

RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

CALL PUBLIC CONSULTATION PUBLIC WORKING GROUP

**GABON NATIONAL INTERPRETATION OF
RSPO PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA FOR
SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL**

If palm oil has been traditionally used for multiple purposes for long times in Gabon, its production has experienced a new development with the first industrial plantations in the Seventies. Owned by the State, these projects of plantation development mainly aimed at satisfying the national demand and thus at guaranteeing a greater self-sufficiency.

Today, the objective of the Gabonese government is to produce 'sustainable palm oil' – in other words environmentally and socially responsible, and economically viable –, using best practices or international standards.

The Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is an international platform of the actors involved into the palm oil sector at the global level. It was created to ensure the implementation of international best practices by defining standardized cultivation practices to reduce negative and enhance positive impacts, leading to more sustainable palm oil production.

Currently, the sector is represented in Gabon by two major international companies: (i) SIAT ("Société d'Investissement pour l'Agriculture Tropicale"), which acquired and modernized all the old industrial plantations and processing facilities of Agro Gabon, and (ii) Olam, which develops new plantations within the framework of a joint venture with the Gabonese government. Both companies are committed to implementing RSPO standards in order to achieve RSPO certification.

To allow palm oil certification in Gabon, the Gabonese RSPO members (Olam, SIAT, ZSL and WWF) have initiated in 2012 a National Interpretation process of the RSPO principles and criteria aiming at defining RSPO national indicators adapted to the Gabonese context. So far, the process has gone through the following steps:

- **A legal and institutional review of the palm oil sector** has been carried out in april-may 2012 through the consultation of Gabonese legal specialists. Subsequently, the document has been reviewed by the Environmental and Agricultural department as well as the RSPO members.
- **A two-day RSPO workshop ('RSPO Roadshow')** has been co-organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and the RSPO members in Gabon on the 6 and 7 June 2012 to address the lack of understanding in Gabon of palm oil related issues and the certification process. This workshop was facilitated by Proforest, a consultancy firm registered by the RSPO board.

Seventy four (74) representatives of all key stakeholder groups in Gabon took part of the workshop, including: civil society organizations, national and regional organizations on pesticide management, palm oil producers, local authorities (from plantation locales), development partners (World Bank, AfDB, AFD), Conservation and agricultural NGOs (WCS, ZSL, Brainforest, Conservation Justice, IDRC Africa, CADDE), key ministries (Forest, Labour, Environment, Agriculture) and the two main national consultancy firms (Ecosphere, TERE).

The RSPO Roadshow has thus provided a platform for involving all the relevant stakeholders into a shared work process and the following actions were taken:

- The legal review for the National Interpretation (NI) of RSPO was presented and discussed;
- Four (4) technical working groups were initiated tasked with working on each thematic principle and its criteria:
 - Working Group 1: High Conservation Values (HCV) / Biodiversity;
 - Working Group 2: Pesticides and best agricultural practices;
 - Working Group 3: Land rights and traditional rights;
 - Working Group 4: Health and security / Labor law.

Participants had the opportunity to sign up to participate in (one or more) Working Groups.

After two years of work, the different thematic groups have identified, discussed and validated national RSPO indicators in the tables available for download below.

According to the guidelines and procedures of the RSPO, a public consultation for a minimum period of 60 days is required to enable the national public, regional and international to bear, judgments, observations and comments on these national indicators.

The members of the RSPO installed in Gabon so call the public to this work in order to decide freely and impartially on the relevance of these indicators.

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Principle 1: COMMITMENT TO TRANSPARENCY

Criterion 1.1 Growers and millers provide adequate information to relevant stakeholders on environmental, social and legal issues relevant to RSPO Criteria, in appropriate languages and forms to allow the effective participation in decision making	WG Leader	Proposal
Indicator 1.1.1 The producers maintain a list of the documents which refer to the RSPO criteria and which are available to the recipients	Major	
Indicator 1.1.2 The requests of information of the recipients and the answers provided are documented.	Major	
Indicator 1.1.3 The producers present on the Internet site of the company the information related to the standard of RSPO adapted to Gabon	Major	
Indicator 1.1.4 The producers place at the disposal on their production sites the information related to the standard of RSPO adapted to Gabon	Major	
Criterion 1.2 Management documents are publicly available, except where this is prevented by commercial confidentiality or where disclosure of information would result in negative environmental or social outcomes.	WG Leader	Proposal
Indicator 1.2.1 The producers present on Internet site of the company the principal documents of management	Major	
Indicator 1.2.2 The producers place at the disposal on their production sites the principal documents of management	Major	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicator 1.2.3 the documents of management which are placed at the disposal of the public and are the following: ▪ rights of the land titles/user; ▪ plans of health and safety to work; ▪ plans and impact studies relating to the environmental impacts and social; ▪ study/documentation of the HCV; ▪ Prevention plans and of reduction of pollution (plan of management waste,...); ▪ Details of the complaints and the objections; ▪ Negotiation procedures ▪ plans of continuous improvement; ▪ public Summary of the evaluation report of certification; 	Major	

▪ Political Human rights		
Criterion 1.3 Growers and millers commit to ethical conduct in all business operations and transactions		
Indicator 1.1.3 The policy of the documented company integrates an ethical control in all the operations and transactions of the company	Major	

Principle 2: COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS		
Criterion 2.1 There is compliance with all applicable local, national and ratified international laws and regulations.	WG Leader	Proposal
Indicator 2.1.1 The proof of conformity to the legal requirements into force must be available.	Major	
Indicator 2.1.2 A documented system, which includes written information must be maintained	Major	
Indicator 2.1.3 A mechanism to ensure conformity exists	Minor	
Indicator 2.1.3 A system of follow-up of the changes in the law is implemented	Major	
Criterion 2.2 The right to use the land is demonstrated, and is not legitimately contested by local people who can demonstrate that they have legal, customary or user rights.	WG3 Land right Common law	Proposal
Indicator 2.2.1: The growers have official documents proving their right to use the grounds	Sub-Indicator 2.2.1.1: Lease, right of concession or authorization for the exploitation of oil palm tree available	Major
	Sub-Indicator 2.2.1.2: The document of lease, concession or authorization specifying the obligations of the dealer is available.	
Indicator 2.2.2: A plan of occupation of the grounds of the concession and its periphery is elaborate by taking into account the rights of usual use, the village grounds and other rights of the ground	Sub-Indicator 2.2.2.1: The plan of occupation of the grounds of the concession and its periphery is available	Major
	Sub-Indicator 2.2.2.2: The village soils of each village of the concession and its periphery are defined following a process of participative cartography.	
	Sub-Indicator 2.2.2.3: A board of management of the village grounds is formally made up	
	Sub-Indicator 2.2.2.4: A chart of the concession showing that the zones of the plantations and the grounds of the village are not superimposed is available	
	Sub-Indicator 2.2.2.5: An agreement documented between the company and the other holders of rights on grounds (private properties, etc.) is available if it is necessary	

Indicator 2.2.3: The concession is not superimposed on the use of the other types of land non- compatible	Sub-Indicator 2.2.3.1: The company must be sure that the concession does not belong to the rural forest field and the permanent forest field	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 2.2.3.2: The concession is not located in a nationally recognized protected area		
	Sub-Indicator 2.2.3.3: The concession is not superimposed on the other types of the industrial uses non- compatible		
Criterion 2.3 Use of the land for oil palm does not diminish the legal, customary or user rights of other users without their free prior and Informed consent.		WG3 Land right Common law	Proposal
Indicator 2.3.1: The process of Informed Free Assent Preliminary (FPIC) is carried out according to the international standards	Sub-Indicator 2.3.1.1: A plan of sensitizing associating the NGOs is elaborated, implemented and available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 2.3.1.2: A detailed plan of the achievement of the process of FPIC is available		
	Sub-Indicator 2.3.1.3: The whole statements of the meetings carried out within the framework of the FPIC are available		
	Sub-Indicator 2.3.1.4: The assent of the population is signed, published and available		

Principle 3: COMMITMENT TO LONG-TERM ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL VIABILITY			
Criterion 3.1 There is an implemented management plan that aims to achieve long-term economic and financial viability		WG4 labor law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 3.1.1: A plan of management is available	Sub-Indicator 3.1.1.1 Availability of a business plan over at least 25 years	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 3.1.1.2: Availability of a development plan of the plantations over at least 25 years		
Indicator 3.1.2: The plan of management is implemented	Sub-Indicator 3.1.2.1: Periodical reports of the implementation of the plan of management are available at least annually	Minor	
	Sub-Indicator: 3.1.2.2 The reports of meetings with the Standing Committee of Economic and Social Dialog (SCESD) on the implementation of the plan of management are available at least annually		

