

RSPO New Planting Procedures

Summary Report of SEIA & HCV Assessment PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya

Report prepared by:

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RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES
Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessment
PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya, Kutai Barat, East Kalimantan,
Indonesia.

1. Executive Summary

The proposed new planting company, PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya (herein after refer to PT. BSMJ), is the legal entity of its holding company, First Resources Ltd. The holding company got RSPO membership number 1-0047-08-000-00 dated on March 11, 2008. PT. BSMJ was assessed for compliance against the RSPO Procedures for New Oil Palm Planting (RSPO NPP) using the Guidance Document approved in September 2009 by the RSPO Executive Board.

PT. BSMJ was established by Act No. 4 dated on October 8, 2007 issued by Notary Yonsah Minanda, SH and legalized by Ministry of Law and Human Right No. AHU 10338.AH.01.01.TH.2008 dated on March 3, 2008 .

The proposed project has obtained *Ijin Lokasi* (Location Permit) through the Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.037/2010 dated on January 21, 2010 for PT Borneo Surya Mining Jaya with total area 11,210 ha located in Muara Nayan Village, Pentat Village, Lembonah Village, Ponak Village, and Kenyanyan Village; Siluq Ngurai and Jempang Sub Districts; Kutai Barat Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The current *Ijin Usaha Perkebunan* (Plantation Permit) was under the Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.935b/2010 dated on November 22, 2010 with total area 11,210 ha.

The social and environmental impact assesement (SEIA) was integrated study along with the *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan/AMDAL* (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA). High Conservation Value (HCV) report were available. These documents were prepared by Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) consultant, an RSPO approved consultant in May 2012

Mandatory document on environmental issues was *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan/AMDAL* (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA) document consist of *Kerangka Acuan* (Scope of Reference for EIA), *Analisis Dampak Lingkungan/ ANDAL* (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA), and *Rencana Kelola Lingkungan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan/RKL - RPL* (Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan). All these documents approved and issued under the Decree of Head of Environmental Agency of Kutai Barat District No. 660.5/005/KA.ANDAL/BLH-KBR/V/2010 dated on May 18, 2010 and No. 660.5/009/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/VI/2010 dated on June 24, 2010. The documents were prepared by PT. Integral Multi Talenta, a government approved EIA consultant.

According to HCV assessment there was no primary forest and no peat soil in the P

plantation Permitted area of PT. BSMJ. Refer to HCV assessment there were four types of HCVs identified within the plantation permitted area of PT BSMJ , with the total HCV area is 379.21 ha consist of 142.9 ha are HCV 1, 247.8 ha are HCV 4, 130.46 ha are HCV 5 and 106.40 ha are HCV 6. However, some of HCV area are overlapping with other HCV area. The HCV was located in HJA (Honja), LWW (Lawangguang), MPT (Maput) and TWH (Teweh). Soil types in these area is dominated by Tropudults, Dystropepts, Paleudults, Tropudults and Tropoquepts.

It was reported in SEIA assessment that all local people's land has been identified and the land acquisition has been resolved through the free prior and informed consent (FPIC). PT. BSMJ aware about the FPIC and the transparency how to communicate with all local landowners Local people's land has been identified and classified as customary land, inheritance land, and managed land.

2. Scope of The SEIA and HCV assessment

2.1 Organisational information and contact persons.

Company Name	PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya, a subsidiary of First Resources Ltd.
Capital Status	Domestic Investment Company (PMDN)
Act of Establishment	No. 4 dated on October 8, 2007 issued by Notary Yonsah Minanda, SH and legalized by Ministry of Law and Human Right No.AHU-10338.AH.01.01. dated on March 3, 2008
Tax Notification Number	02.663.368.5.2-031.000
Company Address	APL Tower –Central Park, 28th Floor Podomoro City, Jl. Letjen. S.Parman Kav.28, Grogol-Petamburan, Jakarta Barat Indonesia (Corporate Office) Jln.Jend.Sudirman Blok A 12 RT.007 Kel.Kelانداسان Ilir-Balikpapan 73113 (Regional Office)
Type of Business	Oil Palm Plantation and Processing
Status of business land	Location Permit by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.037/2010 dated on January 21, 2010, total area 11,210 ha Plantation Permit by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.935b/2010 dated on November 22, 2010, total area 11,210 ha
Contact Person	Director – Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto Corporate Sustainability Head – Bambang Dwi Laksono Email Address: bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com
GPS	E : 115 ⁰ 55'39" – 116 ⁰ 07'13" S : 00 ⁰ 32'07" – 00 ⁰ 40'15"
Region Boundaries	
North side	PT. Sri Makmur
South side	PT. Munte Waniq Jaya Perkasa and PT. Teguh Swakarsa Sejahtera
West side	PT. Munte Waniq Jaya Perkasa and PT. Aneka Reksa
East side	PT. Pahu Makmur

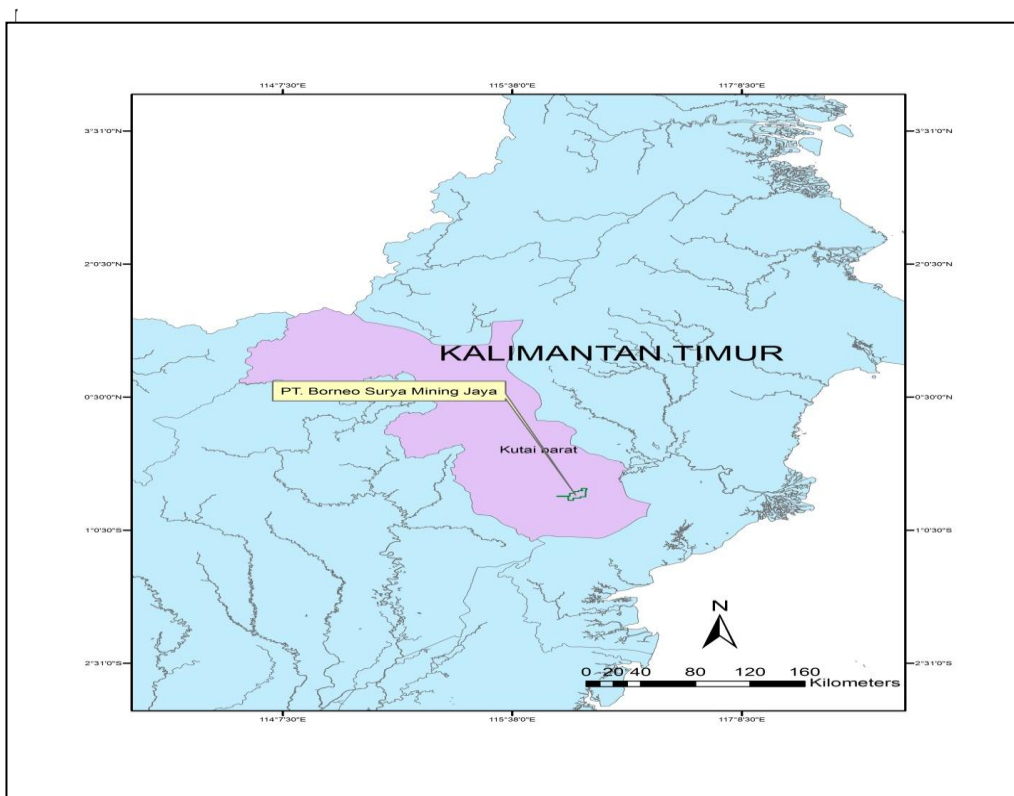
2.2 List of Legal documents and regulatory permits and property deeds related to the areas assessed:

The licences/ permits have been obtained by PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya

