention to issues involving environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, and has released a set of guidelines encouraging listed companies to begin sustainability reporting.

Adhere to broad guidelines such as GRI

In 1997, the Coalition for Environmental Responsible Economies (CERES), together with the United Nations, a number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), global corporations, consultancies, and universities, established the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) to formulate and implement a “common framework for enterprise-level reporting on the linked aspects of sustainability: the environment, the economic, and the social.”

GRI moved environmental reporting from simple management reporting to a balanced accounting of the social, economic, and environmental performance of the enterprise, and the organisa-

tion’s contributions and progress toward sustainable development. It included external factors indirectly linked to the organisation, not merely information directly related to the operations, processes and products of the organisation.

This is also indicative of the global trend towards more holistic and comprehensive reporting.

Our inaugural sustainability report was guided by the GRI, based on its third generation version, commonly known as G3. It reported on the environmental and social performance of the company’s Oil Palm Plantation and Mill Division over the 2009 calendar year.

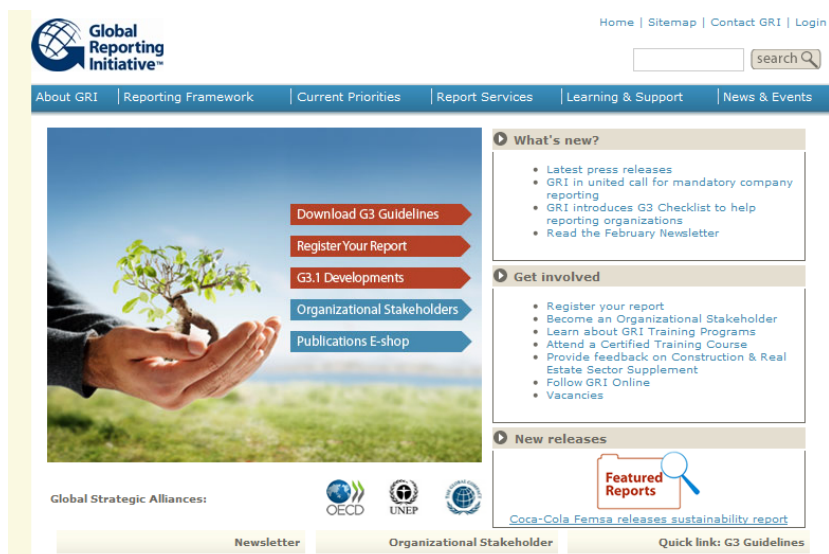
Ask what your stakeholders want to know, not what you want to tell

In the complex business world of today, organisations have broader responsibilities and more intense requirements. Stakeholders want to understand the capability and integrity of the organisations, not only their products and services.

The GRI reporting principle of stakeholder inclusiveness ensures that organisations engage diverse groups of stakeholders, providing a key reference point for many decisions in the preparation of our report, such as scope,

boundary and the application of indicators.

In adherence to this GRI principle, our report has been compiled by an external consultant who has an intimate knowledge of issues concerning the palm oil industry. The consultant conducted interviews involving external and internal stakeholders, including community representatives and NGOs. This was complemented



Source: Global Reporting Initiative website

with social impact assessments, high conservation value (HCV) area assessment reports and complaint registers. In addition, senior managers from across our operations attended a full day workshop designed by the consultant, to prioritise issues and build a materiality matrix.


Map out sustainability strategy for progress and improvements

At Wilmar, we believe that sustainable success is built on trust and confidence. Part of building this trust and confidence require accountability. Accountability, in turn, requires charting our progress in measurable and practical ways.

For our report, we tracked our progress on material issues and unsatisfactory areas which need improvements. We identified key issues for improvements in these areas: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification, productivity, biodiversity management, chemical usage, health and safety, and community/

“For our report, we tracked our progress on material issues and unsatisfactory areas which need improvements.”

small-holder welfare. We have set measurable targets and deadlines for each of the targets.

For example, we understand some of our stakeholders continue to have concerns over the use of the highly controversial Paraquat (an herbicide) in oil palm. While we believe it can be used safely and effectively, we have phased out Paraquat usage in some of our larger plantations, and are following a minimisation policy towards phase-out for the remaining plantation units by end 2011. 

Close up: Group Sustainability Controller

Name: Simon Siburat

Nationality / Current country of residence: Malaysian/Malaysia

Date of joining Wilmar: 8 October 1992. Joined Sapi Plantations which is a subsidiary of PPB Oil Palms Berhad

Appointment: Group Sustainability Controller

Previous work experience:

- Started work with Sarawak Oil Palms (owned by Commonwealth Development Corporation then) as an Assistant Manager- Plantations.
- Head of Research and Development (R&D), PPB Oil Palms



How did you end up from a planter to being the Group Sustainability Controller?