	Sub-Indicator 3.1.2.3: the internal communications tools on the implementation of the plan of management are worked out and given		
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Principle 4: USE OF APPROPRIATE BEST PRACTICES BY GROWERS AND MILLERS

Criterion 4.1 Operating procedures are appropriately documented, consistently implemented and monitored.		WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices WG4 / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 4.1.1: A handbook of the procedures of exploitation exists and it is up to date	Sub-Indicator 4.1.1.1: The handbook of procedures of exploitation includes measurements related to planting, harvest, the maintenance of the plantations and transport	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.1.1.2: The handbook of procedures is re-examined with minima annually		
Indicator 4.1.2: The procedures of exploitation are implemented and are supervised	Sub-Indicator 4.1.2.1: Internal inspections with the company on the respect of the procedures are carried out regularly and documented	Minor	
Criterion 4.2 Practices maintain soil fertility at, or where possible improve soil fertility to, a level that ensures optimal and sustained yield.		WG1 Biodiversity/ HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 4.2.1: There is evidence that the best husbandries, contained in procedures, are followed in order to maintain or to improve the fertility of the ground to obtain optimal and constant outputs.	Sub-Indicator 4.2.1.1: A procedure of maintenance and/or improvement of the fertility of the ground exists and is documented (for example the use of leguminous plants, of manures...)	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.2.1.2: The procedure takes again the best husbandries known		
	Sub-Indicator 4.2.1.3: The procedure is implemented		

Indicator 4.2.2: Recordings of the inputs of manure must be maintained,	Sub-Indicator 4.2.2.1: Listing or register of the inputs and their data sheets are available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.2.2.2: A follow-up of the quantities of the inputs, zones and periods of application is available		
Indicator 4.2.3: There are evidence of the regular analyzes of the ground and fabrics of changes of nutritive status	Sub-Indicator 4.2.3.1: The periodical reports of analysis describing the physicochemical characteristics of the grounds and fabrics (with geo reference frame) are available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.2.3.2: The results of the follow-up of the fertility are integrated in the report of the follow-up of the ESMP		
Indicator 4.2.4: A strategy of recycling of the nutritive elements must be in place, and can include the use of vacuum Fruit Bouquets (EFB), the palm oil in the effluents (POME), and the waste oil palm trees after replanting.	Sub-Indicator 4.2.4.1: The effluents (POME) and/or vegetation wastes of the plantation are recycled or stored in a controlled way	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.2.4.2: The quantity of the effluents (POME) and vegetation wastes of the plantation is recorded.		
	Sub-Indicator 4.2.4.3: The use of the effluents and vegetation wastes of the plantation is documented.		
. Criteria 4.3 Practices minimize and control erosion and degradation of soils.			Proposal
Indicator 4.3.1: Charts of any fragile ground are available.	Sub-Indicator 4.3.1.1: The topographic charts identifying the classes of slopes of the zone of the project are available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.3.1.2: A chart of the sandy or hydromorphic fragile grounds is available		
Indicator 4.3.2: A strategy of management of the plantations on zones of slopes exists and is implemented.	Sub-Indicator 4.3.2.1: The measurements of planning of the plantation to minimize erosion are available in the handbook of procedure and implementations	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.3.2.2: The specific measures are implemented according to the various classes of slopes and the fragility of the ground		
	Sub-Indicator 4.3.2.3: The plantations are not arranged on the grounds having slopes equal or higher than 20°		
Indicator 4.3.3 A procedure of maintenance of the roads is implemented	Sub-Indicator 4.3.3.1: A procedure aiming at minimizing erosion on the level of the highway network exists	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.3.3.2: During the construction of the roads and works of art, anti-erosion measurements and - sedimentation are taken and the highway network is planned according to the topography		
	Sub-Indicator 4.3.3.3: A program of maintenance of the tracks including a system of drainage of water is implemented		
Indicator 4.3.4 The muddy subsidence (fragile) must be reduced and controlled. A control program of water	Sub-Indicator 4.3.4.1: A handbook of procedure which defines the strategy of management of the fragile and/or problematic grounds exists	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.3.4.2: The activities carried out in the zones with		

and the cover of the ground is documented and must be in place	fragile/problematic grounds are realized in accordance with the handbook of procedure		
	Sub-Indicator 4.3.4.3: The reports of follow-up of the activities in the zones with fragile/problematic grounds are available,		
Indicator 4.3.5 Evaluations of drain ability are held before replanting on the peat (fragile grounds) to determine the long-term viability of the drainage necessary for the palm oil growth.		Major	
A strategy of management is set up for other fragile grounds and problems (for example, sand, low content of organic matter of the acid sulphated grounds)		Major	
Criterion 4.4 Practices maintain the quality and availability of surface and ground water.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 4.4.1 A plan of management of water is implemented	Sub-Indicator 4.4.1.1: A follow-up of the quantity of water used is systematically carried out and the monitoring sheets are available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.1.2: The quantities of water used by the company do not exceed the quantities available and renewable in order not to penalize the traditional users		
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.1.3: Measures are taken to avoid the contamination of surface water and the ground water,		
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.1.4: Periodical Reports of analysis of surface and underground water as well as the reports of counter-evaluation (if necessary) are available		
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.1.5: Corrective actions are set up in the event of contamination of water,		
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.1.6: The drinking water supply with the workers and beneficiaries living in the base-life is assured		
Indicator 4.4.2 Protection of the rivers and the wetlands, including the maintenance and the restoration of the suitable bordering zones and other buffer zones (see better national or international practices and directives) must be shown	Sub-Indicator 4.4.2.1: The chart of the wetlands and the rivers are available in order to plan the actions	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.2.2: The buffer zones are founded in order to protect the rivers and the wetlands. The width of the buffer zones is function of the width of the river, measured between the banks in extreme cases of the risings. Minimal widths of buffer zones on both sides of the rivers are indicated as follows: Small brook (width of the river <2m): Buffer zone 10-20 m of each dimension		

	<p>Large brook (>2 m <5 m): Buffer zone 20+ m of each dimension Small River (>5 m <20m) Buffer zone 50 m+ of each dimension Large River (>20m) 100 m+ of each dimension</p>		
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.2.3: The protection measures of the buffer riparian zones are contained in the handbook of procedure of the plantation,		
	Sub-Indicator 4.4.2.4: A cartography of the buffer zones is produced and updated regularly		
Indicator 4.4.3 The treatment appropriate of the effluents of the factory to the necessary level and a regular follow-up of the quality of the rejections, the biochemical demand for oxygen (BDO) in particular must be in conformity with the national regulation	<p>Sub-Indicator 4.4.3.1: The liquid waste processing of the factory meets into force the (inter) national standards,</p> <p>Sub-Indicator 4.4.3.2: Reports/ratios of analysis of the effluents are available and the outlets of the factories are charted.</p>	Major	
Indicator 4.4.4: The water consumption of the mills per ton of fresh fruits Bouquets (FFB) (see criterion 5.6) must be supervised		Major	
Criterion 4.5 Pests, diseases, weeds and invasive introduced species are effectively managed using appropriate Integrated Pest Management techniques. (IPM).		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 4.5.1 The Implementation of the technical plans of protection integrated of cultures (IPM) must be monitored.	<p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.1.1: There exists an integrated management plan of protection which describes the techniques (cultural, biological, mechanical and physical) to fight against the ravagers and bad grasses</p> <p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.1.2: The fight against the ravagers, the invading species and bad grasses is documented</p> <p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.1.3: The list of the health product plants is available.</p> <p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.1.4: The quantities of the health product plants used are followed</p> <p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.1.5: The weeding and checking routine of the invading species and bad grasses is available,</p> <p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.1.6: The List of diseases and bad grasses are available</p>	Major	
Indicator 4.5.2 The training of the people implied in the implementation of the IPM must be shown,	<p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.2.1: A training program is available</p> <p>Sub-Indicator 4.5.2.2: The training staff are documented</p>	Major	