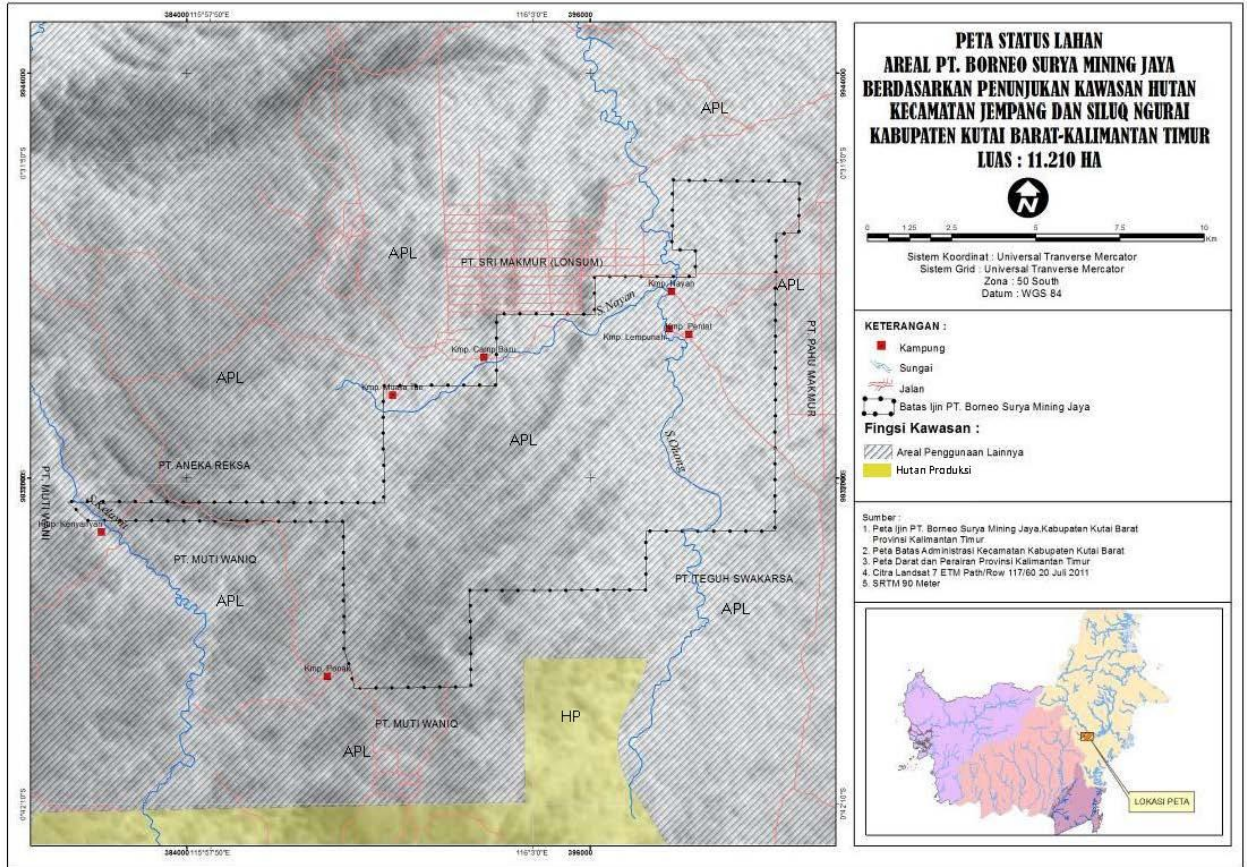
No	Type of Licenses	Issued by	Number and Date
1	Act of Establishment	Yonsah Minanda	No. 04 dated on October 8, 2007
2	Legalization Act of Establishment	Ministry of Law and Human Right of Republic	No. AHU-10338.AH.01.01.TH.2008 dated on March 3, 2008
3	Location Permit	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 525.26/K.037/2010 dated on January 21, 2010.
4	Plantation Permit	Regent of Kutai Barat	No.525.26/K.935b/2010 dated on November 22, 2010.
5	<i>Kerangka Acuan</i> (Scope of Reference for EIA) ANDAL	Head of Environmental Agency Kutai Barat	No. 660.5/005/KA.ANDAL/BLH-KBR/V/2010 dated on May 18, 2010
6	<i>Analisis Dampak Lingkungan/ ANDAL</i> (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA), and <i>Rencana Kelola Lingkungan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan/RKL-RPL</i> (Environmental Management and	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 660.5/009/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/VI/2010 dated on June 24, 2010

2.3 Location map –both at landscape level and property level.

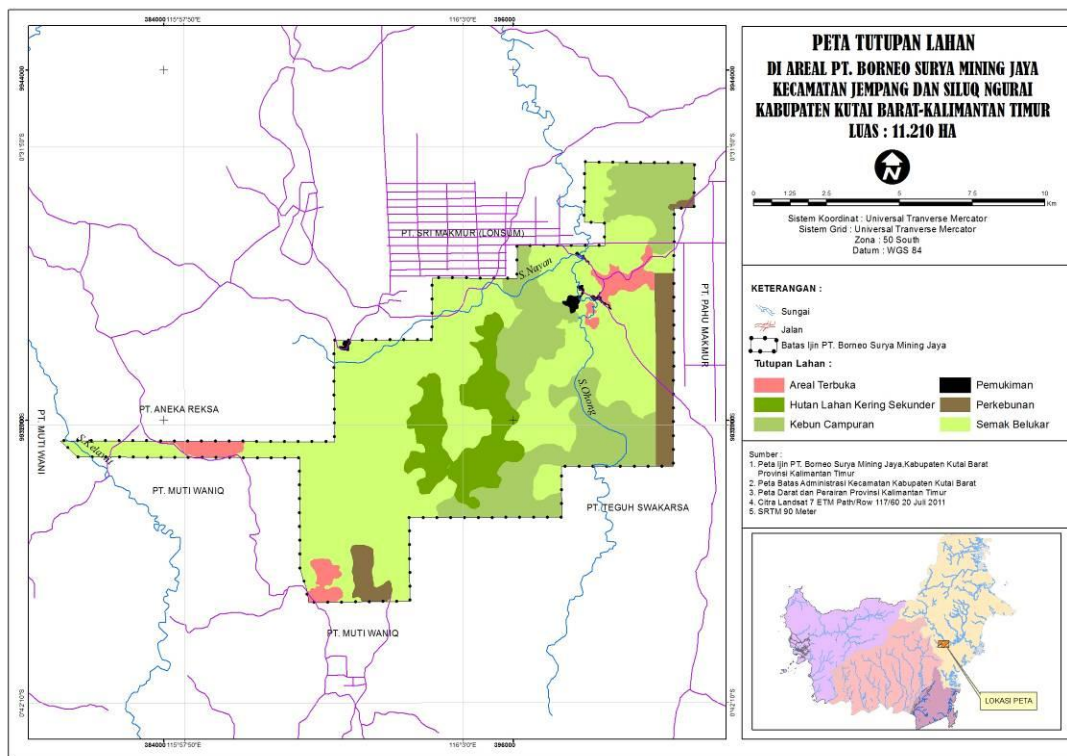
a. Maps of PT. BSMJ Location in East Kalimantan



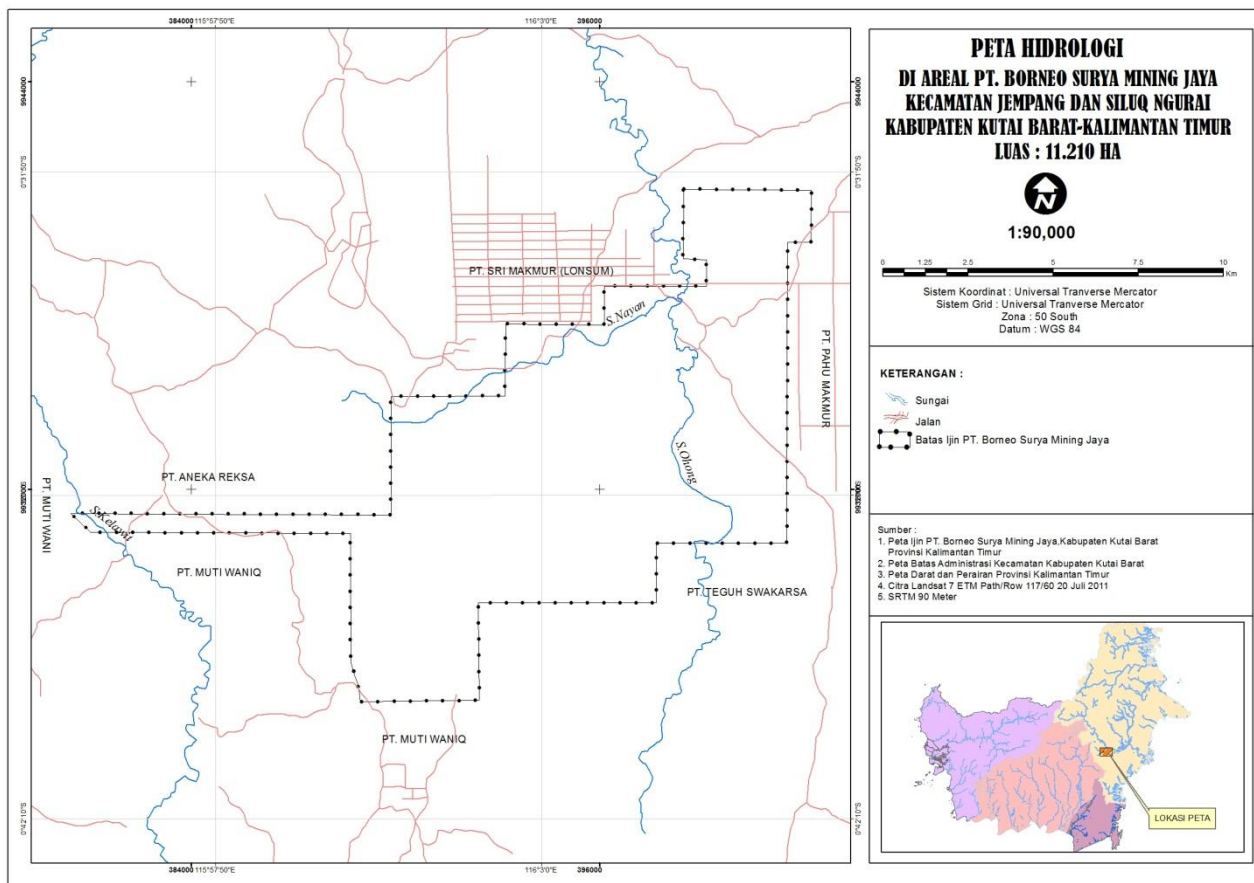
b. Map of Land Use Area of PT. BSMJ in Kutai Barat Regency



