
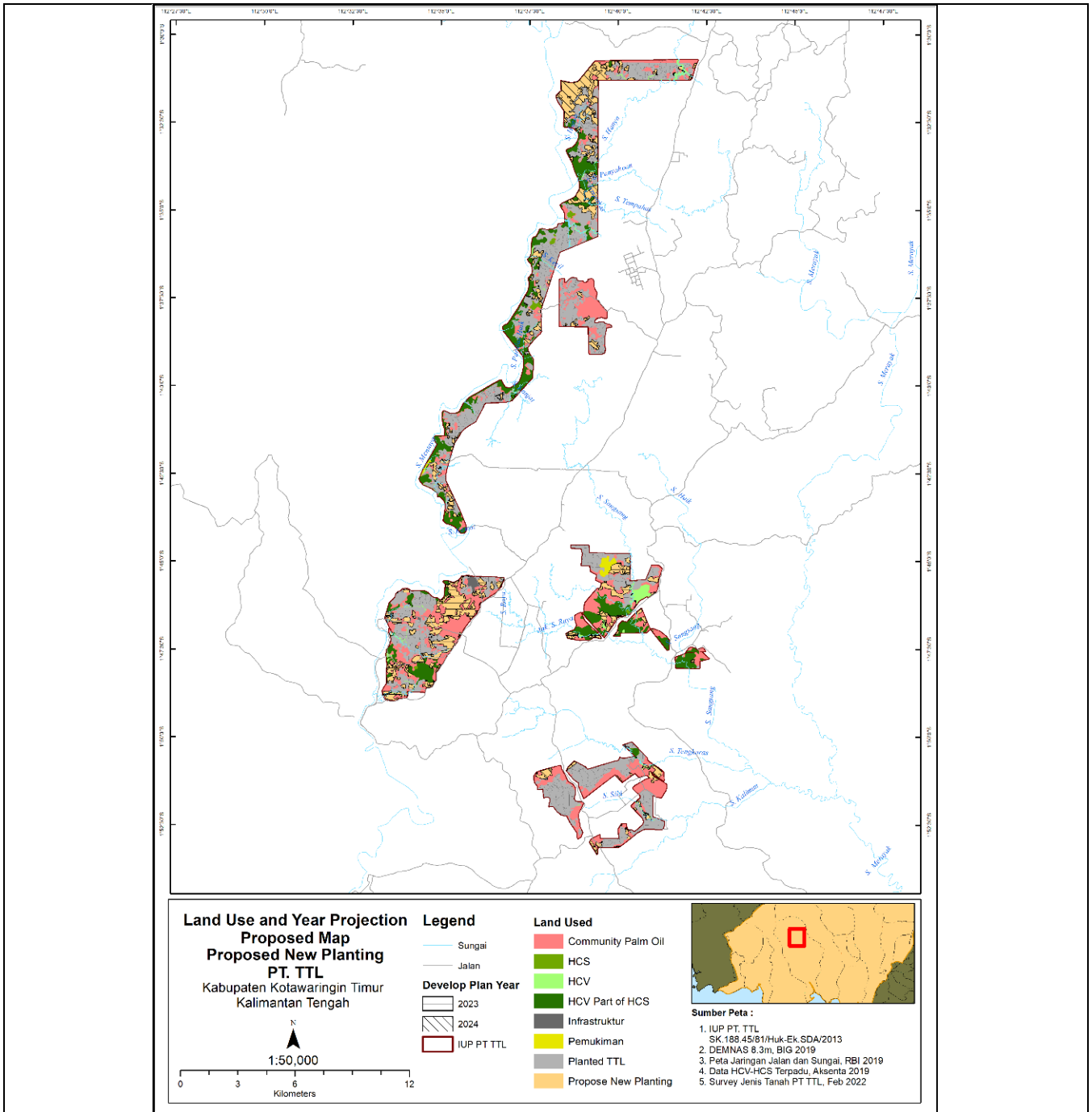


New Planting Procedure – Notification Statement

 <p>RSPO Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil</p>	 <p>Bumitama Agri Ltd.</p>	 <p>mutu international</p>
NPP Reference Number	MUTU-RSPO/NPP/01	
Country of the NPP Submission:	Indonesia	
RSPO Membership Number	1-0043-07-000-00	
Name of Subsidiary (if any):	PT Tanah Tani Lestari	
Name of Management Unit:		
Name(s) of Estate(s) covered under this management plan:	PT Tanah Tani Lestari	
Location of NPP area:	Sub-district of Telaga Antang, Antang Kalang and Tualan Hulu, District of Kotawaringin Timur, Kalimantan Tengah Province, Indonesia	
Address of NPP area:	Sub-district of Telaga Antang, Antang Kalang and Tualan Hulu, District of Kotawaringin Timur, Kalimantan Tengah Province, Indonesia	
Business/operation Permit Reference Number and Issuing Authority:	Plantation Business Permit No. 188.45/81/Huk-Ek.SDA/2013 was approved on 31 January 2013 by the Regent of Kotawaringin Regency for an area of ± 6,771.38 ha and No. 12/DPMTSP/IUP/VI/2021 was approved on 7 June 2021 for an area of 2473.14 ha by the Head of Investment Board One-Stop Service (DPMTSP) Kotawaringin Timur Regency	
Size information (ha)	a) Total area as per permit:	9,217.04
	b) Area for new planting:	1,473.61
	c) HCV area (if any):	230.91
	d) HCS forest (if any):	44.00
	e) HCV part of HCS	1,334.83
	e) Peatland (if any):	-
	f) Steep terrain (if any):	2.51*
	<i>This area is Included/counted as HCV Area</i>	

	g) Riparian buffer (if any):	225.9* <i>This area is Included/counted as HCV Area</i>	
	h) Marginal and fragile soil (if any):	-	
Projected GHG emissions	Alt	Total Field Emission tCO ₂ e	t CO ₂ e/FFB
	1	(4,457.37)	(0.13)
	2	(4,627.95)	(0.14)
	3	(4,380.55)	(0.21)
Geospatial Coordinates	1°30'43.22" - 1°53'19.97" S 112°33'25.22" - 112°42'34.68" E		
Boundary Maps			



Areas and proposed time for new planting

Location	Proposed Time Plan for Development		Approx. size of clearing (Ha)
	Month	Year	
	-	2023	630.41

Sub-district of Telaga Antang, Antang Kalang and Tualan Hulu, District of Kotawaringin Timur, Kalimantan Tengah Province, Indonesia	-	2024	843.20