Indicator 4.5.3: The use of the pesticides is documented and optimized to lower their maximum use	Sub-Indicator 4.5.3.1: The company calculates and lowers and/or stabilizes calculation: (Somme (quantity chemicals X DLL 50)/tons BFR (Or divided by surface planted if the palm trees are not in production	Major	
Criterion 4.6 Pesticides are used in order not to endanger health or the environment. There is no prophylactic use and, in the event of the use of the agrochemical products which are classified by the World Health Organization like 1A Type or 1B or are registered on the list of Conventions of Stockholm or Rotterdam, the producers actively seek to identify substitute products, and this step is documented.		WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 4.6.1 Availability of a database of agrochemical used	Sub-Indicator 4.6.1.1: A register of the agrochemical used and their role is available and updated	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.6.1.2: Cards of Data of Safety (CDS) are available		
	Sub-Indicator 4.6.1.3: The agrochemical products used have authorizations of setting on the national market		
	Sub-Indicator 4.6.1.4: Regular reports of follow-up of the quantities, types of products, implied zones and reason of use (blocks, pieces) of follow-up of the pesticides and other agrochemical are available		
Indicator 4.6.2 There exists a procedure of elimination of the out-of-date products	Sub-Indicator 4.6.2.1: The procedure of elimination of the out-of-date agrochemical is elaborated and available	Minor	
	Sub-Indicator 4.6.2.2: There exist forms of elimination of the out-of-date products		
Indicator 4.6.3 the adequate training on the use of the agrochemical products are exempted	Sub-Indicator 4.6.3.1: A register of the users of agrochemical is available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.6.3.2: The Cards of the modules of trainings on the use of the agrochemical products are available		
	Sub-Indicator 4.6.3.3: The lists of the users of agrochemical having received trainings are available		
Indicator 4.6.4 The measurements of transport and storage of agrochemical are adequate in order not to endanger health or the environment	Sub-Indicator 4.6.4.1 A storage unit of the products including/understanding the equipment necessary (Code of the practices of the FAO) is presented and announced	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.6.4.2: The forms of transport of agrochemical are available and the regulatory material of safety is present in the freight vehicles		
Criterion 4.7 An occupational health and safety plan is documented, effectively communicated and implemented.		WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices WG4 Labor Law/ Security and health at work	Proposal

Indicator 4.7.1: A policy “Hygiene-Safety-Environment” of the company is available		Major	
Indicator 4.7.2: The rules of procedure stipulate the rights and duties relating to the respect of the security standards and protection of health at work		Major	
Indicator 4.7.3: A Plan of Safety and Protection of Health at Work (PSPHW) is elaborated, available and is regularly updated	Sub-Indicator 4.7.3.1: The PSPHW is elaborated and updated in collaboration with the Committee of Safety and Health at Work (CSHW) (statement meeting)	Minor	
	Sub-Indicator 4.7.3.2: The PSPHW includes an evaluation of the risks of the various installations and the agricultural operations		
	Sub-Indicator 4.7.3.3: The PSPHW includes a prevention program of the risks (related to the handbook of procedure) including the specific risks and/or likely to cause occupational diseases (agrochemical handling, work in the manufacturing factories, etc)		
	Sub-Indicator 4.7.3.4: The PSPHW includes a list of the equipment which must be carried for each the stations and operation of work		
	Sub-Indicator 4.7.3.5: The PSPHW includes a description of the system of assumption of responsibility medical and social of the employees		
	Sub-Indicator 4.7.3.6: The PSPHW includes the procedures of first aid medical and those of evacuation of the production and manufacturing site		
	Sub-Indicator 4.7.3.7: The PSPHW is budgeted		
	Indicator 4.7.4: The plan of safety and protection of health at work is communicated and implemented		Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.1: The companies of at least 50 salaried set up a Committee of safety and health at Work (CSHW) in charged, inter alia, to follow the implementation and to communicate measurements of the plan
Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.2: The regular reports of implementation of the PSPHW are available (at least semi-annual)			
Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.3: A register on industrial accidents, the emergency acts and medical evacuation is available and updated uninterrupted			
Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.4: The adapted safety equipments and first aid are available in each principal site			
Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.5: The employees benefit from an insurance covering the accident risks and disease attested by an insurance policy			
Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.6: The employees pass regularly from the medical visits of control adapted to their stations (annual for all and quarterly on the stations having risks)			
Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.7: The producers and millers make sure that the contracts with the subcontractor take into account the safety and the health of the employees of the subcontractors and check their good application			
Sub-Indicator 4.7.4.8: Information, public awareness campaigns on HIV /AIDS			

	and the STD are carried out thus that vaccination campaigns for the employees and their families		
Criterion 4.8 All staff, workers, smallholders and contract workers are appropriately trained.		WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 4.8.1: The company with the responsibility to recruit qualified people for each station work	Sub-Indicator 4.8.1.1: The Cards of stations are available for each type of work station	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.8.1.2: The recruited people have the adequate training and the experiment minimum necessary to the type of station		
Indicator 4.8.2: A training program is elaborated, available and regularly updated	Sub-Indicator 4.8.2.1: An evaluation of performances of the personnel is carried out so as to evaluate the requirements of the training	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.8.2.2: A training handbook including the whole curricula of various trainings is elaborate in collaboration with the CSHW		
	Sub-Indicator 4.8.2.3: The training program must include the trainings given by approved training companies (first aid, fire training, training use for the pesticides...)		
	Sub-Indicator 4.8.2.4: Meetings of internal sensitizing on the practices "Hygiene-Safety-Environment" are organized in a regular way with the unit of the personnel concerned		
	Sub-Indicator 4.8.2.5: The training program must be budgeted for and be the subject of a chronogram and a cartography of the workers having to attend the trainings		
Indicator 4.8.3: The training program is implemented	Sub-Indicator 4.8.3.1: A system of follow-up-evaluation of the training program is set up	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 4.8.3.2: The regular reports of implementation of the training program are available, in conformity with the framework of result and include the list of the personnel trained and the durations of the training		

Principle 5: ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY			
Criterion 5.1 Aspects of plantation and mill management, including replanting, that have environmental impacts are identified, and plans to mitigate the negative impacts and promote the positive ones are made, implemented and monitored, to demonstrate continual improvement.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV	Proposal
Indicator 5.1.1 The socio-environment impacts of the plantation aspects and of the management of the mill were identified	Sub-Indicator 5.1.1.1: A document of evaluation of the impacts exists	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.1.2: This document integrates a detailed of the impacts of the activities on physical environments, biological and human description as well as recommendations as regards attenuation of the negative impacts or reinforcement of the positive impacts.		
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.1.3: The evaluation of the social impacts was carried out in a participative way, concerted and documented by including all the recipients		
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.1.4: The evaluation of the environmental impacts was carried out in a way participative and concerted by including all the recipients		
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.1.5: The document integrates the charts of situation and the charts of sensitivity of the concession		
Indicator 5.1.2 The control programs aiming at reducing the negative impacts and promoting the positive effects are worked out, implemented	Sub-Indicator 5.1.2.1: The programs define strategic objectives aiming to attenuate, compensate, avoid and improve the impacts identified beforehand and integrates specific measurements of management	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.2.2: These programs suggest an action plan with a detailed chronogram and defines the responsibilities		
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.2.3: These programs integrate the whole of the negative impacts identified beforehand on the physical environments, biological and human		
Indicator 5.1.3. The Programs of follow-up and controls showing the continuation of an improvement are set up.	Sub-Indicator 5.1.3.1: A strategic program of follow-up is worked out and documented in order to make sure that the objectives are achieved (see Sub-Indicator 5121)	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.3.2: A program of operational follow-up is elaborated in order to make sure that the measures of specific management are actually taken		
Indicator 5.1.4 A documented process updates the control programs of the impacts by taking into account the results of the follow-up and if possible new information.		Major	
Criterion 5.2 The status of rare, threatened or endangered species and other High Conservation Value habitats, if any, that exist in the plantation or that could be affected by plantation or mill management, shall be identified and operations managed to best ensure that they are maintained and/or enhanced		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV	Proposal
Indicator 5.2.1 The status of the rare	Sub-Indicator 5.2.1.1: There exists a documented evaluation, confirming	Major	

species, threatened or in process of extinction and of the habitats with high possible value of conservation is identified	the presence of the rare, endemic species, threatened or in process of extinction protected by the national regulation and the international standards and the habitats with high value in the concession, and integrating the considerations into landscape scale.		
	Sub-Indicator 5.2.1.2: The distribution cards of space of the rare species, endemic species, threatened or in process of extinction protected by the national regulation and the international standards and of the habitats with high value in the concession are available		
Indicator 5.2.2 A plan of conservation of the rare species, threatened or in way of extinction and habitats with high possible value of conservation is produced and implemented	Sub-Indicator 5.2.2.1: The plan of conservation defines strategic objectives aiming at preserving the rare species, threatened or in process of extinction and of the habitats with high value in the concession.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.1.2.2: This program suggests an action plan with a detailed chronogram and defines the responsibilities		
	Sub-Indicator 5.2.2.3: There exists a plan of management which integrates agricultural measurements of management as well as the operations of protection and conservation of the habitats, rare and protected species.		
	Sub-Indicator 5.2.2.4: Rules of procedure of the company signed by the employees of the just company of the protection measures of fauna and the flora and the disciplinary measures for the infringements with the texts and payments in force.		
	Sub-Indicator 5.2.2.5: The plan of management integrates measurements of sensitizing of the employees and populations bordering into the national regulation as regards protection of the Biodiversity and the plan of the conservation of the company.		
Indicator 5.2.3. Programs of follow-up of the rare species, threatened or in way of extinction and habitats with high possible value of conservation are established.	Sub-Indicator 5.2.3.1: A strategic program of follow-up is worked out and documented in order to make sure that the objectives are achieved	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.2.3.2: A program of operational follow-up is elaborated in order to make sure that the measures of specific management are actually taken		
	Sub-Indicator 5.2.3.3: A process updates the programs of follow-up by taking into account the results of the follow-up and if possible news information.		