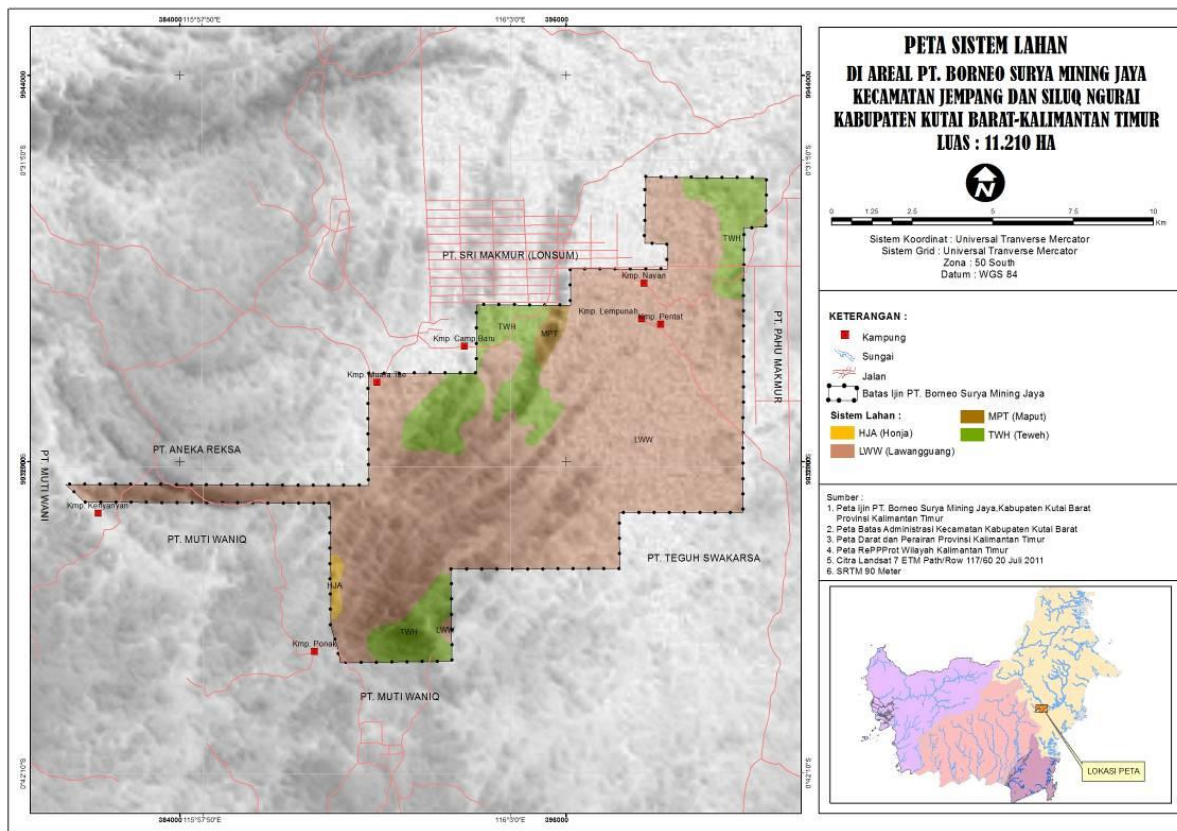
c. Maps of Land Cover Area of PT. BSMJ in Kutai Barat Regency



d. Maps of watershed area of PT. BSMJ



e. Maps Land System Unit of PT. BSMJ



2.4 Area of New Plantings and Time-plan for New Plantings.

The proposed new planting area of PT BSMJ was accordance with current *Ijin Usaha Perkebunan* (Plantation Permit) No. 525.26/K.939b/2010 dated on November 22, 2010 which cover around 11.210 ha. Among this area, estimated new planting area approximately **10,518** ha, consisted of **8,414** ha for *kebun inti* (nucleus estate) and **2,104** ha (around 20%) for *kebun plasma* (smallholders scheme) which will be dedicated for farmers or growers under estate management. The aim of smallholder scheme is to contribute income and maintain harmonious relationship with the local community.

The partnership program was developed in document *Naskah Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Program Kemitraan* (Memorandum of Understanding on Palm Oil Development Partnership Program) dated on August 14, 2010. The proposed time-plan for new planting will commence in October 2012 and prior to the new planting date, PT BSMJ shall put notification in RSPO website to allow related parties have their comments to the plan. PT BSMJ has the time-plan for new planting area in detailed as listed below.

Activity	2012 (ha)	2013 (ha)	2014 (ha)	2015 (ha)	2016 (ha)	TOTAL (ha)
1. Land Clearing						
Inti (Nucleus Estates)	575	2,400	2,400	2,400	639	8,414
Plasma (Smallholders)	144	600	600	600	160	2,104
Total Land Clearing	719	3,000	3,000	3,000	799	10,518
2. Nursery	143,746	600,000	600,000	600,000	159,800	2,103,546
3. Planting						
Inti (Nucleus Estates)	575	2,400	2,400	2,400	639	8,414
Plasma (Smallholders)	144	600	600	600	160	2,104
Total Planting	719	3,000	3,000	3,000	799	10,518

3. Assessment process and procedures

3.1 Assessment methods (data sources, data collection, dates, programme, and places visited)

The scope of Socio-economic Impact Assessment and the High Conservation Value assessment of PT. BSMJ covers the local social entities within the *Ijin Usaha Perkebunan* (Plantation Permit) area. The HCV assessment was carried out to identified any existence of primary forest through satellite imagery analysis.

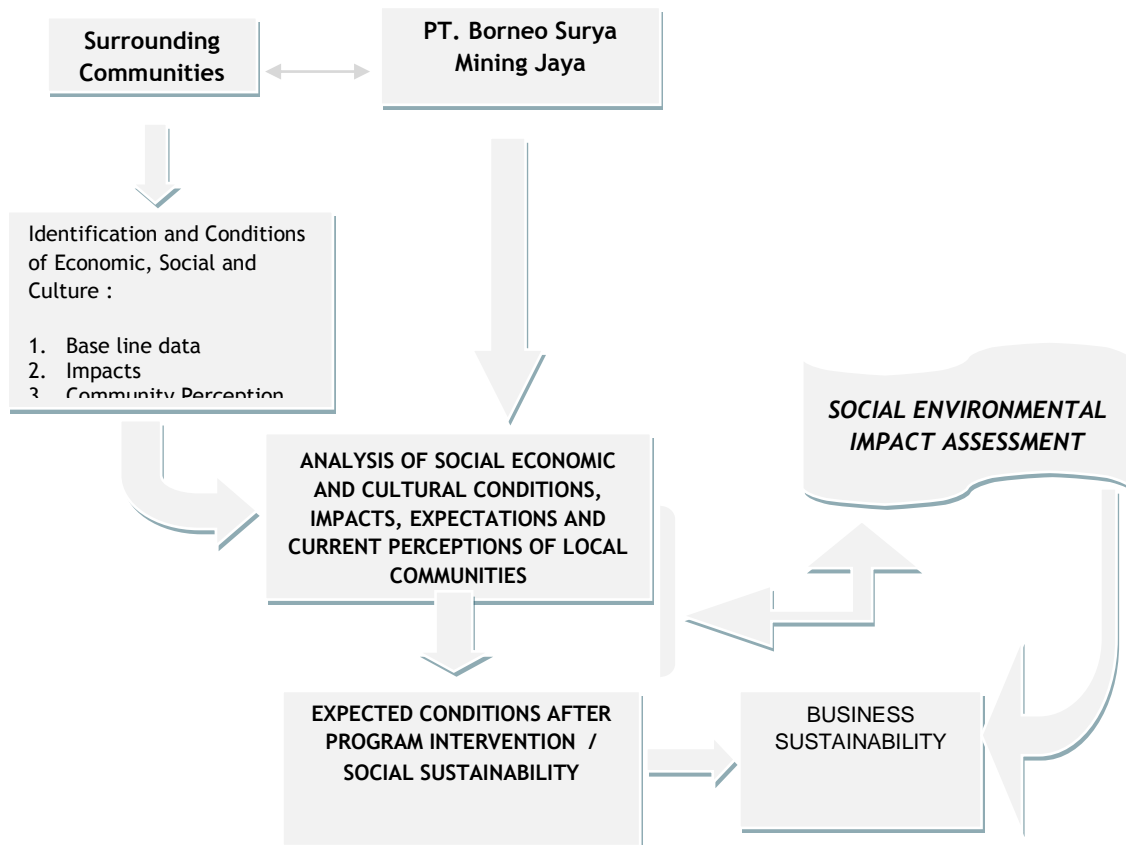
3.1.a SEIA Assessment methods

As the requirements of RSPO P&C and New Planting Procedure (NPP) the Socio-economic Impact Assessment must be carried out before the operational activities of the company begin.

Research Framework

Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) is a methodology to measure the effects on the environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts of the operation of a company and another development interventions. This study use the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. The secondary data is also needed to support the analysis in this study. Considering that the activities of development in this palm oil plantations have not been started yet, the analyzing of the impacts of the UP development is to predicting the environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects of the local community in the future.

Research Stages



Research Methods

Framework approach used in the Social Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) is to identify the current state (existing condition) of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya particularly related to the community's socio-economic, inter-relationship among stakeholders, land ownership and land status, land compensation and acquisition, impacts that may occur on the surrounding communities, community's perceptions towards the company. Based on the existing condition, the

SEIA document was then compiled containing characteristic of the surrounding communities, issues and problem settlement, relationship among the stakeholders, impacts generated both positive and negative on the communities, and corporate social management and monitoring plan.

The study utilizes purposive sampling and simple random sampling. In the purposive sampling, samples were determined based on researchers' assessment which considered as the most appropriate samples to fulfill required data. While simple random sampling utilized to give equal opportunities to be taken to every element of the population. The study utilizes purposive sampling to determine village samples. It also uses simple random sampling to determine respondents in the selected villages. Village samples are determined based on its accessibilities, community characteristics, social insecurity and inputs from the PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya. Then the village of Kampong Muara Nayan, Pentat, Lempunah and Tanjung Isuy (Jempang Sub-district) and and Kampong Muara Ponaq, Kenyanyan (Siluq Ngurai Sub-district) were determined as sample villages. Sample distributions were determined by considering representation of the population based on the characteristics of existing population.