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Summary of the NPP Verification by CB

The NPP verification of Bumitama Agri Ltd (PT Tanah Tani Lestari) conducted through document verification and on-site visit. The documents verifications and onsite verifications was carried out in 12 – 15 September 2022, where the document verification and on-site visit conducted concurrently. The information on the proposed area for new planting has been communicated transparently to the surrounding community who might be affected the proposed new planting. At the time of field verification, clearing and preparation for proposed area for new planting has not commenced.

PT Tanah Tani Lestari is a subsidiary of Bumitama Agri Ltd and become RSPO membership since October 7, 2007. PT Tanah Tani Lestari (TTL) which located in Sub-district of Telaga Antang, Antang Kalang and Tualan Hulu, District of Kotawaringin Timur, Kalimantan Tengah Province, is a palm oil company that is a member of the RSPO under its parent company Bumitama Agri Ltd. In its plantation operations, PT TTL has a plantation business permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) and has carried out the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL) which has been approved by the government.

PT TTL has plans to develop land for oil palm, with the focus areas for new plantings are based on Plantation Business Permit No. 188.45/81/Huk-Ek.SDA/2013 was approved on 31 January 2013 for an area of ± 6,771.38 ha and No. 12/DPMPTSP/IUP/VI/2021 was approved on 7 June 2021 for an area of 2473.14 ha. Along the process, PT TTL will adopt the RSPO NPP guideline 2021. As a part of the process, PT TTL has carried out the integrated HCV-HCS Assessment which also has been stated satisfactory by HCVRN Quality Panel Review, Soil and Topography Study, Land Use Changes Analysis (LUCA), Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA/ SIA), Green House Gas (GHG) calculator through the alternatives of land clearance and carry out socialization to the surrounding community by applying the principle of FPIC.

