Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk PT

Palm oil assessment

Total score: 50.0%

Latest update: October 2016
Next scheduled: No longer assessed

Parent company: Indofood Agri Resources Ltd
Landbank (oil palm): 569,000 hectares
Palm cultivation revenue: 61%
Market cap: 616,632,174 USD
Thomson Reuters ticker: SIMP:JK
Bloomberg ticker: SIMP IJ
ISIN: ID1000119100
RSPO member? Yes
Other initiatives: Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO)
Activities: Oil palm cultivation, processing of crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel (PK), producing palm oil derivatives, refining, trading
Locations: Indonesia (West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Riau, South Sumatra, North Sumatra)
Headquarters: Indonesia
Related companies: Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk holds 59.5% stake in PP London Sumatra Tbk
Parent website: http://www.indofoodagri.com/
Website: http://www.simp.co.id/Index.aspx

Total: 27 / 54 50%

RSPO reporting requirements

1.1. Is the company an RSPO member?
Yes, PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Terbuka has been an RSPO member since 2007

1.2. Has the company submitted its most recent Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP) report to the RSPO?
Yes

1.3.1. In the company's most recent and up-to-date RSPO ACOP report, does the company refer to itself as an oil palm grower?
Yes, Salim Ivomas Pratama refers to itself as an oil palm grower

1.3.2. In the company's most recent and up-to-date RSPO ACOP report, does the company state all the countries and regions in which it operates?
Yes. Salim Ivomas Pratama states all the countries and regions in which the company operates: Indonesia (West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Riau, North Sumatra, South Sumatra)
### 1.4.1. Has the company RSPO-certified its first plantation estate: a) By November 2010, for companies joining prior to finalisation of the RSPO certification systems in November 2007?  
b) Within three years of joining the RSPO or of acquiring plantation operations as an RSPO member?

Yes, Salim Ivomas Pratama has been an RSPO member since 2007 and certified its first plantation estate in 2009. Salim Ivomas Pratama has a time-bound plan to complete certification by 2019.

### 1.4.2. Has the company missed any of its public targets to be 100% RSPO-certified?

No. However, an original target of 2013 was extended to 2016 and subsequently to 2019, then 2016, then back to 2019 again.

### 1.5. What percentage of the company's total plantation estates is RSPO-certified?

33.8% of Salim Ivomas Pratama's plantation estates are RSPO-certified.

*Calculation:* 83,210 ha (total area RSPO-certified) divided by 246,359 ha (planted area) x 100 (includes London Sumatra certified area)

### 1.6. Are the company's RSPO Principles and Criteria certification assessments publicly available?

No source

Yes

### 1.7.1. Have the first of the company's independent FFB suppliers achieved RSPO certification?

This indicator has been disabled as Salim Ivomas Pratama does not have independent FFB suppliers. The company only has independent smallholders that are ex-plasma (schemed) smallholders.

### 1.7.2. Has the company missed any public targets for 100% of its independent FFB suppliers to be RSPO-certified?

This indicator has been disabled as Salim Ivomas Pratama does not have independent FFB suppliers. The company only has independent smallholders that are ex-plasma (schemed) smallholders.

### 1.8.1. Has the company RSPO-certified its first scheme smallholders?

No. Salim Ivomas Pratama has yet to certify its first scheme smallholders. Salim Ivomas Pratama has a time-bound plan to complete certification of its smallholders by 2019, and the first 159 underwent an RSPO certification audit in 2015.

### 1.8.2. Has the company missed any public targets for 100% of its scheme smallholders to be RSPO-certified?

No. However, an original target of 2013 was extended to 2019.

### 1.9. What percentage of the company's scheme smallholder plantations is RSPO-certified?

0% of Salim Ivomas Pratama’s scheme smallholder plantations are RSPO-certified.

