

RSP0

RSP0 NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

This notification shall be on the RSP0 website for 30 days as required by the RSP0 procedures for new plantings (<http://www.rspo.org/?q=page/535>). It has also been posted on local on-site notice boards

Notification date: August 7th, 2013

Choose one, as applicable

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This is a completely new development and the interested parties may submit their observations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	This is part of an ongoing plantation and nothing further is being notified.

COMPANY: Compañía Palma Tica S.A.

SUBSIDIARY (if any): None

RSP0 MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 1-0110-11-000-00

LOCATION FOR THE NEW PROPOSED PLANTATION:

The new plantation is to be developed in 3 farms known as:

- Tinoco
- Webb
- Las Delicias

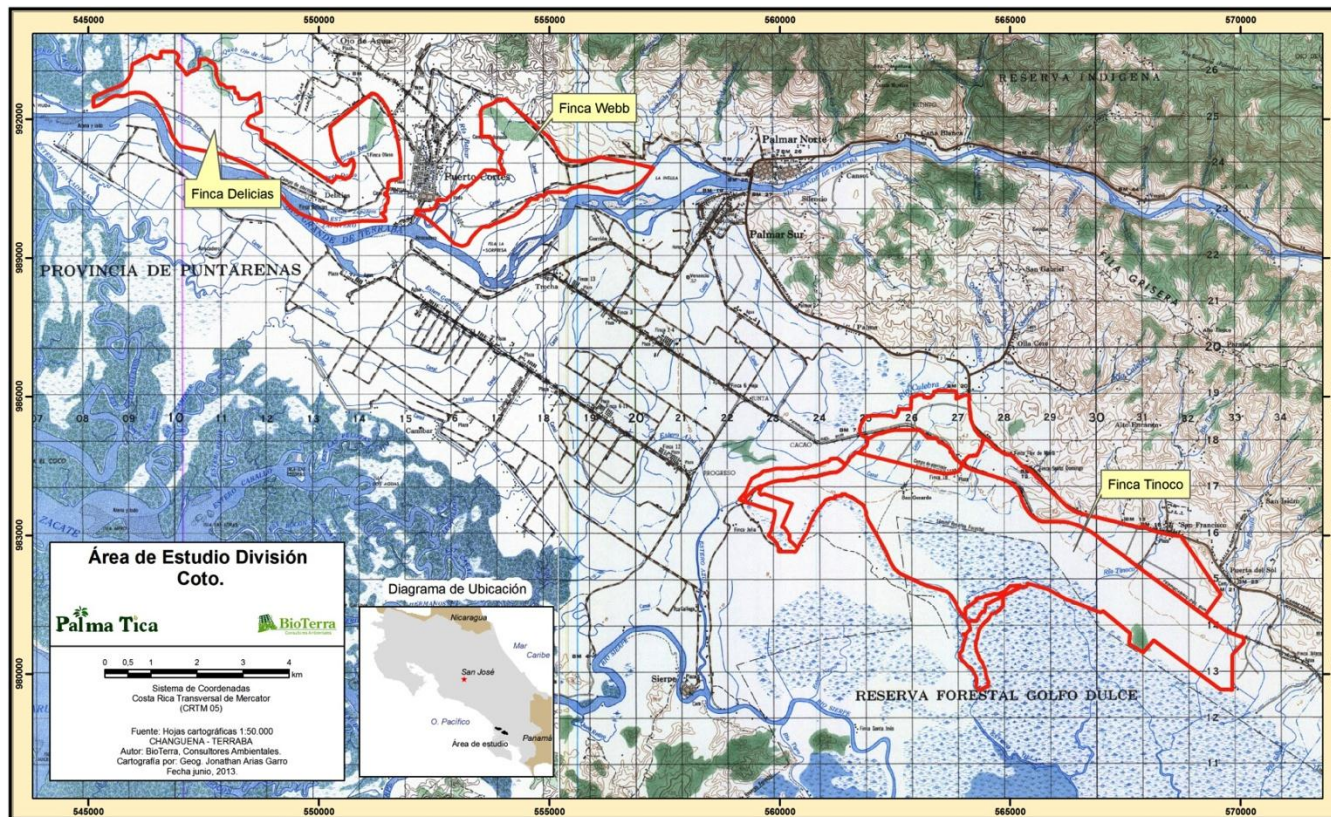
Geographic location