The new planting area proposed by PT TTL is located in a Plantation Business Permit (IUP), which has been agreed by the landowner to be made available to the company through FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). Land development and planting of oil palm will begin by following the RSPO New Planting Procedure (NPP) procedures, using the NPP Guidelines 2021. The total proposed new planting area is 1,473.61Ha

The HCV-HCS integrated assessment conducted in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT TTL was carried by Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta (Aksenta). assessment activity series are carried out from March 2019 to January 2020. This HCV document has been reviewed by the HCVRN and was declared satisfactory on 15 December 2021, please refer to the following link (<https://www.hcvnetwork.org/reports/laporan-penilaian-high-conservation-value-high-carbon-stock-approach-terpadu-pt-tanah-tani-lestari-kabupaten-kotawaringin-timur-provinsi-kalimantan-tengah>). Conservation Area (integrated HCV- HCS) is determined by the company are 1,609.73 ha. There is no peat land and there will be no land clearance in the Conservation Area

PT TTL has conducted and reported a Land Use Change Analysis to the RSPO and was declared a Pass on 13 July 2016 (for 1st IUP) and 14 September 2020 (for 2nd IUP). The analysis is based on the HCV assessment conducted by PT TTL for the first time in May 2014. This LUC analysis was carried out by the Bumitama Internal Team. Corporate land clearance is defined as land clearing for the purpose of oil palm plantation development and all facilities that support the sustainability of oil palm plantation activities. Whereas Non-corporate land clearance is defined as land clearing outside the company's objectives, including government projects that involve the

community or to build public facilities, or by community members who act individually to support their livelihoods and without funding by any funding institution or organization even.

On satellite imagery, land clearing for corporate purposes can be clearly identified since the pre-assessment in the LUCA study was conducted. Corporate clearance has different land clearing characteristics than community clearing or causes of natural disasters. Land clearing is usually relatively broad, with a fast process, land clearing patterns and land cover depicted on satellite imagery are usually systematic / regular (one or more planting blocks can be seen on satellite images, not sporadic), and land clearing forms are usually square with a straight border. An additional feature that can indicate land clearing or degradation caused by clearing by corporations is the existence of block roads. Historical Land Use Change in each cut-off date (in hectares), based on IUP, described as table below:

Land Cover	01-Jan-06	10-Nov-08	12-Jan-10	27-Jan-14	29-Mar-17	24-Jan-19	06-Sep-22
Secondary Forest	1,098.50	1,041.17	392.53	392.53	156.23	156.23	154.04
Shrubs	7,373.83	7,293.12	7,082.27	7,082.27	1,375.86	1,214.74	1,110.59
Young Shrubs	327.44	529.61	146.35	146.35	3,335.58	1,671.62	1,474.64
Bushes	57.04	0.95	241.85	241.85	28.48	89.27	95.00
Bare Land	48.44	40.39	591.76	591.76	327.37	267.14	319.56
Water Body	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23
Oil Palm	308.56	308.56	759.05	759.05	3,990.30	5,814.82	6,059.98
Grand Total	9,217.04	9,217.04	9,217.04	9,217.04	9,217.04	9,217.04	9,217.04

The Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Effort Document (UKL – UPL) of PT TTL was carried out by Management PT TTL and have been approved by Regent of Kotawaringin Timur according to the letter number 188.45/683/Huk-BLH/2013, date 10 January 2013 (for the area of 6,771 ha) and letter number 4/1/PKH/PMA/2017, dated 30 January 2017 for an additional area of 2,477 ha.

The data collection process was strongly associated with the type of data that collected. In generally, studies will be conducted based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained through observation, measurement and field interviews, and secondary data obtained from the literature collected, either from the company, or directly from related institutions in the study of this area. The methods that were used to collect the data adjusted with components that can be studied. The used data must be accurate and reliable so that it could be used to analyze, measure, and observe the environmental components which was predicted would be affected and components of action plan which was predicted to give significant impacts to the surrounding environment. The data were collected was as follow:

- Physic – Chemist Components (Climate, Air Quality and Hydrology, and Soil).
- Biological Components (Vegetation, Animals, and Water Biota).
- Socio-Economic Culture Components (Demography/ Population, Social, Economic, Social and Cultural).
- Environmental Health and Public Health Components (Environmental sanitation, public health level, level of public health services).