*Calculation:* 0 ha (total area RSPO-certified) divided by 56,507 ha (scheme smallholder hectarage) x 100 (the company also has 30,550 ha of independent smallholders that are ex-plasma, none of which are certified)

### 1.10. Does the company have any open complaints filed through the RSPO complaints system?

No source

Yes, Salim Ivomas Pratama has the following open complaint filed through the RSPO complaints system:

February 2013: SIMP is accused by the Centre for Orangutan Protection to have cleared High Conservation Value areas in PT Gunta Samba Jaya involving orangutan habitats. SIMP has stated that PT Gunta Samba is their subsidiary, but not PT Gunta Samba Jaya. The complaint remains unresolved.
2.1.1. Does the company have a publicly available statement detailing its land acquisition criteria?
Yes, IndoFood Agri follows Indonesian law for every land transaction, has a land conflict resolution mechanism and actively engages with local landowners and community leaders to alleviate conflicts relating to land rights

2.1.2. Does this statement apply to all of the company’s scheme smallholders and independent FFB suppliers?
No information could be found using the research protocols

2.2.1. Has the company publicly disclosed its total landbank area for oil palm cultivation?
Yes, landbank for oil palm cultivation is 300,000 ha (figure includes London Sumatra’s landbank for oil palm cultivation)

2.2.2. Has the company publicly disclosed its total planted area?
Yes, planted area is 246,345 ha (figure includes London Sumatra’s planted area)

2.2.3. Has the company publicly disclosed its total scheme smallholder area?
Yes, scheme smallholder hectarage is 56,507 ha (figure includes London Sumatra's scheme smallholder hectarage)

2.2.4. Has the company publicly disclosed its total area of land managed for conservation that is set aside (i.e. including areas of High Conservation Value)?
No information could be found using the research protocols

2.3.1. Are all of the company’s concession maps publicly available for all countries in which it operates?
No information could be found using the research protocols

2.3.2. Are all of the company’s scheme smallholders’ concession maps publicly available for all countries in which it operates?
No information could be found using the research protocols

3.1.1. Does the company have a publicly available statement to address deforestation resulting from its operations?
Yes, IndoAgri is committed to a no-planting policy on primary forests and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas for new plantings

3.1.2. Does this statement apply to all its scheme smallholders and independent FFB suppliers?
No, the company does not state that the above commitment applies to its scheme smallholders (the company does not have independent FFB suppliers). However, a page on the company’s sustainable palm oil policy commits to “Reducing Greenhouse Gases (GHG) through no new planting on HCV areas”, and this commitment also applies to plasma smallholders
### 3.2.1. Does the company have a publicly available commitment to undertake Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to any new planting taking place?
Yes

### 3.2.2. Does the company make its Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process publicly available?
No information could be found using the research protocols

### 3.3.1. Does the company have a publicly available commitment to conduct SEIA (Social and Environmental Impact Assessments) assessments prior to any new planting taking place?
Yes

### 3.3.2. Are all SEIA assessments conducted after November 2005 publicly available?
No SEIA assessments could be found using the research protocols

### 3.4.1. Does the company have a publicly available commitment to conduct High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments prior to any new planting taking place?
Yes, the company states “For new plantations, the HCV identification will be done before the land is cleared for farming”

### 3.4.2. Has the company publicly committed to only using licensed High Conservation Value (HCV) assessors accredited by the HCV Resource Network’s Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS)?
Yes, Indofood Agri states “for future development, we will appoint assessors accredited by HCV Resource Network’s Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS)”

### 3.4.3. Are all of the company’s High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments conducted after November 2005 publicly available?
No HCV assessments could be found using the research protocols

### 3.4.4. Does the company make its High Conservation Value (HCV) management and monitoring plans for all of its estates publicly available?
No HCV management plans could be found using the research protocols

### 3.5. Has the company publicly committed to applying a High Carbon Stock (HCS) methodology to all of its landholdings and not developing on HCS areas?
No. IndoAgri only states: “New plantation development must minimise net GHG emissions by avoiding the conversion of forest land with ‘high carbon stock’ (HCS) into oil palm plantations”

### 3.6. Does the company have a publicly available Water Management Plan or equivalent for its operations?
Yes

### 3.7. Does the company have a publicly available Integrated Pest Management Plan for its operations?
Yes

### 3.8. Does the company have a publicly available commitment to not use WHO Class 1A and 1B pesticides and paraquat, or time-bound plan for phasing out their use?
No. IndoAgri aims to phase out the use of paraquat by 2018. No such statement could be found relating to WHO Class 1A and 1B pesticides
3.9. Has the company been mentioned in any relevant media stories and/or reports that make reference to wildlife conflict or deforestation within the company’s plantation estates and/or its scheme smallholders’ or independent FFB suppliers’ plantations?