Primary and secondary data collected, then analyzed using combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Qualitative analysis will be more emphasized on the description of facts and relationships among variables found in the field. Based on the description and the relationship among existing variables, then followed with analysis of 1) The local community's socio economic within and around the company's area, 2) Analysis of farmers and the public's perception towards the company, and 3) Analysis of the impacts generated by the company of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya on the environment, and community's socio-economic-culture. Results of the analysis were then synthesized in the form of Social Environmental Impact Assessment document of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya.

Research Period

The study was conducted in April - May 2012 and a set of field survey was carried out for 11 days from April 26th to May 6th of 2012.

Research Location

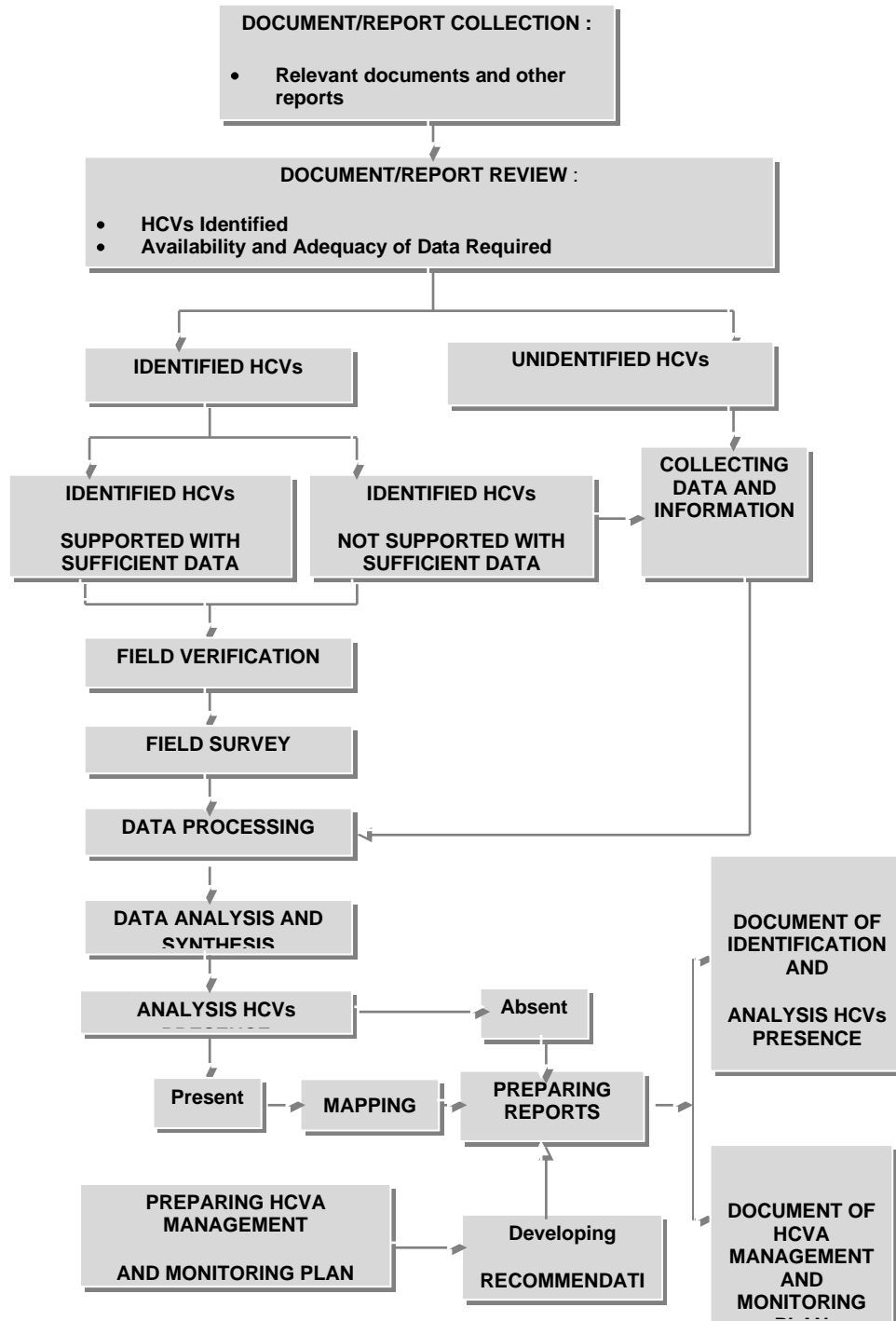
The SEIA study was carried out in the area of PT Borneo Surya Mining Jaya and the surrounding villages. Administratively, the area is located in the villages of Kampong Muara Nayan, Pentat, Lempunah, Muara Tae and Tanjung Isuy (Jempang Sub-district) and and Kampong Muara Ponaq, Kenyanyan (Siluq Ngurai Sub-district), West Kutai District, East Kalimantan Province.

3.1.b HCV Identifying Methods

Research Framework

Success of the HCV study will depend on two factors, namely: (1) the availability of adequate and the latest data of, both secondary and primary data and (2) proper and systematic

activity steps. Availability of adequate and latest data/information will depend on the systematic, adequate and well-planned of field surveys carried out. In order to conduct an expected field survey, then the review on the existing documents / reports / maps and initial HCVs identification need to be conducted. While the proper and systematic activity steps, include field surveys, data processing, analysis and synthesis of data, identification and analysis of the HCV presence and mapping.



Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

Field survey data collected to determine the presence of HCV 1, 2, and 3 were done by selecting the block sampling with respect to the representation of habitat, then in each sample blocks the assessment of flora and fauna species diversity were conducted in a linear transect method. In the study area of PT. BSMJ some representative observation plots has been selected in specific zone. The significant values of flora and fauna refer to the status defined by the law, endemics (endemic, limited spread), and scarcity (scarce, facing extinction or almost extinct) was in accordance to the national (PP 7 Year 1999) and international law (Red list data IUCN and CITES Appendix II) which protect such flora and fauna. The significance of the value of the wildlife as well as the habitat was also determined based on the ecological roles from the species and from the cultural and traditional point of view.

The method of inventories was carried out using reconnaissance survey to analyze the existence of the importance of flora and fauna. The existence of fauna was recorded through:

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals),
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals' activities in their former habitat (such as footprints, claw mark on trees, nest, etc.).
- The presence of residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, feathers, tusk, scales, snake skin and other recognized part of the animals' body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to confirmed the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.

The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities. The consistency of such information was monitored through cross checking (check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the feedback from interviews with the local people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations. The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will result the existence such species in doubt.

Identifying Methods for HCV 4.

In order to identify the existence of HVC 4 in area, two approaches were applied in the assessment. The first approach was through analysis of the interactions and correlations between the water catchment system and the proposed plantation land in a wider context. This approach also covered the area outside the proposed plantation area. The second approach was an analysis on the significant values of such locations and their impacts to the

proposed plantation's location. Based on both approaches, the phases of identifying HCV 4 was carried out by doing an integrated analysis of the secondary data, field survey and interviews with relevant stakeholders as respondents such as village chiefs and local community leaders.

Field observation was carried out in specific locations; i.e. springs, river, proposed area for land clearing, the current land use in the area, and other locations representing the condition of the water catchment in the area. The secondary data were use of such as watershed and hydrology maps, topographic maps and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) maps, soil and geological maps, satellite images and maps of land cover and spatial maps. Position or location identification performed using Geographic Information System application (GIS) to satellite imagery Landsat 7 ETM+ in 2011.

Identifying Methods for HCV 5.

The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the proposed plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the proposed plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition or cultural living of local community. The methods adopted in the assessment of HCV 5 were:

- Participatory Mapping of locations containing elements of HCV 5.
- Interview with the local community, either with individual or Focus Group Discussions.

The HCV assessment was carried out through a series of phases i.e. Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping whilst the interviews were performed using the interview forms refer to the Identification Manual of High Conservation Value Areas In Indonesia (2008). Interviews were conducted in Muara Nayan Village, Pentat Village, Lembonah Village, Ponak Village, and Kenyanyan Village; Siluq ngurai and Jempang Sub District; Kutai Barat Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia To obtain the detailed data or information from each village the focus group discussion (FGD) were conducted with each village chiefs and community leaders in each village, followed by ground check. Ground check conducted on the estimated areas indicated as HCV 5 based on FGD result. Ground check done with the help of village heads and staff of PT. BSMJ as a guide of the area. The information about social, economic and cultural cited in "Kecamatan dan Desa dalam Angka" used as a secondary data. Subsequently overlay of related information between the real field conditions with secondary information. Position or location identification performed using Geographic Information System application (GIS).

Identifying Methods for HCV 6

The identification method for HCV 6 performed as identification method for HCV 5. Information regarding area that has the function or important values to the cultural identity of traditional / typical local communities obtained from secondary data and government reports, also from PT. BSMJ. Based on preliminary information indicated HCV 6 the identification was done on the landscape, ecosystem, or component that essential for

distinctive cultural identity. Data sources in the assessment of HCV 6 obtained from the subject of local communities, local community leaders and the community itself, as well as information from research, historical documents and other documents available. A depth information collection for the identification of HCV 6 was also done through FGD.