By chance. Prior to the merger, I was working with the R&D for PPB Oil Palms (PPBOP), which also included aspects of sustainability.

What was your job scope as an Assistant Manager?

Before I joined PPBOP, my job did not require me to look into the environmental or health and safety aspects of the work. It was all about keeping the field clean, the crop harvested and delivered to the mill, as well as keeping the production cost within budget.

What did you do as the Head of R&D back in PPB Oil Palms?

When I started my new role in R&D, I was involved in trying out the Best Practices or applied R&D. We set up the Eco-Management Unit (EMU) in 1993. We monitored and trained the estates on Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM was instrumental in solving the problem of a major pest outbreak of leaf-eating pests in the past.

When PPB Oil Palms joined the RSPO in September 2004, EMU was the unit in charge of the collaboration. We were actively involved in doing the trial of the RSPO Principles & Criteria (P&C) in Reka Halus (Sabah) and was part of the team that developed the Malaysian National Interpretation of the RSPO P&C.

Describe a day in the life of a plantation manager and compare it against your current job.

In operations, you have better control over things and have better access to resources. You can also understand your colleagues better due to the sheer amount of time spent together.

My current work is very mobile. I work with a different set of people almost every week. Before I can get the chance to know the person well, I am on the move again. There is a saying: "Variety is a spice of life" but I believe too many varieties can make it too spicy for your liking. The method of approaching people is very important because I can only get the results through working with others. My role now is to guide the units towards certification.

What does the sustainability work in R&D entail? How different was it from the kind of work that you are doing today?

Sustainability in the context of R&D is to improve yield, maximise the use of the resources (land) and use optimum input (e.g fertilizer) with little or no adverse impact to the environment. Another aspect of R&D that promotes sustainability is to encourage biological control for pests. EMU propagated the *Cordyceps militaris* fungus in the laboratory for controlling leaf-eating pests. EMU also bred the *Metarhizium anisopliae* fungus for controlling the *Oryctes rhinoceros* beetle, which is a nasty pest during the replanting of oil palm. The challenge in the past was to get the operations to accept biological pest control and not be overly dependent on the use of synthetic pesticides.

Was that transition difficult?

Very challenging. I adapt by managing my expectations of myself and of others. I celebrate small victories and see them as stepping stones to bigger victories. The greatest joy comes from seeing the gradual transformation of our working environment, as people becomes more caring towards others and realise they are part of a bigger society.

The most challenging aspect is to change people's perception of "the norm" and adopt new practices. The trick is to gauge the level of understanding of the other party and adapt accordingly. The main way to start is to get the other party to recognise the problem. Once the other party recognise this, we can work towards common objectives for the greater good.

Can you list some examples of these challenges?

One of the greatest challenges is when the requirement for sustainability conflicts with the legal requirements. A good example is the issue of maintaining a conservation area in our Indonesian plantations. The basis for sustainability is legality. Despite stakeholders' concerns relating to environmental sustainability, it is simply illegal to maintain conservation areas on designated plantation lands in that country.

What is the thought process behind the difficult choices you have to make?

You have to stick to the principles and at the same time, always work towards a compromise. Always look for avenues to step up the standard as part of continuous improvement.

Nonetheless, the challenge in doing sustainability today is that it is a multi-stakeholder approach. You need to understand how a criteria for sustainability was made, and use that as a basis for your decision.

"The greatest joy comes from seeing the gradual transformation of our working environment, as people becomes more caring towards others and realise they are part of a bigger society."

The concept of sustainability is still relatively new in developing countries where you work. How do you find the people with the relevant skills?


It is all about discovering talents. To work in the sustainability team, you have to be able to work with people because the only way for you to shine is to make others shine. People must have good interpersonal skills and be self-motivated. You need to have a good blend of people regardless of nationality. The person must be like salt, small in quantity but able to influence change the working culture to comply with the standards.

It is also good for people who are members of the sustainability team, particularly those who handle certifications, to understand the oil palm operations. This will help them see the operational perspective when it comes to adapting and implementing the sustainability standards. The sustainability team members need to be self-motivated and learn to reap the positive energy from the feeling of doing something good for the planet and people.

What are your interests and hobbies?

Watching Manchester United (ManU) in action.


I have been a supporter of ManU since I was old enough to watch a TV. ManU is no ordinary football team. It is a place where heroes are made and legends are born. Once you are knighted as a legend, you are immortalised. There are not that many places in the world where people can have a chance to be immortalised through an act of love. Other than ManU, the next best thing is probably the church.