Please find the relevant media stories listed in the media monitor below

| > Fragile, marginal and peat soils |
|---|---|
| 2 / ? | 100% |
| ✗ | 1 / 1 | No source |
| 4.1.1. Does the company have a publicly available statement stating that it is committed to a strict ‘no new development on peat’ policy? |
| Yes. IndoAgri has a policy of no new planting on peatland regardless of depth |
| ✗ | 1 / 1 | No source |
| 4.1.2. Does this policy apply to all its scheme smallholders and independent FFB suppliers? |
| Yes, this policy applies to scheme smallholders. The company does not have independent FFB suppliers |
| ✗ | - | No source |
| 4.2. What percentage of the company’s landbank for oil palm cultivation is located on peat? |
| No information could be found using the research protocols |

| > Zero burning |
|---|---|
| 2 / 2 | 100% |
| ✗ | 1 / 1 | No source |
| 5.1.1. Does the company have a publicly available statement stating that it is committed to a strict policy of zero burning? |
| Yes. IndoAgri has a zero burn policy on land clearing |
| ✗ | 1 / 1 | No source |
| 5.1.2. Does this policy apply to all its scheme smallholders and independent FFB suppliers? |
| Yes |
| ✗ | - | No source |
| 5.2. Has the company been mentioned in any relevant media stories and/or reports that make reference to fires found within the company’s plantation estates and/or its scheme smallholders’ or independent FFB suppliers’ plantations? |
| No. However, the company commits to reducing GHG emissions and aims to develop GHG targets during 2016 |

| > Greenhouse gas emissions |
|---|---|
| 2 / 6 | 33.3% |
| 1 media report |
| ✗ | 0 / 1 | No source |
| 6.1.1. Does the company have a publicly available time-bound plan to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions? |
| No. However, the company commits to reducing GHG emissions and aims to develop GHG targets during 2016 |
| ✗ | 0 / 1 | No source |
| 6.1.2. Does this time-bound plan apply to all its scheme smallholders and independent FFB suppliers? |
| No information could be found using the research protocols |
| ✗ | - | No source |
| 6.2. Does the company publicly report on progress made towards achieving its time-bound plan? |
### 6.3. Does the company publicly report its GHG emissions from land use change associated with new planting?
Yes

### 6.4. Has the company made a public commitment to report and to reduce effects from Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME)?
Yes

### 6.5. Has the company made a public commitment to eliminate methane emissions from all of its palm oil mills?
No. However, 2 mills are already equipped with methane capture technology through Aerated Bunker Composting, resulting in around a 30% reduction in methane emissions

### 7.1. Are all of the company's mill locations publicly available for all countries in which it operates?
Mill locations have been made available previously, which are viewable on the SPOTT map. However, ZSL is currently unable to ascertain if the maps disclosed constitute 100% of the company's palm oil mills

### 7.2. What percentage of the company's total palm oil mills is RSPO-certified?
37.50% of Salim Ivomas Pratama's palm oil mills is RSPO-certified.
Calculation: 9 (stated number of palm oil mills RSPO-certified) divided by 24 palm oil mills (stated number of palm oil mills operated) x 100 (these figures include mills of London Sumatra Indonesia)

### 7.3. What percentage of the company's total fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) purchased from independent suppliers (not including outgrowers and scheme smallholders) is RSPO-certified?
This indicator has been disabled as Salim Ivomas Pratama does not have independent FFB suppliers. The company only has independent smallholders that are ex-plasma (schemed) smallholders

### 7.4. Does the company have a public commitment to move towards Segregated and/or Identity Preserved certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO)?
No information could be found using the research protocols

### 7.5. Does the company prioritize certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO) from Segregated or Identity Preserved supply chain models over Mass Balance or GreenPalm?
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