Farm	Map sheet*	Coordinates CRTM (Midpoint)	Geographic Coordinates (Midpoint)
Tinoco	Changuena	North 982760,520 East 565199,081	8,888825° Latitude 83,409125° Longitude
Webb	Térraba y Changuena	North 990787,941 East 555005,782	8,961551° Latitude 83,51705° Longitude
Las Delicias	Térraba	North 991333,863 East 548771,711	8,966560° Latitude 83,558392° Longitude

Political-administrative location:

Farm	District	Canton	Province	Country
Tinoco	Sierpe	Osa	Puntarenas	Costa Rica
Webb	Palmar y Puerto Cortéz	Osa	Puntarenas	
Las Delicias	Puerto Cortéz	Osa	Puntarenas	

Figure 1: Location Map of the 3 proposed farms



Area for the new plantations:

The following is a chart containing the details of the areas to be planted:

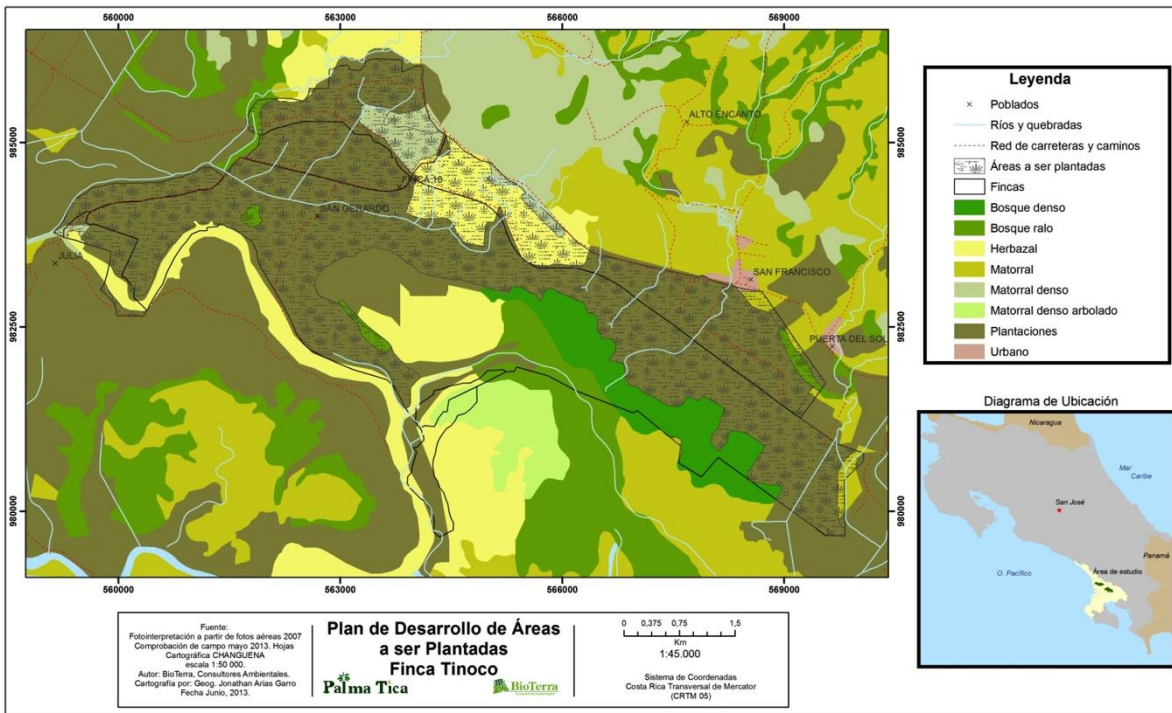
Farm's areas versus areas to be planted

Farm	Farm's area	Area to be planted
Tinoco	2469,81ha	1552,403ha
Webb	621,55ha	464,55ha
Las Delicias	855,99ha	514,89ha
Total	3947,35ha	2531,84ha