Criterion 5.3 Waste is reduced, recycled, re-used and disposed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 5.3.1: The company lays out and implements a plan of management of waste	Sub-Indicator 5.3.1.1: The company deals with the collection, the transport and the non-dangerous waste disposal in an approved structure or valorization (Forms of follow-up and waste disposal available)	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.3.1.2: The company has documented the system of elimination of the dangerous waste (medical, waste oils, batteries, filter oils...)		
	Sub-Indicator 5.3.1.4: The company holds at its disposal the forms of chemical waste disposition		
Indicator 5.3.2: The employees and the populations are sensitized with the management and the reduction of waste	Sub-Indicator 5.3.2.1: The sensitization program of the employees and the local populations integrates concerns related to management and the reduction of the available wastes	Minor	
	Sub-Indicator 5.3.2.2: The reports of sensitization on the management and the reduction of waste are available		
Criterion 5.4 Efficiency of fossil fuel use and the use of renewable energy is optimized.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV	
Indicator 5.4.1 The company engages on a program of optimization of the use fossils energy.	Sub-Indicator 5.4.1.1: There exists a formalizing policy of the engagement of the company with respect to its use fossils energy.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.4.1.2: the documented measurements aiming at optimizing the consumption of fossil energies are implemented		
	Sub-Indicator 5.4.1.3: Innovating measures are taken to increase the share of renewable energies (, solar panels, lamp with energy saving, Biomethanisation, Cogeneration, etc)		
Indicator 5.4.2 The company has a program of follow-up of the use of fossils energy	Sub-Indicator 5.4.2.1: A systematic follow-up of the energetic consumption is carried out	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.4.2.2: The forms of consumption of electricity and fossil energies (hydrocarbons) are available		
Criterion 5.5 Use of fire for preparing land or replanting is avoided, except in specific situations as identified in the ASEAN guidelines or other regional best practice.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV	Proposal

		WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	
Indicator 5.5.1: The procedure of waste disposal proscribes the use of fire.		Major	
Indicator 5.5.2: The use of fire for the preparation of ground is proscribed, except for the specific treatment of diseases or irreducible parasites per conventional means.	Sub-Indicator 5.5.2.1: The procedure of preparation of the ground proscribes the use of fire	Minor	
	Sub-Indicator 5.5.2.2: A health plant procedure documents the conditions under which the use of fire for elimination of diseases and the parasites is allowed		
	Sub-Indicator 5.5.2.3: The use of fire at plant health ends is followed and documented		
Indicator 5.5.3: The occasional use of fire must be justified (case of oryctes in the old trunks...)	Sub-Indicator 5.5.3.1: Reports of plant health control of the old trunks of palm trees flarings are available	Minor	
Criterion 5.6 Plans to reduce pollution and emissions, including greenhouse gases, are developed, implemented and monitored.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 5.6.1 The company has objectives as regards reduction of pollution and the emissions, including gases of greenhouse and implements adequate measures	Sub-Indicator 5.6.1.1: There exists a policy formalizing the engagement of the company with respect to the emission of gases with greenhouse effect	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.6.1.2: The sources of gas emission to greenhouse effect are identified on the whole of the activities.		
	Sub-Indicator 5.6.1.3: Documented measures aiming to the reduction of the gas emission with greenhouse effect are taken		
	Sub-Indicator 5.6.1.4: A systematic follow-up of hydrocarbon consumption is carried out		
Indicator 5.6.2: Existence of a conventional technique of preparation of ground without using fire	Sub-Indicator 5.6.2.1: The operations of preparation of the ground are documented.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 5.6.2.2: The use of fire in the cases of preparation of the ground is proscribed, except in the cases described under Indicators 5.5.2 and 7.7.2		

Principle 6: RESPONSIBLE CONSIDERATION OF EMPLOYEES AND OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY GROWERS AND MILLERS

Criterion 6.1 Aspects of plantation and mill management that have social impacts, including replanting, are identified in a participatory way, and plans to mitigate the negative impacts and promote the positive ones are made, implemented and monitored, to demonstrate continual improvement.		WG3 Land right Common law	Proposal
Indicator 6.1.1: The company has studies on evaluation of the social impacts of its activities	Sub-Indicator 6.1.1.1: Reports of social studies (ESIA, HCV and/or other social studies) are available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 6.1.1.2 The summary of ESIA presented and available in the surrounding villages		
	Sub-Indicator 6.1.1.3: The Environmental and Social Plan of Management (ESMP) takes into accounts measures of social reductions of impact		
	Sub-Indicator 6.1.1.4: Measurements of mitigation and/or compensation of the negative social impacts presented in the social studies (ESIA, HCV and/or other social studies) are integrated into the local durable development plan (cf 6.11.1)		
	Sub-Indicator 6.1.1.5: The official reports of the consultations carried out in the development process of the social studies (ESIA, HCV and/or other social studies) are available		
Indicator 6.1.2: The company consulted the institutions representative of the bordering populations of the concession at the time of the social studies	Sub-Indicator 6.1.2.1: The institutions representative of the bordering populations are identified by the company	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 6.1.2.2: The official reports and minutes of the meetings with the representative institutions are available		
	Sub-Indicator 6.1.2.3: The lists of names of the participants in the various meetings are available		
Indicator 6.1.3: The results of the social studies and consultations are integrated into the sustainable local development plan (cf 6.11)		Minor	
Criterion 6.2 There are open and transparent methods for communication and consultation between growers and/or millers, local communities and other affected or interested parties..		WG3 Land Law Common Law	Proposal
Indicator 6.2.1: The company carries out the identification of the recipients concerned with its activities	Sub-Indicator 6.2.1.1: A register of the various recipients concerned with the lines of business is available	Minor	
Indicator 6.2.2: A controlled program of the relations of the company with the local communities is implemented	Sub-Indicator 6.2.2.1: Existence within the company of a social cell dimensioned with the size of the lines of business in charge of the relationships with the local communities	Major	

	Sub-Indicator 6.2.2.2: Management reports of the cell in charge of the relationships with the local communities are available		
Indicator 6.2.3: All the communications tools used by the company are adapted to the local communities and other parts concerned	Sub-Indicator 6.2.3.1: Procedure of written and validated communication in a participative way	Minor	
	Sub-Indicator 6.2.3.2: realization of emissions and official statements radiophonic		
Criterion 6.3 There is a mutually agreed and documented system for dealing with complaints and grievances, which is implemented and accepted by all affected parties.		WG3 Land right Common Law WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.3.1: An adequate mechanism of reception of the complaints and claims operational and is communicated		Major	
Indicator 6.3.2: A system of treatment of the complaints and claims is worked out and documented (statement meeting, correspondences, etc) in partnership with the CPCES		Major	
Indicator 6.3.3: A system of follow-up-analyzes complaints/claims and measures taken during the treatments, is operational		Major	
Criterion 6.4 Any negotiations concerning compensation for loss of legal, customary or user rights are dealt with through a documented system that enables indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders to express their views through their own representative institutions..		WG3 Land right Common law	Proposal
Indicator 6.4.1: The representative institutions and/or the village follow-up committees take part systematically in the meetings concerning the compensations	Sub-Indicator 6.4.1.1: The reports of the meetings in the event of negotiations stipulate the participation of the representative institutions at the meetings which relate to the compensations	Major	
Indicator 6.4.2: The agreements of assent take into account the compensations and/or compensations in management of conflicts.	Sub-Indicator 6.4.2.1: The procedure of compensations/compensations available and is implemented if it is necessary	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 6.4.2.2: The procedure of compensation/compensation takes into account the official information on the rates of compensation and compensation of the goods and services.		
Indicator 6.4.3 Other compensations related to the daily activities for the Company are bound and documented through the system for treatment for complaints and claims (cf 6.3)		Minor	
Criterion 6.5 Pay and conditions for employees and for contract workers always meet at least legal or industry minimum standards and are sufficient to provide decent living wages.		WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.5.1: The wages practiced by the company respect the national standards	Sub-Indicator 6.5.1.1: A wage grid in conformity with the regulation in particular with regard to the minimum wage and the seasonal workers is	Major	