Indicators used to show the distribution of customary area or distribution of communal forest resources associated with individual and collective behavior of the local community to meet their cultural needs, including zoning regulations made under certain culture, the distribution of archaeological sites, the distribution of ritual activities for local communities, the distribution of resources biological to cultural needs.

This assessment was done by involving the management of PT. BSMJ along with experts from outside and consulted with local community leaders / traditional leaders. In addition, primary data collection purposed to obtain preliminary data whether there is still an area that is recognized as customary area of the indicators developed. Besides identifying the presence of indicators, these indicators were also categorized based on the quality, for example: with three scales, namely: low, medium and high. Furthermore, the local community leaders also asked how importance of these indicators to local community life.

3.2 Stakeholder consultation (stakeholders contacted, consultation notices and dates)

Public consultation for HCV, which took place on May 3, 2012 at Jempang Sub District Office, Kutai Barat Regency was attended by government agency, local communities, consultant team and staff of PT. BSMJ. Public consultation was conducted to obtain feedback toward HCV findings from related parties. Public consultation for SEIA based on Focus Group Discussion with community in eachv illages. The public consultation process and the feedback from the participants was documented to provide inputs in finalization of HCV assessment and SEIA report. List of stakeholders contacted as shown in the table below:

No.	Name	Job Position	Location Origin
PT. BSMJ			
1	Donald Ginting	Coordinator Sustainability Regional	PT. BSMJ
2	Nunung Krisnayanto	Head Conservation and Environment Section	PT. BSMJ
3	Ardi Chandra.Y	Conservation and Environment Officer	PT. BSMJ
4	Matus mahmud	GIS Assistant	PT. BSMJ
5	Berni	Staff	PT. BSMJ
6	A. Yoni	Human Resources Assistant	PT. BSMJ
Consultant from Faculty of Forestry IPB			
1	Nyoto Santoso	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
2	Heru B Pulonggono	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
3	Eko Adhiyanto	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
4	Sayidina Ali	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
5	Udi Kusdinar	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
6	Gilang Prastya Pambudi	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
Government Agency			

No.	Name	Job Position	Location Origin
1	Tamjidi	Koramil	Tanjung Isuy
2	franky Y	Kasi Pembangunan	Tanjung Isuy
3	Syahruni	Staf kasi pemerintahan	Tanjung Isuy
4	Asnani Apani	Staf kantor camat	Tanjung Isuy
5	Dedy haryanto	Polsek	Tanjung Isuy
6	Hendri	Staf kantor camat	Tanjung Isuy
7	Beny	Kapolsek Jempang	Tanjung Isuy
8	Silan	Camat	Tanjung Isuy
9	Jumra	Sekretaris Camat	Tanjung Isuy
Local Community			
1	A. Bangkit	Kepala Adat	Tanjung Isuy
2	Markus	Ketua BPK	Muara Ponaq
3	Suamli	Petinggi	Tanjung Isuy
4	Gario	Ketua RT	Muara Ponaq
5	Yohane Nita	Petinggi	Pentat
6	M. Aseng	Sekretaris Adat	Pentat
7	Luy	Sekretaris Adat	Lembonah
8	Supianu Silo	Petinggi	Muara Nayan
9	Hendrikus Arpin	Petinggi	Lembonah
10	Salim	Kepala Adat	Lembonah
11	L. Ali	BPK	Tanjung Isuy

In this study, stakeholder identification was focused on the parties related to the management plan of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya at local/ site level. The main stakeholders found in the study are local government, company management of PT Borneo Surya Mining Jaya and community. Each group of stakeholder have different relevance to the existing socio-economic problems in the surrounding area. Main stakeholders that directly drive the plantation are company's management and community. While other stakeholders that indirectly affect the plantation are the local governments of West Kutai District, Jempang and Siluq Ngurai Sub-districts and village governments.

Stakeholders associated with PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya can be classified into three groups, namely direct primary stakeholders i.e. stakeholders who receive benefits directly from the PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya, indirect primary stakeholders i.e. stakeholders who receive indirect benefits from PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya and secondary stakeholders i.e. stakeholders who are not included in groups 1 and 2, but have interests towards PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya.

Direct primary stakeholders are the stakeholders who are at the level of internal corporate and local level, for example : company's employees / workers, or other parties who are directly benefited from the company (income and other facilities according to their level). Policies of the PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya will be very influential on these stakeholders. Village governments and community are also included in the direct primary stakeholders of PT Borneo Surya Mining Jaya. Those stakeholders received directly benefits from the company in the form of social reliefs and employment opportunities for local communities. While stakeholder that included in the indirect secondary stakeholder are local government of West Kutai District and Sub-districts of Jempang and Siluq Ngurai.

Stakeholders that included in the secondary stakeholders are Mining and Environmental Service of West Kutai District. The stakeholder does not receive benefits directly or indirectly from the company's presence, but have interests towards the company especially related to the implementation of sustainable natural resources management, conducive situation and the compliance with all applicable regulations.

a. List of Legal, regulatory and other guidance referenced

No.	Number	Title
1	Undang Undang RI No.5 Tahun 1990 (Indonesia Law No.5 of 1990)	Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya (Conservation of Life Natural Resources and their Ecosystems)
2	Undang-Undang RI No. 32 Tahun 2009 (Indonesia Law No.32 of 2009)	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. regarding Protection and Environmental Management)
3	Undang Undang RI No.41 Tahun 1999 (Indonesia Law 41)	Kehutanan (Forestry)
4	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 38 Tahun 2011	Sungai (River)
5	Peraturan Pemerintah No.7 Tahun 1999 (Government Regulation no. 7 of 1999)	Pengawetan Jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa (Preservation of Plants and Animals)
6	Keputusan Dirjen PHPA No. 1289/kpts/DJ-IV/96	Pola Pengelolaan Kawasan Suaka Alam, Kawasan Pelestarian Alam, Taman Buru dan Hutan Lindung.
9	Keputusan Presiden No. 32 Tahun 1990	Pengelolaan Kawasan Lindung
10	Keputusan Presiden No. 43 Tahun 1978	<i>Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna and Flora</i>
11	Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan dan Perkebunan No. 104/kpts-II/ 2000	Tata Cara Mengambil Tumbuhan Liar dan Menangkap Satwa Liar
12	Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 14/Permentan/PL.110/2/2009	Pedoman Pemanfaatan Lahan Gambut Untuk Budidaya Kelapa Sawit.
13	Presidential Decree No.32 of 1990	Management of Protected Areas.
14	Presidential Decree No.43 of 1978	Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna and Flora.
15	Minister of Forestry and Plantations decree No. 104/kpts-II / 2000	Procedure for Taking Wild Plant and Wildlife Capture
16	Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 14/Permentan/PL.110/2/2009	Peat Land Use Guidelines For Oil Palm.
17	National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria (RSPO P & C / Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil Republic of Indonesia, in May of 2008.	
18	Guidelines of Identification High Conservation Value area in Indonesia, June 2008.	
19	Konsorsium Revisi HCV <i>Toolkit</i> Indonesia: 2008, Panduan Identifikasi Kawasan Benilai Konservasi Tinggi di Indonesia.	

4a. Summary of assessment findings for SEIA Assessments

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impact to country, region, and local communities

Socio-economic aspects

Socio-cultural aspects of the PT BSMJ plan including four aspects: first, the social institutions that exist in the villages around the site plan of the plantation, second, the identification of ethnic groups; third, local customs, and the fourth, socio-cultural changes associated with the presence of PT BSMJ. In summary, the social cultural aspects of the communities around PT BSMJ can be described in the following table.

No	Social Cultural Aspect	Description
1	Social activities (mutual assistance, community service, etc.)	The existence of the company has not effect on the change in social activities
2	Social jealousy	There is a chance of the emergence of social jealousy due to an increase in the local economy in a particular village
3	Conflicts between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today, most people support plans palm plantation development • The existence of the company has not effect on the change in social activities There is a chance of the emergence of social jealousy due to an increase in the local economy in a particular village
4	The unemployment rate	Potential changes in unemployment could occur after the company began operating and recruiting both local and migrants
5	Level of education	Potential changes in the level of education can take place after the company began operations with improved range of facilities and infrastructure. As well as increasing numbers of job opportunities that require specific expertise
6	Changes in the values of local communities (ceremonies, celebrities, etc.)	The existence of the company has not changed the existing social values
7	Social facilities (health facilities, roads, bridges, places of worship, etc.)	There has been an improvement of the facilities after the company provided assistance (Aid Christmas and New Year, and Help clean water)

Economic aspects of population around the PT BSMJ could be explained in three ways, namely: the economy in West Kutai district level, economic resources or livelihood systems and the household economy. Those can be seen in the following table.

No	Economic Aspect	Description
1	Changes in livelihood	Potential changes in livelihood pattern
2	Changes in income	Increasing of income
3	Changes in the value of assets / resources (land, house, etc.)	Increasing land values
4	Household economic security	Potential changes in household economic resilience can occur after the company began operations
5	Employment opportunities and seek	Opportunities for land survey and measurement has occurred. And business opportunities for local entrepreneurs (as contactor) project has occurred.
6	Progress area (village)	Progress Village is starting to look (accessibility between villages, districts and counties, the better), there were villages get help clean water
7	ownership of land	So land values increased after the company went, so it's been a process of buying and selling of land between communities
8	Type of ownership	There is a change of ownership of assets, for example, of the assets in the form of land into motor vehicles (motorcycles, electronics)
9	Social Assistance	There have been social assistance by the company related to cultural activities, religious and national holidays

Positive impacts.