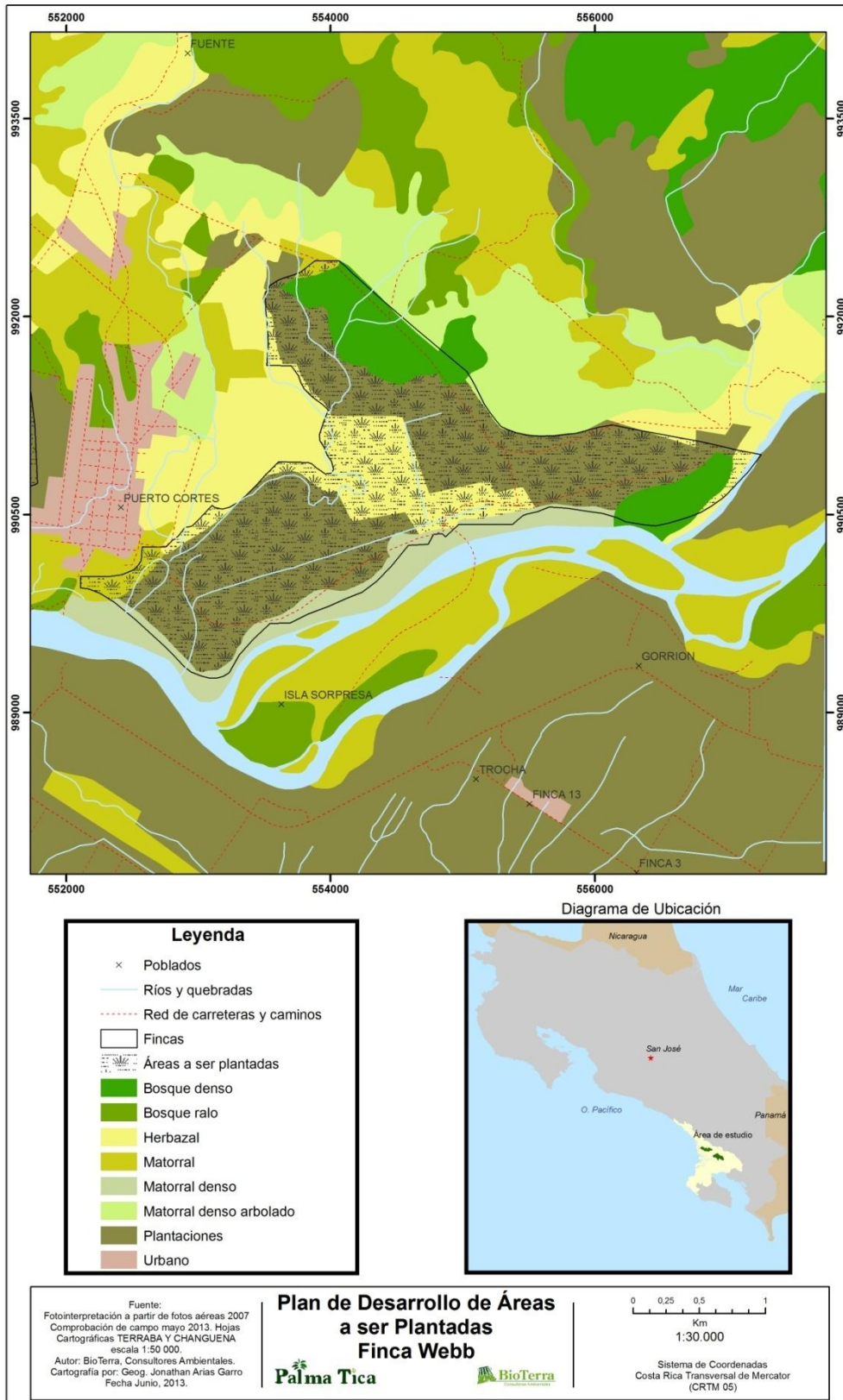
As for the areas to be planted, these are currently covered by rice crops, pastures and bushes. **It is important to mention that fragile zones as bodies of water, protected areas, forest patches and it's buffer zones will remain intact.**