	available Sub-Indicator 6.5.1.2: Each employee has a work contract and the whole of the work contracts is compiled and available Sub-Indicator 6.5.1.3: The small producers must have a visibility on the purchase price by the millers (fixed minimum price)		
Indicator 6.5.2: The principal work conditions are compiled in the rules of procedure and are applied (work hours, deductions, overtime, vacation disease, vacation of holidays, vacation maternity, sanctions)	Sub-Indicator 6.5.2.1: The rules of procedure stipulate the rights and duties relating to the work hours Sub-Indicator 6.5.2.2: The rules of procedure stipulate the rights to the vacation (paid, family disease, maternity, events) Sub-Indicator 6.5.2.3: The rules of procedure stipulate the rights and duties relating to the sanctions Sub-Indicator 6.5.2.4: The rules of procedure stipulate the conditions of recruiting (lasted contract, cancellation, trial period, notice)	Major	
Indicator 6.5.3: The workers and their families have access to the basic services	Sub-Indicator 6.5.3.1: The workers and their families have access to a decent housing equipped with the services of water and electricity Sub-Indicator 6.5.3.2: The workers and their families have access to the basic departments of health (social security and/or health insurance, presence of health center on each site) Sub-Indicator 6.5.3.3: The children of the workers have access to the services of primary education near the work place Sub-Indicator 6.5.3.4: The employer ensures the workers the access to the services of transport between the places of dwellings and the sites of work following a rotation defined according to the schedules of recruiting and discharge	Minor	
Criterion 6.6 The employer respects the rights of all personnel to form and join trade unions of their choice and to bargain collectively. Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining are restricted under law, the employer facilitates parallel means of independent and free association and bargaining for all such personnel.		WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.6.1: A Standing Committee of economic and social dialog (SCED) is set up and is functional, the payment and the statement of meeting of the CPCES is available		Major	
Indicator 6.6.2: Union delegates are elected according to the methods envisaged by the regulation and the list of the delegates is available and of the statement of meeting with the delegates and the direction		Major	
Indicator 6.6.3: The employer has the statutory texts relating to the law place the labor, association and trade-union and at the disposal of the delegates		Major	
Criterion 6.7 Children are not employed or exploited.		WG4 Labor Law / Security and	Proposal

		health at work	
Indicator 6.7.1: The employer does not engage any worker exceeding the minimum age of end schooling in Gabon or having less than 16 years (list of the work contracts)		Major	
Indicator 6.7.2: The charter of the relations and/or contracts between the company, the small farmers and other local companies (or another document tallies binding the two parts) stipulates the prohibition of work children without monitoring of the parents and/or if it undermines the programs of education		Minor	
Criterion 6.8 Any form of discrimination based on race, caste, national origin, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union membership, political affiliation, or age, is prohibited.		WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.8.1: The employer has a procedure of recruiting whose selection criteria do not discriminate the race, the caste, the national origin, the religion, the handicap, the kind, the sexual orientation, the trade-union or political affiliation or the age		Major	
Criterion 6.9 There is no harassment or abuse in the work place, and reproductive rights are protected.		WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.9.1: An employee having declared her pregnancy profits from protection such as defined in the regulation relating to work (vacation maternities, suspension of the work contract, breast feeding, not-exposure to tasks unsuited in its state...)		Major	
Indicator 6.9.2: Information and public awareness campaigns on the sexual harassment and all other forms of violence made to the women, as on their reproduction rights are carried out regularly and documented		Major	
. Criterion 6.10 Growers and millers deal fairly and transparently with smallholders and other local businesses..		WG3 Land Right Common Law WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.10.1: The relations with the small farmers and the other companies are equitable and transparent	Sub-Indicator 6.10.1.1: The rules establishing the bonds between the company, the small farmers and other local companies are available and present	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 6.10.1.2: The whole of the “documents tallies” (contracts or other) binding the company, the small farmers and other local companies are available		
	Sub-Indicator 6.10.1.3: A mechanism of equitable and transparent tari for all the partners is installed and documented		
	Sub-Indicator 6.10.1.4: The company ensures a publication of the prices last and present of the fresh fruit modes (FFB)		
	Sub-Indicator 6.10.1.5: The small farmers have access to a procedure of		

	complaint under the terms of criterion 6.3, if they consider not to have received an equitable price for the BFRS, that there is, or not, intervention of intermediaries		
Criterion 6.11 Growers and millers contribute to local sustainable development where appropriate.		WG3 Land Right Common Law WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.11.1: A local sustainable development plan is available	Sub-Indicator 6.11.1.1: The local sustainable development plan takes into account the villages concerned with the perimeter of the project	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 6.11.1.2: The local sustainable development plan takes into account the social impacts and measurements of mitigations presented in the study of environmental impact and social and in the plan of management environmental and social (ESMP)		
	Sub-Indicator 6.11.1.3: The local sustainable development plan takes into account the results of the process FPIC in particular with regard to the priorities and needs for the populations		
	Sub-Indicator 6.11.1.4: The local sustainable development plan lays down objectives of local recruiting		
	Sub-Indicator 6.11.1.5: The local sustainable development plan takes in priority the educational and medical considerations		
	Sub-Indicator 6.11.1.6: The local sustainable development plan is budgeted for and planned in time		
Indicator 6.11.2: A local sustainable development plan is implemented	Sub-Indicator 6.11.2.1: A system of follow-up-evaluation of the local sustainable development plan is available	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 6.11.2.2: Reports regular of implementation of the local sustainable development plan are available and in conformity with the framework of result of the local durable development plan		
Criterion 6.12 (New): No forms of forced or trafficked labour are used.		WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.12.1: The rules of procedure stipulate that the forced labor or the use of workers victim of draft is prohibited		Major	
Criterion 6.13 (New): Growers and millers respect human rights.		WG4 Labor Law / Security and health at work	Proposal
Indicator 6.13.1: The rules of procedure stipulate that the company respects the human rights		Major	

Principle 7: RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PLANTINGS		
Criterion 7.1 A comprehensive and participatory independent social and environmental impact assessment is undertaken prior to establishing new plantings or operations, or expanding existing ones, and the results incorporated into planning, management and operations..	WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG3 Land Law Common Law	Proposal
Indicator 7.1.1 An impact study environmental and social (ESIA) relating to the development of new plantations or activities is produced beforehand, validated by the administration, and available.	Sub-Indicator 7.1.1.1: The new developments of individual or collective plantations lower than 100 ha are not subjected to a ESIA.	Major
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.1.2: The report of the preliminary ESIA is produced by an organization independent of the company..	
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.1.3: the ESIA integrates a documented consultation of the recipients, in particular the handwritten and signs official reports of the public consultation.	
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.1.4: The ESIA integrates the results of the studies of the initial of physical environments, biological and human state, including charts of situation and charts of sensitivity.	
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.1.5: The report of the ESIA integrates a detailed description of the project and an analysis of the alternatives of feasibility of the project including non-realization of the project.	
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.1.6 Rapport of the ESIA integrates a detailed of the impacts of the project on physical environments, biological and human description as well as recommendations as regards attenuation of the negative impacts or reinforcement of the positive impacts.	
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.1.7: The Certificate of Validity of the ESIA granted by the Administration in load is available.	
Indicator 7.1.2 A plan of environmental and social management (ESMP) detailed available and is implemented.	Sub-Indicator 7.1.3.1: The ESMP integrates specific measurements of management (attenuation, compensation, avoidance, allowance) of the impacts identified in the ESIA.	Major
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.3.2: The implementation of the ESMP is followed and documented regularly according to the scale and the intensity of the operations.	
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.3.3: A process annually updates the ESMP by taking account of the results of the follow-up and possible news information	
Criterion 7.2 Soil surveys and topographic information are used for site planning in the establishment of new plantings, and the results are incorporated into plans and operations.	WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural	Proposal