Based on the interviews in all villages of the study, the local community just obtain direct benefits of employment at the time of the survey and measurement of land, along with other religious social charity. The presence of PT. BSMJ will potentially have positive impacts associated with the better road accessibility and the village will become more crowded, thus open the opportunity to work and doing business, increasing income from the plasma and various other social activities of companies. PT. BSMJ will also develop CSR and Community Development program to improve health quality and education level quality. The contributions of PT BSMJ can be seen in the table below.

Contributions of PT. BSMJ	Description
Employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for land survey and measurement has occurred. • business opportunities for local entrepreneurs (as contactor) project has been going on
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of oil palm plantations is expected to increase the accessibility of the community by improving the quality of the infrastructures such as roads and bridges to encourage the economic growth around the villages
CSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christmas and new year celebration • Assistance on religious celebration and ceremonies • Improvement of village road • provide clean water
Improvement of local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential changes in household economic resilience can occur after the company began operations • increase income • Increase the value of assets / resources (land, house, etc.) • Increasing land values as a result of oil development plans,

Negative impacts

Besides the potential positive impact, the existence of PT. BSMJ also provides the potential negative impacts. Potential negative impacts include: the behavior of an increasingly consumerist society, the increasing land conflicts between people due to the increasing value of land, changing patterns of community livelihoods, and social disparities between indigenous communities and the migrants.

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impact in respect of emergent communities (workers, suppliers)

The oil palm development will generate direct employment and spin-off service employment opportunities within the region. PT. BSMJ will give preference to employment of local workers from local community depending of their skills. The employment and business opportunities are expected to have beneficial outcomes for the local economy and there will be development infrastructure such as road access. There are chances of the emergence of social jealousy due to an increase in the local economy in certain villages or between local communities and migrants workers and suppliers.

Environmental Aspects.

Based on interviews with local community the environmental issues in the study area is potentially the reduction of river water quality (more turbid). Decrease in river water quality, not only due to the PT. BSMJ, but an accumulation of the activities in the upper village. It is associated with more intensive land use in upstream areas (mining and various plantations companies), but it is also influenced by the high rainfall intensity factor and household waste because the local community also using the river as public toilets. This causes the need for clean water that still rely on River become more limited. The local community also need alum for water purification, while people who own well is still very rare. In addition there are also potential negative impacts to watch out and need to get the attention of the company such as decreasing air quality, increasing noise level if the mill starts to operate. The presence of PT. BSMJ is to expected by local community has positive environmental effects to provide clean water and protect the water resources that have been delineated in HCV area. Public perceptions of the villagers surround the area of the location of PT BSMJ on environmental conditions include: (1) public perception of environmental conditions when the study was conducted, (2) concerns related to the environmental problems if the palm oil plantations will be developed by PT BSMJ, and (3) hopes and wishes for PT BSMJ related to environmental problems.

No	Environmental Aspect	Description
1	The air quality	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company started operating with increasing dust and smoke from factory
2	Water quality	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company began operations with the use of chemicals and plant construction
3	The noise level	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company began operations, especially when the factory started operation
4	The threat of flooding / erosion	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company began operations
5	Willingness of forest resources (timber and non-timber)	The availability of these resources will be reduced

Issues raised by stakeholders and assessors comment of each Issue.

TUV NORD assessors team has reviewed the PT. BSMJ responses to the issues raised by stakeholders and considers that the company has responded appropriately for the early planning stage of the proposed development.

Some issues have been raised from HCV Public Consultation on 3 May 2012 was summarized as the table below:

No	Name/title	Comment/Question	Comment/Response
1	Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS	Results Exposure Assessment of High Conservation Values in the permit area of PT. Mining Borneo Jaya Surya	
2	Mr. Suamli (Petinggi Tanjung Isuy)	1. Is this the same as the EIA study? 2. Radius border rivers large and small how?	Response From Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS: Study of HCV is similar to EIA, but more detailed

		3. What is company's Responsibility?	related to HCV field studies. HCV is one of the conditions has been done by the company to obtain RSPO certification. Studies are Voluntary whereas HCV EIA was mandatory. Basically the study of HCV is also refers to the results of the EIA study. According to Presidential Decree No.. 32 Year 1990 on the protected area, the river is divided into 2 (two), the large rivers and small streams. Great river is the river which has a width of over 30 meters with a 100 meter river border right and left. While the small river that the river has a width of the river is less than 30 meters with a 50 meter wide riparian right and left. Meanwhile, according to Government Regulation No. 38 Year 2011 on the river, the river is a river that has Watershed (DAS) ≥ 500 km ² with 100 meter river border right and left. While the small river is a river that has a Watershed (DAS) ≤ 500 km ² with a 50 meter riparian river right and left. If the condition of river riparian is damaged then then the company's responsibility should do the rehabilitation by planting local species of wood.
3	Mr. Supianus (Petinggi Muara Nayan)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the process and status of small rivers? Whether there should be a border? 2. How many meter radius around the honey tree conservation? 	<p>Response From Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Answer above. 2. The company is committed to preserving the honey tree
4	Mr. Yahani Nita (Petinggi Pentat)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That honey tree is called the tanyut, and many tree species tanyut was not just trees bengeris. So all tanyut be protected. 2. Besides honey trees to be protected also includes the graves should be in enclave 	<p>Response From Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree with the statement that Mr. Yahani Nita called tanyut it is all kinds of trees there are honey. 2. For graves, the company is also strongly committed to protecting the tomb. Hence, in the land clearing will always communication with landowners and community leaders involved
5	Mr. Asnan Apandi (Staf Kantor Kecamatan Jempang)	Appealing To People Together to keep the area protected for preservation of environmental conservation, social and cultural	
6	Tamjidi (DanRamil 09 Jempang)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hope in the future if the company do the land clearing will involve the land owners, team from the village and team from the sub district, is intended to prevent and reduce the land potential conflict in the future. 2. At the level of implementation of such measures must also involve an element of village and sub district leaders 	

Strategic issues.

The SEIA assessment by Faculty of Forestry IPB highlighted that the existence of PT. BSMJ will have significant social impacts and how the business management influences the key issues in every component of the social sustainability of local community.

The strategic issues identified regarding socio-economic and environmental aspects :

Issues	Description
Tenurial (Land acquisition) Issues	

1. unclear village boundaries,
2. land status (customary rights, inheritance rights and land utilization right),
3. mechanism of providing *tali asih* aid to the community needs to be improved,
4. the *tali asih* aid is still considered low,
5. small portion of land owned by the community are productive land (rubber plantations) and
6. land claim

Social and Economic Issues

1. misleading community's perception due to the previous palm plantation management performance by other companies;
2. issues on the negative impacts generated by palm oil plantation;
3. lack of informations on the palm oil cultivation;
4. unclear partnership scheme;
5. potentials for social conflict in the process of land acquisition;
6. lack of clean water supply facility;
7. quality of public education is still low;
8. poor of public health facilities;
9. roads accesibility still poor
10. Many of *rumah lamin* (custom house) are broken
11. lack of employment and business opportunities for local people.

Environment Issues

According to the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it was found that almost all of the village communities do not know the potential negative impacts that will be generated by the company's activities on the environment such as water pollution, ground water availability, air pollution due to dust and smell, and damage to roads.

The findings obtained in SEIA assessment will be useful as the source for the company to create social programs / CSR, both short-term program, medium term and long term, based on the aspirations of people around the plantation Awareness of the project is important and must be ensured through a solid FPIC program. Expectations of positive socio-economic impacts are high in the local population and should be managed carefully, both through the FPIC process and through transparent Community Development and CSR program. As there are many community didn't understand well the plasma schemes in the area, the concept of a plasma partnership with the company must be very well developed and explained.

Mitigation plans to minimize negative for socio-economic impacts or environmental effects and management plans to enhance socio-economic contributions or promote positive environmental effects

PT. BSMJ has developed mitigation plans to minimize negative for socio-economic impacts or environmental effects and management plans to enhance socio-economic contributions or promote positive environmental effects. The steps taken in the SEIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans are:

- Survey with the related parties on definitive delineation of land ownership
- Improvement on the level of community education
- Increase local communities awareness of good agricultural practice (GAP)

- Provide clean water for community and protect water resources
- Employment and the creation of new jobs
- Create a community development program through a communication forum
- Development of alternative income by generating activities to safeguard their economic standing after post-development of the project.

4b. Summary of Assessment findings (for HCV assessment) overall HCV identification and proposed measures to maintain and enhance those identified

HCV assessment also identified that there is no primary forest, no peat area, all local people's land has been identified and the land acquisition resolution with free prior and informed consent. Refer to HCV assessment there were five types of HCVs identified within the plantation permitted area of PT BSMJ, with the total HCV area is 379.21 ha consist of 142.9 ha are HCV 1, 247.8 ha are HCV 4, 130.46 ha are HCV 5 and 106.40 ha are HCV 6. However, some of HCV area are overlapping with other HCV area.