Below are the maps clearly indicating the areas to be planted:

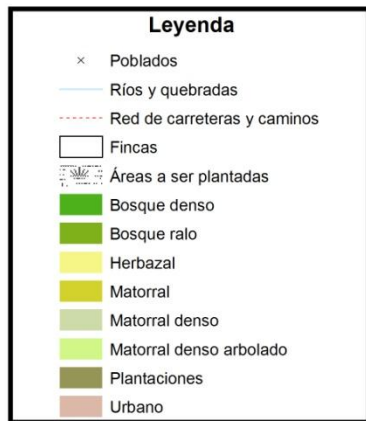
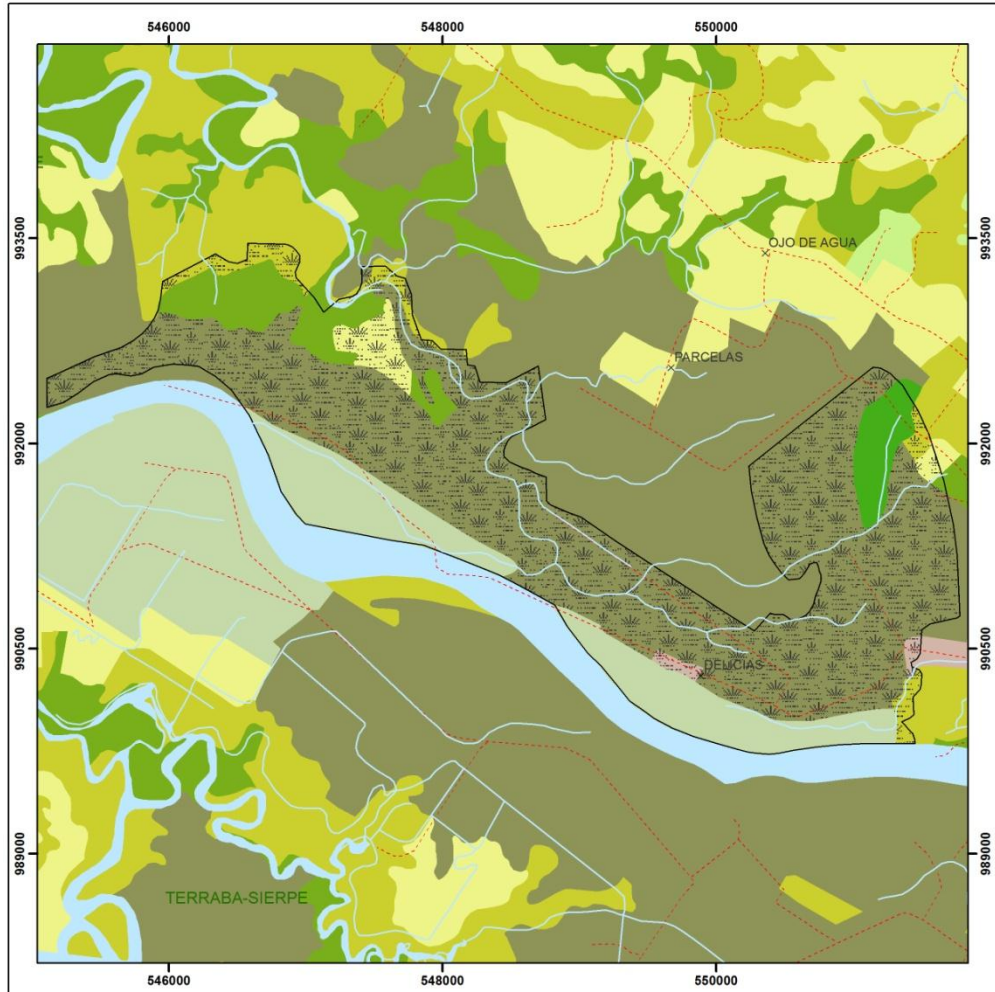
Map of the area to be planted on Tinoco farm