		practices	
Indicator 7.2.1 Pedological and topographic studies are before produced the installation of new plantations	Sub-Indicator 7.2.1.1: Reports of pedological and topographic studies available before the operations of new plantations	Minor	
	Sub-Indicator 7.2.1.2: reports/ratios of the pedological and topographic studies are used in the planning of the roads of the new plantations		
Preliminary Indicator 7.2.2 Existence of a fascinating program of plantation progressive in consideration pedological and topographic studies		Major	
Criterion 7.3 New plantings since November 2005 have not replaced primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV	Proposal
Indicator 7.3.1 The preliminary identification of the primary forests and the HCV present in the zone of influence of the plantation is produced	Sub-Indicator 7.3.1.1: A study of the HCV carried out by an independent organization of the company is available.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.1.2: The identification of the HCV must cover all the types of HCV and be based on data of ground, bibliographical and cartographic. This identification must fall under the context of the potentially impacted landscape.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.1.3: The identification of the social HCV must be elaborated in consultation with the populations impacted, by taking of account the potentials positive impacts and negative of the plantation.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.1.4: The identification of the HCV and the primary forests integrates a documented consultation of the recipients.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.1.5: The identification of the HCV integrates recommendations of follow-up of all the types of HCV present.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.1.6: The identification of the HCV includes/understands charts of localization of the various HCV and forests primary, by specifying their nature and their initial state, including the actual position of knowledge		
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.1.7: The identification of the HCV and the primary forests must include/understand an analysis of the use of the grounds in Nov. 2005.		
Indicator 7.3.2 A plan of management of the HCV is before elaborate the operations.	Sub-Indicator 7.3.2.1: The plan of management of the HCV integrates specific measurements of management (avoidance, allowance) of the potential impacts on the HCV, by maintaining them or improving them.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.2.2: The plan of management of the HCV must include charts of the zones of management of the various HCV.		
Indicator 7.3.3 The plan of management of the HCV available and is implemented.	Sub-Indicator 7.1.3.1: The plan of management of the HCV must be included in the ESMP, and its implementation is followed and documented regularly according to the scale and the intensity of the operations.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.3.2: The dates of preparations of ground are documented.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.2.3: Plan of management HCV must include actions of follow-up of		

	the identified HCV.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.1.3.4: A process annually updates the plan of management of the HCV by taking account of the results of the follow-up and of possible news information.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.3.5: the charts of zones HCV and primary forest and their zones of management are brought up to date, and respected on the ground.		
Indicator 7.3.4 A plan of follow-up of the documented HCV is implemented	Sub-Indicator 7.3.4.1: The Indicators of follow-up are given by taking account of the recommendations of study HCV.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.3.4.2: the results of the follow-up of the HCV are integrated into the update of the ESMP, to ensure the maintenance or the improvement of the HCV		
Criterion 7.4 Extensive planting on steep terrain, and/or marginal and fragile soils, including peat, is avoided.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 7.4.1 No plantation is arranged on the very strong slopes and of the measures of struggle against erosion are implemented.	Sub-Indicator 7.4.1.1: A chart of the slopes is available on an operational scale	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.4.1.2 :A limiting threshold not exceeding 20 degrees for the plantations, is defined according to the brittleness of the grounds by the studies of the ESIA, and integrated into the ESMP [FOOT-NOTE BUCKET to give 20 degrees in principle 4]		
	Sub-Indicator 7.4.1.3: The thresholds of slope will be defined for the installation of control measures of erosion (for example, Terrace), according to the nature and the brittleness of the grounds. [FOOT-NOTE BUCKET to harmonize with Principle 4]		
	Sub-Indicator 7.4.1.4: The measures of struggle against erosion will be specified in the ESMP, will be implemented, and will be the specific follow-up object.		
Indicator 7.4.2 Measurements are taken to protect the fragile or marginal grounds.	Sub-Indicator 7.4.2.1: A chart of the grounds is available on an operational scale	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.4.2.2: The ESIA refers to the national typology of the grounds, like with the national geological map. Very sandy grounds including the podzols, and the hydromorphic grounds will be the subject of a specific study.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.4.2.3: The ESMP takes into account the chart and the nature of the grounds, and specifies the specific styles of management related to the fragile or marginal grounds identified		
	Sub-Indicator 7.4.2.4: The management of the fragile or marginal grounds is the subject of a specific follow-up.		
Criterion 7.5 No new plantings are established on local peoples' land where it can be demonstrated that there are legal, customary or user rights, without their free, prior and informed consent. This is dealt with through a documented system		WG3 Land Law Common Law	Proposal

that enables these and other stakeholders to express their views through their own representative institutions.			
Indicator 7.5.1: The social team of the company having a size adapted to the extent of the lines of business is set up before the starting of the activities related to the development of new plantations		Minor	
Indicator 7.5.2: Process of the Informed and Preliminary Free Assent (PIPA) is carried out according to the international standards before all new plantation	Sub-Indicator 7.5.2.1: A detailed plan of the realization of the process of PIPA is available before all new plantation	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.5.2.2: The statement of the whole of the meetings carried out within the framework of the PIPA before all new plantation are available		
	Sub-Indicator 7.5.2.3: The assent of the populations is signed and published before all new plantation		
	Sub-Indicator 7.5.2.4: A plan of sensitizing associating NGO local is developed and implemented		
Criterion 7.6 Where it can be demonstrated that local peoples have legal, customary or user rights, they are compensated for any agreed land acquisitions and relinquishment of rights, subject to their free, prior and informed consent and negotiated agreements.		WG3 Land Law Common Law	Proposal
Indicator 7.6.1: A procedure of compensation in the event of acquisition for grounds and abandonment for rights is envisaged within the framework of the PIPA and implementation for all new plantation	Sub-Indicator 7.6.1.1: Measures of compensations/compensations are taken and documented according to the procedures planned for all new plantation	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.6.1.2: Measurements of compensation/compensation contain official information on the rates of compensation and compensation of the goods and services.		
Criterion 7.7 No use of fire in the preparation of new plantings other than in specific situations, as identified in the ASEAN guidelines or other regional best practice.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 7.7.1: The use of fire is proscribed in zone of preparation of the ground by forest right.	Sub-Indicator 7.7.1.1: The methods of preparation of the ground are documented and followed.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.7.1.2: The incidence of intentional or accidental fire is followed and documented		
	Sub-Indicator 7.7.1.3: Specific measures for the prevention of fire are specified in the ESMP.		
Indicator 7.7.2: The incidence of fire in the zone of savanna is controlled	Sub-Indicator 7.7.2.1: Fire belongs to the annual cycle of savannas, and can be lit by man or natural way. The incidence of fire in zone of savanna is the subject of a specific follow-up.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.7.2.2: The doors risks by fire of savanna to the plantation, the		

	natural environments, the installations and health and the staff safety are identified and document.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.7.2.3: A plan of management of the fire east documents and implemented, holding of account the risks identify. This plan of management can consider the use of preventive fire in savanna, the risks can be controlled.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.7.2.4: The plan of management of fire is the subject of a specific follow-up.		
Criterion 7.8 (new): New plantation developments are designed to minimize net greenhouse gas emissions.		WG1 Biodiversity / HCV WG2 Pesticides / Agricultural practices	Proposal
Indicator 7.8.1 The carbon stock of the development area suggested and the sources of the emissions of gases with greenhouse effect (GES) potential and major are identified and estimated	Sub-Indicator 7.8.1.1: An inventory of carbon stocks air [above-ground] in the vegetable cover, as well as an estimate of the sources of the emissions of gases has greenhouse effect potential and major, fact part of the ESIA	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.8.1.2: A chart of the initial state of the carbon of the zone of the project will be available. The growers refer to the national process for the national inventory of carbon stocks, and to the recommendations of the administration in load, for the definition of zones of high carbon stocks in the context of Gabon.		
	Sub-Indicator 7.8.1.3: The natural potential of sequestration of GES of various sites or zones is identified and quantifies.		
Indicator 7.8.2. A plan of management of gases with greenhouse effect is available, has the aim of attenuating the emissions of GES, and takes into account the existing carbon stocks and the options of sequestration.	Sub-Indicator 7.8.2.1: A plan of management of the GES is integrated into the ESMP, and includes a zoning of the plantations and measurements of management of the sources of emissions of GES.	Major	
	Sub-Indicator 7.8.2.2: The zoning of the plantation will take into account carbon stocks in the vegetation and the potential of sequestration, while supporting in the measurement of the practice the protection of drills has carbon stocks high		
	Sub-Indicator 7.8.2.3: The plan of management of the GES is the object a documented consultation of the recipients, within the framework of the development of the ESIA.		
	7.8.2.4 Sub-Indicator: The plan of management of the GES is the subject of a specific follow-up. The annual emissions of GES are quantified and examined within the framework of the update of the ESMP, to ensure an continuous improvement in the attenuation of the emissions.		