The latest Social Impact Assessment of PT Tanah Tani Lestari was carried by Internal Team of Bumitama in September – October 2022. This assessment has been reviewed by independent external experts. Based on Social Impact Assessment there are several social risks from the issues and negative impact as described in the following table:

Issues and Negative Impact	Potential of Social Risk
Internal Social Risk	
PT TTL is bound by a management contract with PT KMB, its sister company, so that the	- The emergence of negative perceptions from the community regarding the management of social conditions

surrounding community is less able to distinguish between PT KMB's operations and TTL's.	- There is an opportunity for the mass media to exaggerate the problem
PT TTL is considered necessary to improve work facilities, especially for work related to chemical applications	- Can be a source of pollution in the home environment - The effects of poison are more extensive and cause poisoning to employees
External Social Risk	
Because PT TTL has a management contract with PT KMB, PT TTL is not well known by the public	Communities have a negative perception against the company.
There was a transfer of ownership of the plasma plantation to outside peoples	Social conflict related to plasma partnership & SHK
Decrease in the interest of villagers to become employees, because they chose to manage their own oil palm plantations. The villagers who work in companies do not fully have good competence.	Companies must bring in labor from outside, but an increase in the number of external workers will also increase the risk of native jealousy.
The plantation road also as an access road for the community, where when the rainy season the road is difficult to pass	Demands to provide better & wider road access
The occurrence of palm fruit theft.	Companies need more supervision systems and personnel
Social interaction and social cohesiveness were reduced because peoples were busy to working in PT TTL and their own plantation	Triggering jealousy and unfair competition that threatens the community and the Company at the same time.
The availability of land reserves and ownership are reduced by the operational of PT TTL	In one planting period a very large workforce will grow in the sub-districts located in the PT TTL area, which requires employment, so it will become a pressure on the Company.
The availability of clean water is reduced by the potential for river pollution from the use of pesticides and waste disposal	Increasing of decent living wage, the company will be required to assist in providing clean water sources

In FPIC Activities, the company uses several methodologies as follows Document Review; Interviews; Participatory Mapping as well as FGDs and Field Visits. For the first step, the company formed a Survey Team, this team consisted of company staff who handled social management, conflict management, agronomy, GIS, environmental planning, and other related divisions. In FPIC activities and other socialization activities, the company's survey team will be assisted by the *Satlak* Team (public relation team) was formed by the village government, whose function is to become a liaison between the company and the local community/community. FPIC process have been showed by evidence of land compensation process, for examples; Letter of Land Delivery (included attachment of land position & boundaries), Citizenship Card of landowner and Payment Receive by company to landowner. The company also involved the surrounding community to participated in the elaboration of the SEIA and the HCV-HCSA Assessment. Where the data collection was obtained from the village's premier survey with Direct Observation method on the social conditions of the local community and FGDs with related villages where the determination of respondents was done by purposive sampling.

FPIC requirements at this scoping study have been met considering the following indicators: (i) local community agrees that village governments and traditional leaders represent them in general in their interaction with PT TTL and in this Assessment process; (ii) local community agrees to participate in further consultation activities, gives permission to and is willing to assist the Assessment team to map areas/sites important for meeting their life needs, areas/sites of cultural importance, and other areas included by this Assessment scope during the full-assessment phase; (iii) consent for the planned oil palm plantation development and the conservation areas recommended by the Assessment team will be agreed upon by PT TTL and community in final consultation activity; (iv) conservation areas will be managed collaboratively between the Company,

community and other relevant stakeholders; and (v) community has stated that they would not need any external consultants in the negotiation process as they are already experienced and able to make decision independently