We can learn from how the Red Devils are run. It is about trust, discovering, developing and nurturing talent. It is also about how to sustain these talents and to make them contribute towards the team even when they are no longer playing for the team. It is the football equivalent of running a business. Management guru, Peter Drucker ought to have used ManU as a case study to illustrate the true meaning of management. 



Wilmar Co-chairs the APBSC Climate Action Working Group

Wilmar has partnered with Medco Group of Indonesia to form the Climate Action Working Group (CAWG), a bilateral corporate working group that looks into climate issues such as Haze and Deforestation. The CAWG held its inaugural roundtable session on July 27-28 2010 in Riau, Indonesia. The session was attended by over 20 participants from the private, local & federal government and NGO sectors. The parties made an excellent effort to understand the current situation, facts and root causes. Moving forward, the group hopes to extend its network of corporate and strategic partners and directly address the problems.

The CAWG is a spin-off working unit from Conservation International's Asia Pacific Business and Sustainability Council (APBSC), of which Wilmar International and Medco Group are founding members. Apart from the CAWG, the Council also supports a Food Security Working Group. 



Raising the Profile of Sustainability in Asia-Pacific



Enki Tan, Chairman of Giti Tire and host of the APBSC meeting in Shanghai, giving his welcoming speech

Wilmar joined a group of over 20 regional and international companies at Conservation International's 2nd Asia Pacific Business and Sustainability Council (APBSC) meeting in Shanghai. The main objective of the meeting was to share and exchange ideas on raising the profile of sustainability, among stakeholders. Over the course of one and a half days, participants were presented with company case studies of CSR, and had the opportunity to exchange thoughts and ideas on common challenges companies face in embracing business sustainability. One of the strongest values of the council is the opportunity to learn from sustainability colleagues representing a variety of sectors ranging from agriculture and finance to hospitality and others.

One of the key messages is that sustainability is best accomplished with all stakeholders taking part for a holistic approach that include governments, corporate partners and NGO's. Representatives from the Government sector - Ms Mari Pangestu, the Minister of Trade for Indonesia, and Mr Shen Jun, the Vice Mayor for Shanghai, and Mr Yan Chenggao, Deputy Director at the China State Forestry Administration were present to lend their support to the issue. From their participation, it is clear that governments in Asia are starting to recognise the value of resource planning and conservation to prevent the over-exploitation of natural resources.

Aside from learning about business sustainability, participants also benefited from understanding how companies can make sound investments in conservation and develop corporate partnerships with international NGOs like Conservation International (CI). CI is an international environmental NGO that has developed successful partnerships with companies such as Starbucks, Disney and Walmart.

Wilmar hosted the first APBSC meeting in Singapore in March 2010, and the next meeting will be held in Kuala Lumpur from the 10th to the

11th of March 2011. The APBSC is a business-led

regional group committed to taking positive actions for nature conservation and sustainable development. Conservation International Singapore serves as the secretariat for the Council.

One of the biggest takeaways for APBSC members is the formation of relationships and alliances, as well as sharing best

practices, necessary in the common fight against the irreversible effects of environmental degradation and destruction. Corporations interested in joining Conservation International's Business & Sustainability Council can contact Ms. Lynn Tang at l.tang@conservation.org to learn more about the benefits of membership.

To learn more about CI and how it works with businesses, please visit www.celb.org



“One of the biggest takeaways for APBSC members is the formation of relationships and alliances, as well as sharing best practices, necessary in the common fight against the irreversible effects of environmental degradation and destruction.”

Statement for Video on Internet

We refer to the video produced by Global Film and Rainforest Rescue entitled “The Sustainability Lie: How the Palm Oil Industry is Deceiving the World”, which alleges that the company is complicit in violation of laws and human rights abuse.

The contents of the video are highly inaccurate, misleading and erroneous, and do not represent the true and full facts of the situation.

Issue 1: Legality of land ownership

With regards to the allegations made on the legality of PT Rimba Harapan Sakti (RHS), a subsidiary of Wilmar International Limited (“Wilmar”) in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, we categorically state that it has fully complied with all statutory requirements on land prior to the commencement of land development. RHS has all the necessary and relevant legal documents to support its legal rights to the land, and the Group is fully confident that these documents will stand scrutiny.

Wilmar’s commitment to sustainable development brings our business practices beyond legal compliance. Further to the social and environmental impact assessments that are required under Indonesian laws, we also conducted Free Prior and Informed Consent and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments. For areas identified to have HCV, we are seeking approval from the government to include them into our land title, so we can protect the area from conversion.