Map of the areas to be planted on Webb farm



Map of the area to be planted on Las Delicias farm

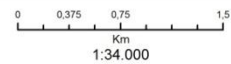


Fuente:
 Fotointerpretación a partir de fotos aéreas 2007
 Comprobación de campo mayo 2013. Hojas
 Cartográficas TERRABA y CHANGUENA
 escala 1:50 000.
 Autor: BioTerra, Consultores Ambientales.
 Cartografía por: Geog. Jonathan Arias Garro
 Fecha Junio, 2013.

Plan de Desarrollo de Áreas a ser Plantadas Finca Las Delicias

Palma Tica

BioTerra



Sistema de Coordenadas
 Costa Rica Transversal de Mercator
 (CRTM 05)

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

From tours of the communities located in the vicinity of the farms where the new African Oil Palm plantations would be developed in the districts of Ciudad Cortés and Palmar, the main social impacts identified as a result of the new plantation harvest can be grouped in the categories detailed in the following diagram:

Figure 2. Categories of the potential social impacts related with the process of new African Oil Palm plantations



Source: Mario Piedra, through informal conversations with people from the proposed areas (May, 2013)

As it is appreciated in the last figure, the potential social impacts shall be generated in the proposed areas as the result of the new African Oil Palm plantations are classified into two big groups: positive potential social impacts and negative potential social impacts. Inside these two big categories are group the types of social impacts that could be generated by the new African Oil Palm plantations. They were the result of the information got from the work tours and the conversations with the people from the proposed areas.

Among the potential positive social impacts, the following where identified: i) People feel the possibility to continue being linked to farming activities, ii) economic stability for the families that will participate in the activities developed in the new oil palm plantations, iii) generation of job opportunities for those living the area's

communities and, iv) Elimination of aerial spraying, which are usually done on rice fields.

The following were assessed as eventual negative impacts: i) few experience on oil palm cultivation. ii) the change of the scenery in the zone due to the creation of the new plantations, and iii) reduction of the areas dedicated to the production of rice (rice fields).

SUMMARY OF HCVA ASSESSMENT:

In order to understand the assessment made, it is important to provide a summary of the methodology used for identifying the possible High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA).

The following chart presents the last summary:

High Conservation Values (HCV)	Methodological Process
<p>HCV1 Forest areas that globally, regionally, or nationally host significant concentrations of biodiversity value (for example, endemism, endangered species).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ HCV1.1 Protected areas ➤ HCV1.2 Threatened and endangered species ➤ HCV1.3 Endemic species ➤ HCV1.4 Critical temporary use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of satellite and aerial images. • Analysis of official government issued information regarding the condition of endemic, threatened and endangered species. • Review of the lists of species contained in national and international treaties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CITES ❖ UICN ❖ Wildlife Conservation Act # 7317 ❖ Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) – Field Sampling
<p>HCV2: Forest areas that globally, regionally, or nationally host significant forests with a great landscape level contained therein or contained in the management unit in which most, if not all, of the viable population of species occur in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Terrestrial wildlife ❖ Day-flying wildlife ❖ Aquatic fauna ❖ Flora <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consults with focal and interest groups led by a sociologist.