There is summary of land compensation process within this period covering 4,490.89 hectare and divided in two sub-District, Telaga Antang and Antang Kalang. Through the company's PR officer, PT TTL has also prepared participatory maps of land ownership and boundaries in certain villages. Participatory mapping with communities aims to look at Customary Land, land rights, land boundaries, and land use patterns. At the time of land release, the Company collaborated with the Village Team for the processes of measuring, measuring, and leveraging the land. From this process, community spatial data is generated in the form of maps, which will then become the basis for land compensation (GRTT). As for now, PT TTL has obtained a land area of 4,490.89 ha of GRTT, with 969 persils (landowner) spread over some villages. Of these, 4,283.95 ha have obtained HGU certificates based on the Decree of the Head of BPN No 59/HGU/KEM-ATR/BPN/2016 dated 27 September 2016. Based on document review, stakeholder consultation, as well as field observation, known that there is no customary land/rights in operational area, but individual right and village land (*tanah desa*) only. Based on the results of interviews with the landowners, it was found that PT TTL had implemented the FPIC process, including providing initial information regarding the company's plans, then the negotiation and land acquisition processes were carried out without coercion and were not represented.

The soil type and suitability survey activity at PT Tanah Tani Lestari was carried out in February - March 2022, by the Bumitama Internal Team. Soil type mapping provides information on soil types up to the subgroup level. The results of the analysis and field observations show that there are 4 types of soil at the subgroup level. Subgroups Typic Dystrudepts, Typic Hapludults, Typic Tropudults and Fluvaquents. This difference is more due to the parent material making up the soil and the environment forming soil pedogenesis and there is no peat area. PT. TTL is a flat to undulating plain with a slope class dominance of less than 8% (about 70% of PT. TTL). These relatively sloping areas are found around major rivers (Mentaya River, Hanya River, Sangsang River, Haik River). There is only a small area of land that has a bumpier to hilly topography. Land that has a slope of more than 25% (steep-very steep) is only found in a small part of PT. TTL (0.8%).

Greenhouse Gas emissions on the development plans area are calculated using the RSPO PalmGHG Calculator Version 4.0, as of July 2021, for New Development. PT TTL has submitted its GHG Report for New Planting, which includes plans on how to mitigate its emission to the Green House Gas Unit at RSPO and approved to proceed to the next step of NPP process on 15 September 2022. Based on the GHG calculation, PT TTL will follow land clearance in accordance with the first alternative, with total emission produced from estate (plantation) – 4,457.37 tones CO₂e. While the emissions per ton of product (FFB) is – 0.13 tons CO₂e, with – 3.19 tones CO₂e/ha. This option was chosen by considering the wishes of the community during the FPIC process, to surrender their rubber plantation land/ fields (agroforestry) to be converted into oil palm plantations.

The summary report and management contain about Integrated Management plan of SEIA, HCV and GHG.

Conclusion

PT Mutuagung Lestari auditors were present with the management team of PT Tanah Tani Lestari on that time to verify the findings of the desk study and held further discussions on the review and verification conducted. It is the opinion of the PT Mutuagung Lestari auditors that the HCV-HCS, SEIA, GHG and LUCA assessment and integrated management plan at PT Tanah Tani Lestari are comprehensive, professional and complied to RSPO principles, criteria, Indicators & NPP.

Acknowledgement by RSPO Member

PT Tanah Tani Lestari acknowledges that this NPP submission has conducted in accordance with the New Planting Procedure 2021. All assessments have carried out accordingly and without any prejudice. PT Tanah Tani Lestari will ensure all legal requirements

	are continuously met pre, during and post development of this NPP area.	
Confirmation by Certification Body	The work recorded in this NPP submission by Tanah Tani Lestari at this Sub-district of Telaga Antang, Antang Kalang and Tualan Hulu, District of Kotawaringin Timur, Kalimantan Tengah Province, Indonesia has been verified by PT Mutuagung Lestari and has been carried out in accordance with the requirement of the RSPO New Planting Procedure 2021 for the time being in force and in that respect that this area is considered satisfactory for development of new plantings.	
Signatures	RSPO Members	Certification Body
	Name of Person Responsible: Martin Mach	Name of Lead Auditor: Moh Arif Yusni
	Designation: Deputy of Corp Sustainability & CSR	Designation: RSPO Lead Auditor
	Signature: 	Signature: 
	Date: 12 December 2022	Date: 12 December 2022