Issue 2: Taking hold of land claimed by local communities

Wilmar acknowledges that social issues exist between its subsidiary PT Asiatic Persada (AP) and the local communities in Jambi, Sumatra, Indonesia. This is a problem inherited from its previous owner/management who did not honour the compensation agreement between them and the local communities. The onus of fulfilling them inevitably rest on Wilmar when it took over the company.

Background

Wilmar acquired PT Asiatic Persada (AP) in 2006. The conflict between indigenous people of Jambi (the Sugut Anak Dalam or

SAD) and the previous management started way back in the late 1980’s. Prior to Wilmar’s involvement, AP was owned and managed by three different company in different periods.

Social Conflicts in PT Asiatic Persada Group

Two social conflicts of different nature exist in the area:

- i. Conflict between AP and Indigenous People (the Suku Anak Dalam - SAD)
- ii. Conflict between AP and local communities (non-Indigenous)

The previous management of AP immediately went into developing the land after obtaining the necessary land title (HGU) in 1986, without doing any form of Free Prior Informed Concept, a concept that was relatively unheard of at that time. By the time a second company took over AP in 2000, the SAD had filed a complaint and demanded their rights to the land.

It was then agreed between the previous management and SAD that the former would set aside and develop 1,000 hectares (ha) of land for the (plasma) smallholder scheme for the indigenous community who once resided within the HGU land area.

Regrettably the agreement was not honoured by the previous management. Notwithstanding this, Wilmar recognises the customary rights of the SAD community, and is willing to honour the agreement. However, the grievances against the previous management for inaction had built up, and the conflict resolution process took longer than anticipated. Despite this, Wilmar remained undaunted; due process was followed and the long-drawn case was finally resolved in June 2010.

There are, and may possibly continue to have some community members who will remain disgruntled with the company. Among these are some unscrupulous opportunists who wanted to exploit the existing conflict to gain benefits, by claiming to be part of the affected indigenous group. Wilmar takes a firm stand against speculators who seek to take advantage of the weak land tenure system, and resorts to legal or judicial means to resolve claims of this type. In collaboration with the local

government, Wilmar adopted the following two-step approach to identify the genuine claimants:

- a) registration of indigenous people in their respective villages;
- b) verification of the rightful indigenous people by a team comprising the village head, customary leaders and the local government.

Of the 4,000 alleged claimants, less than 20% are verified to be eligible for the compensation scheme. Inevitably, the “unsuccessful claimants” would have harboured resentment against the company.

We would also like to address some specific points featured in the video:

1. Some of the SAD communities in the video claimed that they have not received the compensation. We believe there can only be two explanations:

- i. They have not registered with the Verification team.
- ii. They are amongst the 3,400 claimants who did not pass the verification exercise.

2. Why did the company consider the 16 villagers who harvested crop at a certain estate - and were eventually arrested - illegal?

The area from where these 16 villagers harvested oil palm fruits is within the land the planted area managed by PT Asiatic Persada. If the local villagers have either customary or legal rights to the land, they should bring the matter up to the relevant authorities, and let the conflict be resolved through legal and lawful means.

3. The allegation that Wilmar continually harasses indigenous communities.

Wilmar maintains an open, fair and transparent approach in community engagement and social dispute resolution. In the case of genuine claims, a preferred option is to enrol claimants into our plasma smallholder schemes. Villagers can earn a long-term income, while providing the company with oil palm crop supply. If villagers are not interested in the scheme, another approach to resolution is the delineation of areas under claim as social en-

claves for community use. These enclaves will be excluded from the company’s operation, subject to conditions mutually agreed with the villagers.

To ensure this process is fair and equitable, we invited local NGOs and the ombudsman arm of the World Bank (Compliance Advisor Ombudsman) to witness the community engagement process we had with one of the affected groups. As part of the negotiation process, we commissioned a High Conservation Value (HCV) area assessment by an RSPO-approved independent HCV consultant who identified 255 ha of land of high conservation value that are currently being utilised by indigenous people within our land permit. We have committed to co-manage the land with the occupants in a sustainable manner. The negotiation with affected indigenous people is being mediated by a social NGO who is also an RSPO member, and is still on-going. The roadmap in search of a conflict resolution acceptable by both parties has been established and the next meeting will be held in December.


Every effort is made to follow the principles of free, prior and informed consent of all parties to addressing land issues prior to land development. In cases where conflicts exist, Wilmar follows a dispute resolution framework to arrive at dispute settlements that involves neither coercion nor intimidation. Wilmar is continually engaging local communities and third-party specialists in the search for fair and equitable solutions.