High Conservation Values (HCV)	Methodological Process
<p>HCV3: Forest areas that are located within rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or host such ecosystems.</p>	
<p>HCV4: Forest areas that provide basic services in critical situations (i.e., protection of river basins, erosion control).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ HCV4.1 Forests critical for catchment ➤ HCV4.2 Forests critical for erosion control ➤ HCV4.3 Firewall forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of satellite and aerial images. • Analysis of government databases (SENARA-MINAET). • Consults with focal and interest groups led by a sociologist.
<p>HCV5: Forest areas essential for satisfying the basic needs of the local communities (i.e., sustenance, health).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of satellite and aerial images. • Analysis of government databases (National Museum – archeological sites database).
<p>HCV6: Forest areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of the local communities (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance, as identified with the cooperation of such local communities).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consults of Indigenous Reserves maps. • Consults with focal and interest groups led by a sociologist.

Below is presented a summary of the HCVs, identified in the proposed areas:

The farms in general are under enough anthropogenic pressure due mainly to their agricultural character. The ecosystems, the habitats and vegetal associations inside and outside the farms prove a changed environment that has been and it is being utilized and intervened. For this proposal was made a list of HCVA as well as different identified HCVs. Coverage maps of the principal vegetal associations and conservation values areas maps were generated base on the methodology described before.

According to the different analyzed variables along this proposal, it was obtained that the proposed submitted farms have HCVs and hence HCVA inside their limits. Nevertheless, all of them under the principle of caution due to the necessity of

deepen with more detailed studies in order to determine with more sureness their status.

On the other hand, some of the farms include dense forest patches and vegetation associated to bodies of water, and those play an ecological and important role, however, they can not be cataloged as determined either could not be cataloged as HCVA according to the established lineaments in the utilized methodology, because they are not critics or regionally representative.

Perhaps, Tinoco farm is the unit of study that presents more potential of conservation, not because of the dense forest located inside their limits, but to shelter an ecosystem of humid regime “herbaceous swamp”, and potentially fragile, besides, to be located inside the proposal of biological corridor. According to the sampling field, in this farm was identified the most percentage of species cataloged as threatened, endemics and in danger of extinction.

On the other hand, Webb and Las Delicias farms are considered to a regional level important and strategic because both of them adjoin with Grande de Térraba river, but those are separated by Ciudad Cortés village, which has been affected through the history for major floods caused by Grande de Térraba river. Those floods have caused huge damages on that village. According to the last information, it is considered that the banks of the river influence potentially in the mitigation of erosion, flood, and even sedimentation phenomenon over the wetland Térraba-Sierpe, and having a good management and to boost the regeneration of the banks of the river the function of mitigation will increase.

It is considered that the Project development will not jeopardize fragile ecosystems and / or areas considered as AAVC inside or outside of the farms, always which be respected the measures proposed in the corresponding study.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANS:

Mitigation plan for minimizing negative social and economic impacts caused by the new oil palm plantation development

Impacting Action	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Phase	Responsible Party	Time frame
<p>Site preparation for planting of new plantations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence and movement of heavy machinery • Leveling the land • Creation of drainages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the landscape of farms • Change and/or replacement agro-production activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the national regulations regarding working hours and conditions • Comply with the regulations regarding transit of heavy machinery (use of tarps) • Comply with the national regulations regarding the protection of archeological resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the land for crops in the new African Oil Palm plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compañía Palma Tica S.A. - Coto Division • Environmental manager or regent • MAG, MINSA, INDER, MTSS, and other regional offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the entire site preparation phase for the new African Oil Palm plantations
<p>Planting process for the new plantations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the landscape of farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the national regulations regarding working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting new African Oil Palm plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compañía Palma Tica S.A. - Coto Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the entire site preparation phase for the new African Oil

Impacting Action	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Phase	Responsible Party	Time frame
greenhouses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting new African Oil Palm plants Use of various agro-chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change and/or replacement agro-production activities 	hours and conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with the national legislation regarding handling of hazardous substances (agro-chemicals) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental manager or regent MAG, MINSA, INDER, MTSS, and other regional offices 	Palm plantations

Conservation plan, management and mitigation for the High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) identified and their buffer zones, which could be affected by the new oil palm plantation development.