Principles 8: COMMITMENT TO CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT IN KEY AREAS OF ACTIVITY

<p>Criterion 8.1 Growers and millers regularly monitor and review their activities, and develop and implement action plans that allow demonstrable continual improvement in their key operations.</p>	<p>WG Leader</p>	<p>Proposal</p>
<p>Indicator 8.1.1 The action plan for the continuous improvement is implemented, on the basis of examination of the principal social and environmental impacts and the possibilities of the producer/factory, and must include a range of Indicators covered by these principles and criteria. At least, it must have , but there are not necessarily limited to: • Reduction of the use of the pesticides (criterion 4.6); • The environmental impacts (criteria 4.3,5.1 and 5.2); • The reduction of waste (criterion 5.3); • gas with greenhouse effect and pollution (GES) (Criteria 5.6 and 7.8); • Social impacts (criterion 6.1);</p>	<p>Major</p>	

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Annexe 1 List of stakeholders – RSPO Workshop June 6-7, 2012

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Annexe2: Regulations in force for the relevant national interpretation of RSPO PCI

Constitution of Gabon March 26, 1991, amended by Law of March 18, 1994 29 September 1995 22 April 1997 and October 11, 2000

Land

- 77/PR/MF.DE Decree of February 6, 1967 regulating the granting of concessions and rentals Crown (urban and rural land forming part of the private domain of the State);
- o Decree 782/PR/MEB.DE August 24, 1971 supplementing and amending the Decree of February 6, 1967 77/PR regulating the granting of concessions and rentals of public lands;
- o Decree 1187/MEF.DE December 15th, 1972 supplementing Decree No. 77/PR February 6th, 1967;
- o Decree 996/PR/MINDECFHUC of October 24, 1979 amending the Decree of December 15th, 1972 1187/PR/MEF.DE supplementing Decree No. 77/PR/MEF.DE 6 February 1967;
- o Decree 1308/PR/MINDECF/DGDE of October 25, 1974 supplementing the provisions of Article 22 of Decree No. 77/PR February 6, 1967;
- o Decree 1111/PR/MINDECF.DGDE of January 21st, 1978 amending Decree No. 77/PR February 6th, 1967;
- o Decree 972/PR/MDCULOG of July 15th, 1982 supplementing Decree No. 77/PR February 6th, 1967;
- **Land Property:**
- o Law No. 14 /63 of May 8th 1963 establishing the composition area of the State and the rules that determine the modes of management and disposition;
- o Ordinance No. 50/70/PR/MFB/DE of September 30th 1970 regulating long leases granted by the state on land belonging to his private domain .
- **Land Ownership**
- o Law No. 15 /63 of May 8th 1963 laying down the system of land ownership (requiring registration in the land register);
- o Ordinance No. 37/67du August 2nd 1967 amending Act No. 15 /63 of 8th May 1963 laying down the system of land ownership.
- o Law no 12/78 of December 7th 1978 amending Articles 3 and 42 of Law No. 15/63 on the arrangements of the land.
- o Law No. 4/84 of July 12th 1984 Cancellation of Deeds of forest and agricultural properties.
- **Land Property**
- o Decree No. 192/PR/MEFCR March 4th 1987 regulating the exercise of customary rights of use.
- o Order No. 00118/PR/MEFEPEPN March 1st 2004 on customary rights of use;
- **Expropriation**
- o Law No. 6-61 of May 10th, 1961 regulating the expropriation for public utility.

Agriculture

- Act No. 22 /2008 of December 10th, 2008 laying agricultural code in the Gabonese Republic;
- Act No. 23/2008 of December 10th, 2008 on the policy of sustainable agricultural development;
- 01087/PR Decree of December 10th, 2008 promulgating the Law No. 022 /2008 Agricultural Code in the Gabonese Republic;
- 0935/PR/MAEPDR Decree of December 30th, 2009 establishing responsibilities , organization and functioning of the Commission Issuance of Technical Approval of Farm Operator ;
- 0936/PR/MAEPDR Decree of December 30th, 2009 on the functions and operation of a Biovigilance Committee ;
- 0292/PR/MAEPDR Decree of February 18th, 2011 establishing and organizing
- 0292/PR/MAEPDR Decree of February 18th, 2011 establishing and organizing the Gabonese Food Safety Agency ;
- 01016/PR/MAEPDR Decree of August 24th, 2011 laying down the scale of compensation payable in case of willful destruction of crops , livestock, fish ponds or fish resources buildings;
- 01392/PR/MAEPDR Decree of December 6th, 2011 on the reorganization of the General Inspection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture , Livestock , Fisheries and Rural Development ;
- Decree 01393/PR/MAEPDR XXXX establishing responsibilities and organization of the Agency Collection and Marketing of Agricultural Products ;
- 01395/PR/MAEPDR Decree of 6 December 2011 on the designation of the Authority of the Register of Cooperative Societies in the Gabonese Republic;
- 01396/PR/MAEPDR Decree of 6 December 2011 on the establishment, powers and organization of the Office of National Agricultural Laboratories ;

- 01398/PR/MAEPDR Decree of 6 December 2011 on the reorganization of the statutes of the National Office of Rural Development ;
- 01399/PR/MAEPDR Decree of December 6th, 2011 laying down the composition and functioning of the Commission of Departmental Land Development ;
- 01406/PR/MAEPDR Decree of December 6th, 2011 on the reorganization of the National Committee of Codex Alimentarius ;
- 01495/PR/MAEPDR Decree of December 6th 2011 laying down the legal status of the Operator Agricultural and farming in the Gabonese Republic;
- Decree No. XXX / PR / MAEPDR of 6 December 2011 on the establishment, powers and organization of the Office of Research, Introduction , Adaptation and multiplication of Plant Material ;
- 01497/PR/MAEPDR Decree of December 29th, 2011 on regulation of Departmental Operating Agreement;

Environment

- Law No 16/93 of August 26th, 1993 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment;
- Decree No. 000653 / PR / MTEPN of May 21st 2003 on the preparation and the fight against pollution by oil and other harmful substances;
- 000405/PR/MEFPREPND Decree of May 15th, 2002 regulating the impact of Environmental Studies ;
- 000539/PR/MEFEPEPN Decree of July 15th , 2005 regulating the EIA ;
- 000541/PR/MEFEPEPN Decree of July 15th, 2005 regulating the disposal of waste;
- 000542/PR/MEFEPEPN Decree of July 15th, 2005 regulating the discharge of certain products in surface, ground and marine waters;
- 000543/PR/MEFEPEPN Decree of July 15th, 2005 laying down the legal regime of classified installations;
- 000545/PR/MEFEPEPN Decree of July 15th, 2005 regulating the recovery of waste disposal;
- Order No. 5/PR January 22nd , 1976 establishing the National Anti-Pollution Centre Considering Decree No. 323/PR/MRSEPN of April 9th, 1977 on the organization of the Centre National Anti -Pollution ;
- Order No. 00329/PM of April 27th, 2010 on the establishment, powers and organization of the National Committee for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in the Gabonese Republic;
- Order No. 2/PM/MEPNRT of April 14th, 2006 laying down the procedures for issuing approval for carrying out impact studies on the environment ;
- Order No. 00329/PM of April 27th, 2010 on the establishment, powers and organization of the National Committee for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in the Gabonese Republic;

National Parks

- o Law No. 03/07 of August 27th, 2007 on the National Parks
- o Decree 00019/PR/ME January 9th, 2008 laying down the Statute of the National Agency for **National Parks**
- o Decrees Nos. 607, 608, 609 , 610, 611, 612, 613 , 614, 615 , 616, 617, 618 and 619/PR/MEFEPEPN

Forest

- o Law No. 16/2001 of December 31th, 2001 on the Forest Code in the Gabonese Republic
- o Ordinance No. 11/2008 of July 25th , 2008 to amend and supplement certain provisions of Law No. 16/2001 of December 31th, 2001 on the Forest Code in the Gabonese Republic
- 1 . Decree No. 189/PR/MEFCR of March 4th, 1987 on the protection of wildlife;
- 2 . 185/PR/MEFCR Decree of March 4th 1987 on the repression of offenses water, forests, wildlife, hunting and fishing;
- 3 . Decree No. 187/PR/MEFCR of March 4th 1987 on administrative search for games;
- 4. Decree No. 190/PR/MEFCR of March 4th 1987 laying down the procedures for the holding, circulation and marketing of hunting;
- 5. Decree No. 678/PR/MEFE of 28 July 1994 supplementing Decree No 189/PR/MEFCR of 4 March 1987 on the protection of wildlife;