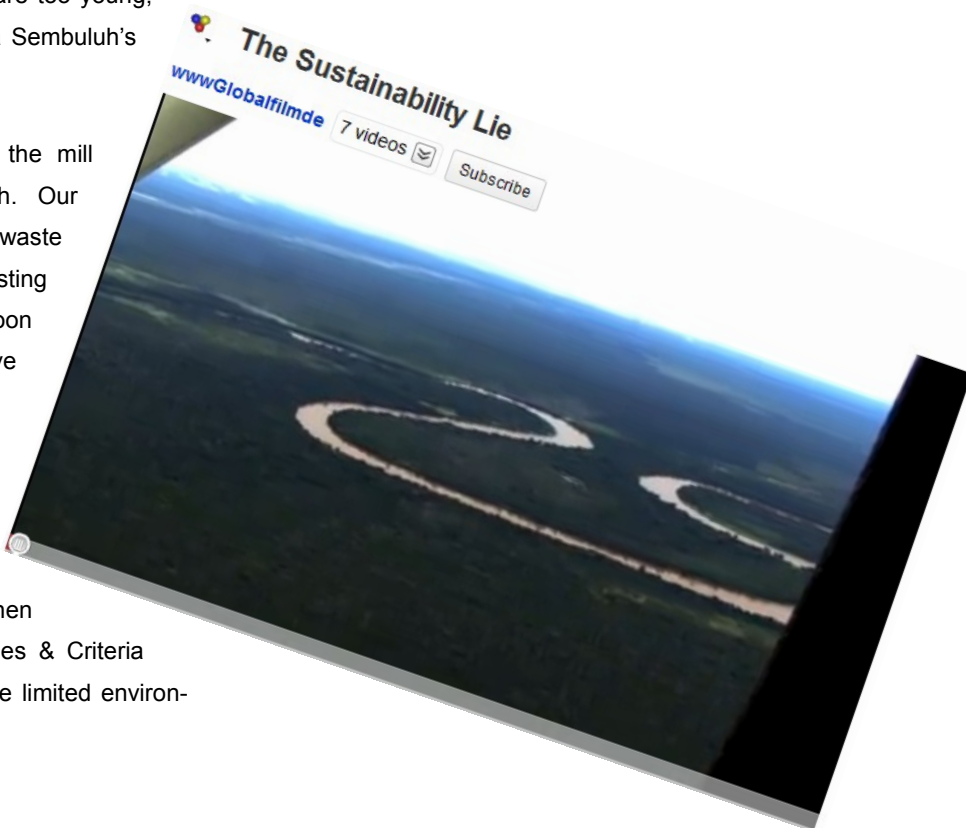
Issue 3: Water Pollution

In the video, it was implied that PT Mustika Sembuluh (palm oil mill) polluted the natural waterways by discharging brownish colour liquid through the field drain. We have looked at the video carefully and found that the alleged mill featured does not match the actual appearance of the mill:

- a) our mill’s roof colour is grey versus the video’s roof colour which is blue;
- b) the mill in the video featured three overhead water tanks, when in reality our mill only has one;
- c) the truck carrying the products in the video is green in colour with letters “JAW” painted on it; whereas our actual trucks are red, with no “JAW” letters on them;

d) the oil palm trees in areas where the effluent was discharged as featured in the video are too young, and could not possibly be in Mustika Sembuluh's plantation.

From this evidence, we can conclude that the mill featured in the video is not Mustika Sembuluh. Our Mustika Sembuluh mill has a comprehensive waste management system comprising a composting plant, waste-water treatment through a lagoon system and land application. We have procedures in place to manage the system and have an in-house internal audit system to ensure that the implementations are done accordingly. PT Mustika Sembuluh continually monitors its operation closely and takes corrective action as and when necessary as required by the RSPO Principles & Criteria and the relevant national regulations to ensure limited environmental impact. 



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Wilmar International Limited is Asia's leading agribusiness group. Our business activities include oil palm cultivation, edible oils refining, oilseeds crushing, consumer pack edible oils processing and merchandising, specialty fats, oleochemicals and biodiesel manufacturing, and grains processing and merchandising. The Wilmar Group also manufactures and distributes fertilisers and owns a fleet of vessels.

Headquartered in Singapore, Wilmar has over 300 processing plants and an extensive distribution network covering China, India, Indonesia and some 50 other countries to support a well established processing and merchandising business. Wilmar is backed by a multi-national staff force of more than 88,000 people.

*For more information, please log on to www.wilmar-international.com
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