Elements for HCV 1 was consist of :

- Riparian : Ohong River
- Customary Conservation Forest: at Lembonah and Batu Jilatan
- Protected vegetation and wildlife animals identified such as :

No	Scientific Name	Local Name	Species Status		
			PP No. 7	CITES	IUCN
1	<i>Aglaia tomentosa</i> T.et.B.	Bunyau/Konyan	TD	TT	LR/lc
2	<i>Agrostophyllum</i> sp.	Seligi Buntak	TD	App. II	TT
3	<i>Alangium javanicum</i> (Bl.) Wang.	Nenggerie Hutan	TD	TT	LR/lc
4	<i>Anisophyllea corneri</i> Ding Hou	Merbusung Putih	TD	TT	LR/lc
5	<i>Anisophyllea disticha</i> (Jack.) Baill.	Ribu-ribu	TD	TT	LR/lc
6	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Benth.	Gaharu	D	App. II	VU
7	<i>Cantleya corniculata</i> Howard.	Kemantan	TD	TT	VU
8	<i>Cratoxylon arborescens</i> Bl.	Irat	TD	TT	LR/lc
9	<i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i> Gaertn.f.	Kapur	TD	TT	CR
10	<i>Durio kutejensis</i> Becc.	Lai/Pekawai	TD	TT	VU
11	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i> T. et. B	Ulin/Belian	TD	TT	VU
12	<i>Homalium foetidum</i> Benth.	Melinas	TD	TT	LR/lc
13	<i>Hopea mengerawan</i> Miq.	Merawan	TD	TT	CR
14	<i>Instia bijuga</i> O.Kt.	Merbau	TD	TT	VU
15	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i> Maing.	Benggeris	TD	TT	LR/cd
16	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Mangga	TD	TT	DD
17	<i>Mangifera macrocarpa</i> Blume	Mangga Hutan	TD	TT	VU
18	<i>Myristica iners</i> Blume	Pala Hutan	TD	TT	LR/lc
19	<i>Ochanostachys amentacea</i> Mast.	Petaling	TD	TT	DD
20	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i> Miq.	Benuang	TD	TT	LR/lc

No	Scientific Name	Local Name	Species Status		
			PP No. 7	CITES	IUCN
21	<i>Pentaspadon motleyi</i> Hook.f.	Pelajau	TD	TT	DD
22	<i>Santiria griffithii</i> (Hook.f.) Engl.	Kedondong Hutan	TD	TT	LR/lc
23	<i>Shorea kunstleri</i> King.	Meranti Merah	TD	TT	CR
24	<i>Shorea lamellata</i> Foxw.	Meranti Putih	TD	TT	CR
25	<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i> Blume	Anggrek Tanah	TD	App. II	TT

Notes for Species Status :

TD	= Unprotected	LR/lc	= Low Risk/ Least Concern
D	= Protected	LR/cd	= Low Risk/ Conservation Dependent
TT	= Unregistered	DD	= Data Deficient
App	= Appendix	CR	= Critically Endangered
VU	= Vulnerable		

No	Scientific Name	Local Name	Species Status		
			IUCN	CITES	PP No. 7 Tahun 1999
A	Mamalia				
1	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Tekaya	VU A2cd+3cd+4cd ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D
2	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>		LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
3	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>		VU A2cd+3cd+4cd ver 3.1 IUCN 2011	App I	D
4	<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	Kelawet	EN A2cd ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	D
5	<i>Hystrix crassispinis</i>	Tituq	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
6	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Kode	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	
7	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Ayep	EN A2d+3d+4d ver3.1 2011	App II	D
8	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Telaus	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
9	<i>Petinomys vordermanni</i>	Kuuq	VU A2c+A3c+A4c ver3.1 IUCN 2011		
10	<i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>	Buus	NT ver 3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	
11	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Pelauk Layuk	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
B	Burung				
1	<i>Aceros undulatus</i>		LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
2	<i>Aethophya siparaja</i>	Seset	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
3	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Silibinti	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
4	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Kojou	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
5	<i>Anthraceros malayanus</i>		NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	D
6	<i>Anthraceros albirostris</i>	Moek	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	D
7	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	Seset	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
8	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Jue	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	D
9	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Tongaw	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	D
10	<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>	Danta	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011		
11	<i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>	Silibinti	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
12	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Pekaka	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
13	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Tiong/Tuak	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
14	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Silibinti	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
15	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Benia Bauq	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
16	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Benia Tekali	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
17	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	Sakat	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011		
18	<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>	Teruak	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011		

No	Scientific Name	Local Name	Species Status		
			IUCN	CITIES	PP No. 7 Tahun 1999
19	Otus rufescens	Buaq	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011		
20	Psittacula longicauda	Terabik	NT ver3.1 IUCN 2011		
21	Ptilocichla leucogrammica	Bentit	VU A2c+3c+4c ver3.1 IUCN 2011		
22	Rhipidura javanica	Tanduk Bersi	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
23	Todirhamphus chloris	Silibinti	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011		D
C Reptil					
1	Naja sputatrix	Leumiak	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	
2	Python reticulatus	Penganan		App II	
3	Varanus salvator	Mia Arak	LC ver3.1 IUCN 2011	App II	

Notes for Species Status :

EN =	Endangered	LC =	Least Concern
NT =	Near Threatened	App =	Appendix
VU =	Vulnerable	D =	Protected

Element for HCV 4 was consists of:

- Riparian : Kelawit, Nayan, and Ohong River
- Spring water : Gunung eteq, Itiq Mantikng

Element for HCV 5 was consists of:

- Riparian : Ohong River
- Spring water : Itiq Mantikng

Elements for HCV 6 are Muara Tae Customary Conservation Forest, public cemetery of Kp.Pentat, Lembong Muara Konot, Cemetery of Jenggawan, public Cemetery of Lembonah-1, public Cemetery Lembonah-2, Lembong Bunut Naruy; and Heritage of Lamin Lembonah

PT. BSMJ has used information from the AMDAL, the HCV assessment and SEIA and information from stakeholder meetings to prepare a management plan to deal with social and environmental aspects and impacts. As a result, TUV NORD assessor team confirmed that the assessment and plan are comprehensive, professional and compliant of the RSPO New Planting Procedures.

Documentation showing of the Obtained Free, Prior and Informed Consent of any indigenous people affected by the development of the concession (part of RSPO requirements).

The HCV assessment and SEIA report includes meetings and consultation held at each villages of the project area which consists of list of attendees with their signatures, information on the issues raised and discussed. There is a proposed smallholder development scheme as stated in *Naskah Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Program Kemitraan*, which will give eligible local people the opportunity to receive an oil palm block. TUV NORD assessors team concluded the detailed documentation recorded, demonstrates the principles of free, prior and informed consent have been followed.

Data sources and quality

- IUCN Red Data List
- CITES Appendix II
- PP 7 Year 1999

HCV Toolkits employed

The Indonesian HCV toolkit 2008 was employed to conducting the assessment.

Decision on HCV status and related mapping

Summary of HCV area in PT. BSMJ

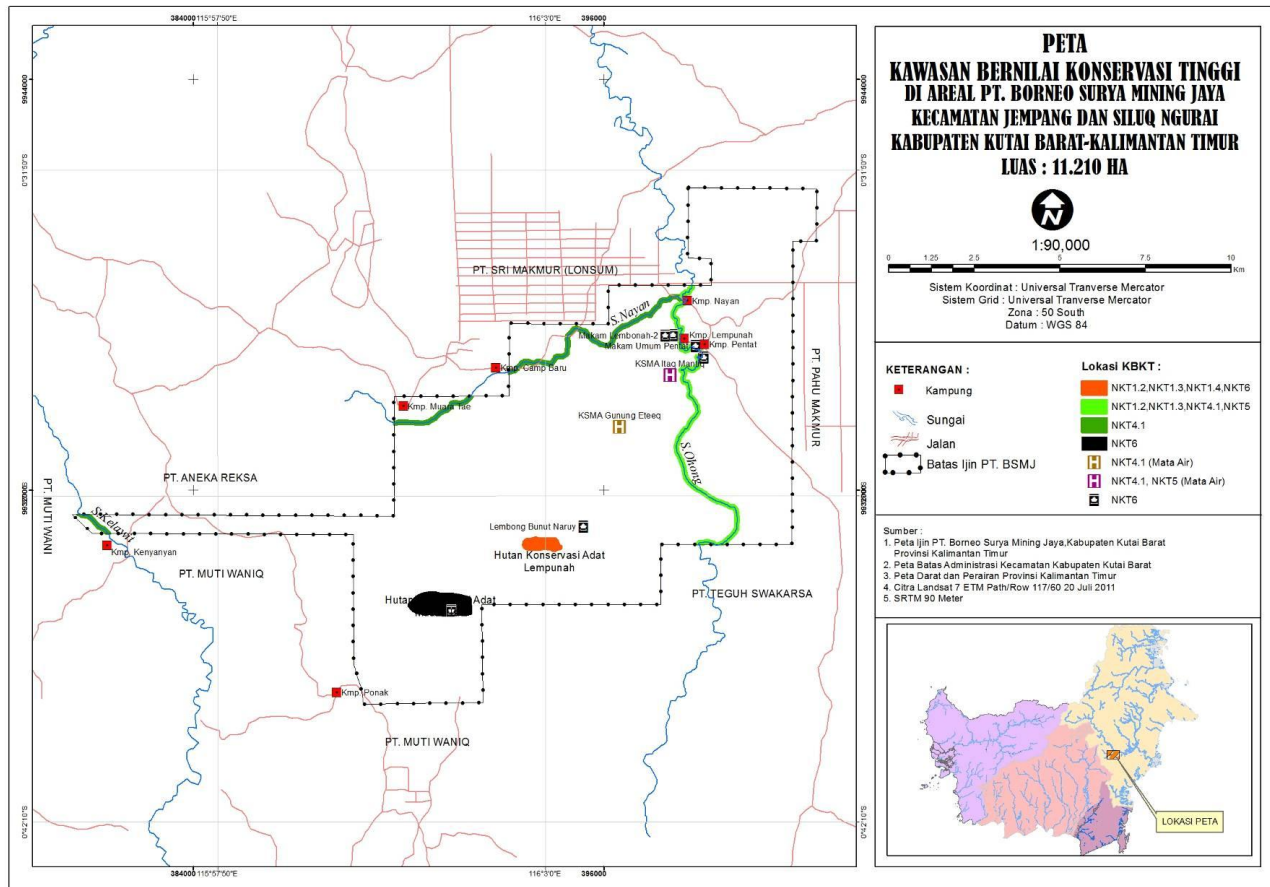
HCV/ Components	HCV resence	HCV Area	Area (Ha)
HCV1. Areas with important levels of biodiversity			
HCV1.1. Areas that contain or provide biodiversity support functions to protection or conservation areas	Absent	-	-
HCV1.2. Critically endangered species	Present	River Riparian of Ohong	117.90
		Lembonah Conservation Forest	25.00
HCV 1.3. Areas that contain habitat for vilable population of endangered, Restricted range or protected species	Present	River Riparian of Ohong	*)
		Lembonah Conservation Forest	*)
HCV1.4. Areas that contain habitat of temporary use of species or congregations of species	Present	Licking Stones	**)
HCV2. Natural Landscape and Dinamics			
HCV 2.1. Large natural landscape with capacity to maintain natural ecological processes and Dinamics	Absent	-	-
HCV 2.2.Areas that contain two or more contiguous ecosystems	Absent	-	-
HCV2.3. Areas that contain representatives population of most naturally occuring species	Absent	-	-
HCV3.Rare or endangered ecosystem	Absent	-	-
HCV4. Environmental Services			
HCV4.1. Areas or ecosystems important for the provision of water and and Prevention of Floods for Downstream Communities	Present	River Riparian of Kelawit	9.62
		River Riparian of Nayan	95.16
		River Riparian of Ohong	*)
		KSMA Itaq Mantikng	12.56
		KSMA Gunung Eteq	12.56