Labour

- Law No. 3/94 of November 21st 1994 on the Labour Code of the Republic of Gabon ;
- Act No. 12/2000 of October 12th, 2000 amending some articles of the Labour Code of the Republic of Gabon on safety and health at work

Annexe 3: Relevant International Convention signed and / or ratified by Gabon

Convention of the International Labour Organization

ILO Convention	Endorsement date by Gabon
Convention (No. 4), the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919	14/10/1960
Convention (No. 5) Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919	
Convention (No. 6) on the Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919	
Convention (No. 11) on the Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921	
Convention (No. 13) White Lead (Painting), 1921	
Convention (No. 14) Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921	
Convention (No. 26) on the methods of fixing minimum wages, 1928	
Convention (no 29) on Forced Labour, 1930	
Convention (No. 33) Minimum Age (Non-Industrial) 1932	
Convention (no 41) (revised) on women night work , 1934	
Convention (No. 87) concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Rights of workers 1948	
Convention (No. 95) on the Protection of Wages	29/05/1961
Convention (No. 98), Right to organize meetings and Collective dialogue, 1949	
Convention (No. 105) on the end of forced labour, 1957	
Convention (No 111) related to employment and occupation discrimination 1958	13/06/1961
Convention (No 10) on minimum age (agriculture), 1921	
Convention (No. 12) Accident Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921	
Convention (No. 19) on the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), 1925	
Convention (No. 45) Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935	
Convention (No. 52) Holidays with Payment, 1936	
Convention (No. 96) Charging Employment Agencies Convention	

(Revised), 1949 Has accepted the provisions of Part II	
Convention (No. 99) Fixing of minimum wages (Agriculture) Convention, 1951	
Convention (No. 100) on Equal Remuneration , 1951	
Convention (No. 101) on paid leave	
Convention (No. 123) Minimum Age (Underground Work) , 1965 Minimum age specified: 18 years	18/10/1968
Convention (No. 124) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	
Convention (no 81) on labour inspection, 1947	17/07/1972
Convention (No. 106) Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices	26/04/1973
Convention (No. 135) concerning workers' representatives1971	13/06/1975
, Convention (No. 150) Labour Administration 1978	11/10/1979
Convention (No. 144) on tripartite consultations on international labor standards 1976	6/12/1988
Convention (No. 154) on collective dialogue,1981	
Convention (no 158) on lay-off, 1982	
, Convention (No. 182) on the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999	28/03/2001
Convention (no 122) on employment policy, 1964	1/10/2009
Convention (no 151) on public service relationships at work 1978	

Convention related to the environment protection

Convention on nature protection	Endorsement by Gabon
Algers Convention (15 September 1968) related to the conservation of nature and African natural resources	
Convention of Bonn related to migrating species (CMS)	1 August 2008
Convention of WashinWGon (March 3rd 1973) related to international trade wildlife and flora threatened by extinction in French acronym (CITES)	14 May1989
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Kyoto Protocol	28 june 1996 ¹ (adoption in 12 june 1992) 30 june 2005 ² .
United Nations Framework Convention on the fight against desertification fight against desertification	26 December 1996 (adoption the 6th september1996)
United Nations Framework Convention on Biological Diversity	28 juin 1996 ³ (adoption June 1992).
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	30 April 1987
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	signed 21st May 2002 and ratified on july 05 ,2007
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Gabon_membership in August 19 th 2002

² Law No. 30/96 of 28 June 1996 authorizing the ratification of the Framework UN Convention on Climate Change adopted on 12 June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil

000589/PR Decree of 11 August 2006, promulgating the Law No. 001/2006 ratifying Ordinance No. 005/PR/2005 of 30 June 2005 authorizing the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention United Nations Climate change, adopted December 11, 1997

Law No. 29/96 of 28 June 1996 authorizing the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted on 12 June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil

ANNEX 4: Protected areas in Gabon

site Name	National Designation	total surface (ha)	international Classification	Year of inception	ID WDPA
Akanda	national Park	54129,27	Ramsar (02/02/07) (WDPA : 903025)	2002	72320
Biringou	national Park	68968,59	Ramsar (02/02/07) (WDPA : 903027)	2002	303872
Ivindo	national Park	300210,81	∅	2002	303873
Loango (Gamba complex)	national Park	148977,98	∅	2002	303874
Lopé	national Park	495605,78	World Heritage Ecosystem and Relic Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda (2007 (WDPA : 903129)	2002	303875
Mayumba	national Park	97163,00	∅	2002	301850
Minkebe	national Park	757258,06	∅	2002	72324
Monts de Cristal	national Park	239972,68	∅	2002	306237
Moukalaba- Doudou (Gamba Complex)	national Park	450398,48	∅	2002	303877
Mwagne	national Park	115535,40	∅	2002	303878
Plateaux Batéké upper lands	national Park	203495,30	∅	2002	306235
Pongara	national Park	92969,00	Ramsar (02/02/07) (WDPA : 903026)	2002	303879
Waka	national Park	106910,53	∅	2002	303880
Iguela (Gamba complex)	Huntind area	79815,76	∅	1966	28846
Ipassa-Makokou (linked to Ivindo National Park)	Natural Reserve	15000,00	Réserve de biosphère (MAB – UNESCO)	1983	5187
Mounts Doudou (partly covered by PN Moukalaba Doudou	Wildlife development area	332000,00	∅	1998	166788

(Gamba complex)					
Moukalaba (Gamba complex)	Hunting area	21728,42	∅	1962	28847
Moukalaba Dougoua (Gamba complex)	Wildlife Reserve	80000,00	∅	1962	28848
Ngove-Ndogo (Gamba complex)	Hunting area	278167,96	∅	1966	28844
Ouanga Plain (Gamba complex)	Wildlife Reserve	10887,49	∅	1966	28840
Small Loango (partly covered by loango PN) Gamba complex)	Wildlife Reserve	50000,00	Ramsar (30/12/86)	1966	67932
Sette-Cama (Gamba complex)	Hunting area	240081,86	Ramsar (30/12/86) (WDPA : 67933)	1966	28844
Wonga-Wongué	Presidential Reserve	428187,89	Ramsar (30/12/86) (WDPA : 67931)	1972	666
Mondah classified forest	Classified Forest		∅	1983	∅
Arboretum Raponda Walker	Arboretum		∅	2012	∅
Arboretum of Sibang	Arboretum	16	∅	1934	∅
rapids of Mboungou- Badouma and Doumé	∅		Ramsar (02/02/09)	2009	109036
Bas-Ogooué	∅		Ramsar (02/02/09)	2009	109034
waterfalls and rapids on Ivindo	∅		Ramsar (02/02/09)	2009	109035

According to the World Database on Protected Area : <http://www.wdpa.org>

ANNEX 5: List of Pesticides and Severely hazardous pesticides listed in Appendix III on the Rotterdam Convention

Name of chemicals	Number of Department of Chemicals	Category
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-59*	Pesticide
Alachlore	15972-60-8	Pesticide
Aldicarbe	116-06-3	Pesticide
Aldrine	309-00-2	Pesticide
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide
Captafol	01/06/2425	Pesticide
Chlordan	57-74-9	Pesticide
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide
Dieldrine	60-57-1	Pesticide
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and salts : Such as ammonium salt, potassium salt sodium salt)	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	Pesticide
Dinoseb , its salts and esters	88-85-7*	Pesticide
Dibromo-1,2 ethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide
Ethylene Dichlorure	107-06-2	Pesticide
Ethylene Oxyd	75-21-8	Pesticide
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide
HCH(mixture of isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide
Heptachlore	76-44-8	Pesticide
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide
Mercury compounds, including inorganic compounds and alkyloxyalkyl arylmercureet alkyl		Pesticide

mercury compound		
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5*	Pesticide
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide
All tributyltin compounds, in particular: - The tributyltin oxide - Tributyltin fluoride - Tributyltin methacrylate - The tributyltin benzoate - The tributyltin chloride - The tributyltin linoleate - Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2	Pesticide
Powder formulations powder containing a mixture: - Benomyl at a concentration equal or higher than 7percent - Carbofuran at a concentration equal to or greater than 10percent - Thiram at a concentration equal to or greater than 15 percent	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8	Preparation pesticide very dangerous (PPED)
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceeds 600 g active ingredient per liter)	10265-92-6	PPED
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient per liter)	13171-21-6 Mixture, isomers (E) and (Z) 23783-98-4 ((Z) isomer) 297-99-4 (isomer (E))	PPED
) Methyl parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5percent active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5percent or more of the active ingredient	298-00-0	PPED