HCV/ Components	HCV resecence	HCV Area	Area (Ha)
HCV4.2. Areas important for the prevention of erosion and sedimentation	Absent	-	-
HCV4.3. Areas that function as natural barriers to the spread of forest or ground fire	Absent		-
HCV5. Natural areas critical for Meeting the basic needs of local people	Present	River Riparian of Ohong	*)
		KSMA Itaq Mantikng	*)
HCV6. Areas critical for maintaining the cultural identity of local communities	Present	Muara Tae Customary Conservation Forest	100.00
		Public cemetry of Kp. Pentat	0.15
		Lembong Muara Konot	1.00
		Cemetry of Jenggawan	0.005
		Public cemetry of Lembonah-1	0.25
		Public cemetry of Lembonah-2	1.00
		Lembong Bunut Naruy	3.00
		Heritage of Lamin Lembonah	1.00
Total HCV Areas (ha)			379.21
Licensed Area of PT. BORNEO SURYA MINING JAYA (ha)			11,210
Percentage (%)			3.38

Notes :

*) = *Extent of the area is the same as mentioned before.*

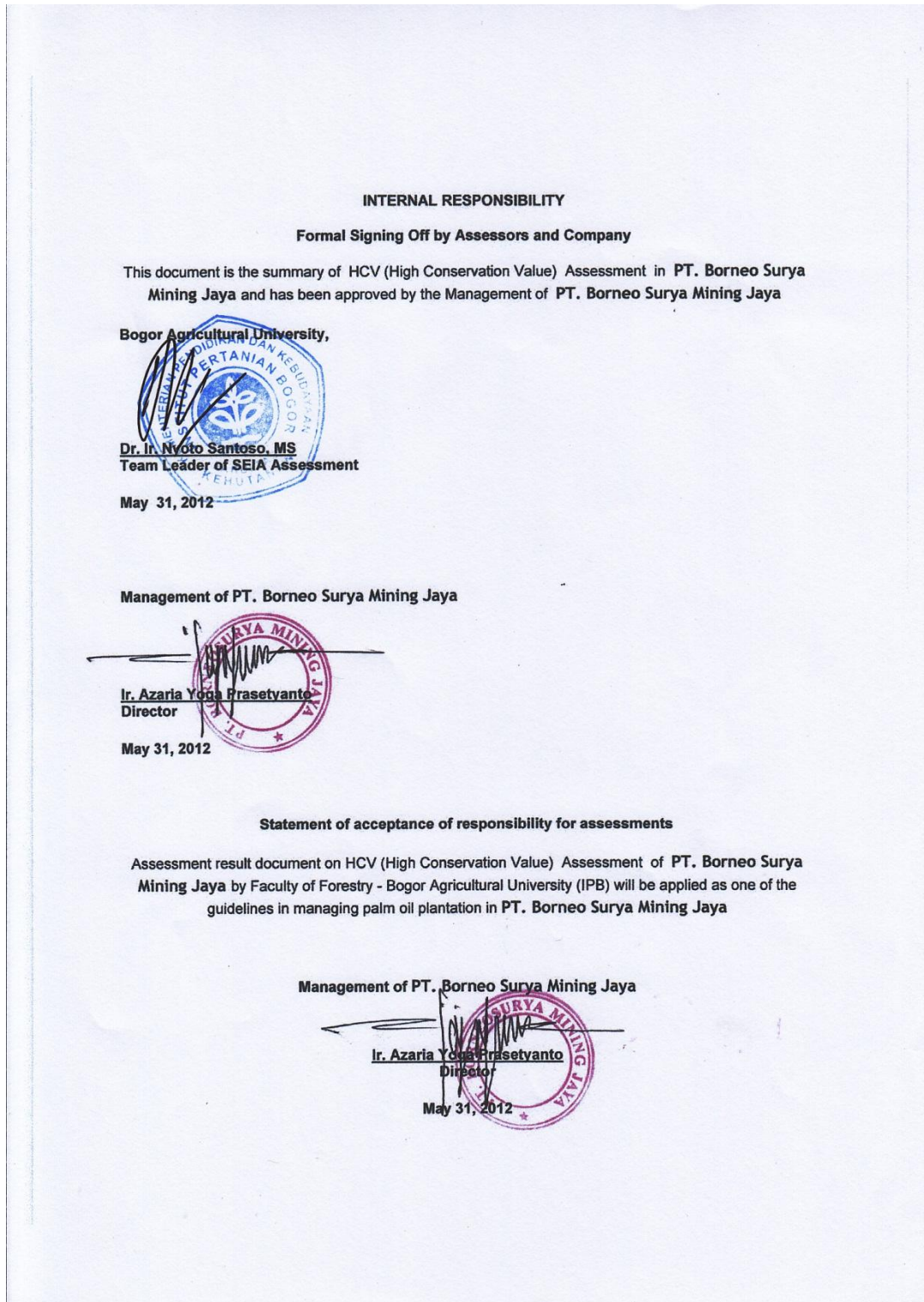
***) = *Included in the area of Lembonah Cutomary Conservation Forest*



5. Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessor and company

Statement of acceptance of responsibility of assessment

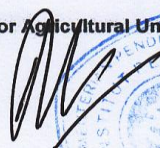
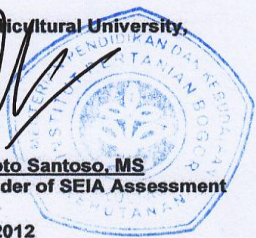


INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Signing Off by Assessors and Company

This document is the summary of SEIA (Social Environment Impact Assessment) in PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya and has been approved by the Management of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya

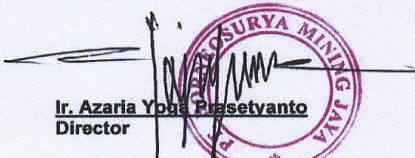

Bogor Agricultural University,

Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS
Team Leader of SEIA Assessment

May 31, 2012

Management of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya

Ir. Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto
Director

May 31, 2012

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments

Assessment result document on Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA) of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya by Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya

Management of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya




Ir. Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto
Director

May 31, 2012

ATTACHMENT: ASSESSOR TEAM

Assessor of AMDAL

The AMDAL document of PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya, was prepared by independent consultant PT. Integral Multi Talenta and approved by local government. The team members are :

Team Leader : Ir. Sulaeman, MP,

1. Team member : Ir. Junser Naibaho, M.Si
2. Team member : Fachrudin Azwari, ST, M.Si
3. Team member : Agus Nurhadi Irawan, S.Hut.
4. Team member : Desiana, SP, M.Si
5. Team member : Hariyani, S.sos.
6. Team member : dr. Rivia gina Rahmawaty

Assessor of HCV

The HCV assessment was carried out by an independent consultant from Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in Mei 2012. The team members consist of consultant accredited and approved by the RSPO includes:

1. Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS/ Ketua Tim
2. Ir. Heru B Pulonggono, MSc
3. Eko Adhiyanto, S.Hut
4. Sayidina Ali, Amd
5. Udi Kusdinar, S.Hut
6. Gilang Prastya Pambudi, S.Hut
7. Mustaghfirin S.Pi

Assessor of SEIA

The SEIA assessment was carried out by an independent consultant from Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in Mei 2012. Team Leader : Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS

Team member :

1. Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S.Hut
2. Udi Kusdinar, S.Hut
3. Mustaghfirin S.Pi
4. Rae Birumbo, S.Pi