Management Plan for the impacts that could affect the HCVA and their buffer zones

Below are presented the identified environmental impacts, as well as the proposed environmental measures in order to mitigate, control and/or compensate such impacts:

Objective	Environmental Impact	Environmental Measure	Application Time frame	Responsible Party
Guarantee the respect and maintenance of all the bodies of water and forest coverage presented in the farms and their influence areas	Potential affection over the biological environment (forest coverage and bodies of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to cutting down any forest species (in a requested case), Article 20 of the Forestry Law No. 7575 must be observed, as well as Articles 14 and 16 of the Forestry Law regulations, 	Periodical application. However, constant alert should be in place with regards to these measures. For water monitoring, periodicity shall be every	The company

	wáter)	<p>Executive Decree No. 25721-MINAE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify MINAET of the presence of endangered flora or fauna species, if found during the project's development. • If possible burrows, shelters or nests of any species are identified, coordinate with specialists and MINAET for relocation. • Ensure no impact on the forest coverage or the water protection zones associated with each of the farms. • Keep strict erosion and sedimentation control practices, mainly regarding surface runoff draining towards the bodies of water associated with the farms. • Promote vegetation recovery plans in the associated water protection zones, in full coordination with MINAET. • Monitor the physical and chemical conditions in the associated bodies of water, 	semester.	
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		<p>twice a year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take samples from the bodies of water for benthic macro-invertebrates (biological indicators), twice a year. • Respect a buffer zone of 15 meters regarding to forest coverage zones. • Promote a natural regeneration of every buffer zone. 		
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Source: Darién Zúñiga, 2013

It is important to mention, that all the High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) identified will keep intact and with preserving purposes. The new plantations will carry out only and exclusively in areas that actually are covered by other crops, pastures or bushes.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Integrated summary of the environmental proposed measures for the potential environment and social impacts by the new oil palm plantations development

Impacting Action	Environmental Measures	Application Timeframe	Responsible for implementation
Soil removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work will be stopped immediately if archeological materials are found; inform the corresponding officer (or the National Museum of Costa Rica) and act according to his or her recommendations. 	<p>NA (This is to take place only in the initial site)</p>	The Company

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the materials obtained from the canals that are made, according to their quality and feasibility, for filling the land, where necessary, within the farms. • All fill material must be compacted. 	preparation stage)	
Dust generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is necessary to export materials from the farms, trucks must be covered with tarpaulins to avoid spreading dust particles. • Apply vegetal coverage (Kudzu) on the uncovered soil. 	D	The Company
Deterioration of air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the machinery used for the works is in good mechanical condition (does not generate excessive smoke). • Use only the equipment and machinery necessary with the highest degree of efficiency, in order to limit the sources of environmental impact as much as possible. • Comply with the current laws regarding noise levels (Refer to Decree No. 78718-S). • Hire trained personnel for the operation of machinery. • Implement a work schedule involving machinery that ensures the minimum noise disturbance possible (6am a 6pm). • The measures regarding to the dust management indicated in the previous section are repeated. • Give preventive and corrective maintenance to all the vehicles and machinery. • Data consumption that generate emissions of CO₂ of every activity will be collected, as well as a collection of clearing activities that are available to reach a level of carbon neutral. 	D	The Company
Surface water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not perform preventive maintenance of heavy machinery within the farms. In case of corrective maintenance inside the plantations ensure not to leave waste. 	D and Q (in the event of maintenance to canals and drainages)	The Company

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that heavy machinery and vehicles are in optimal mechanical conditions, to avoid leaks or spills. • Have a containment plan for fuel spills, to avoid any type of pollution. • Store solid wastes in a location for that purpose, for due treatment and remove them from the farm periodically. • Protect soil from erosion, through correct storm water management techniques (placing bags in the runoff canals to decrease speed), in order to avoid runoff of materials towards bodies of water associated with the farms. • Do not discharge untreated solid or liquid waste into bodies of water. • Provide periodical maintenance to the rain water drainage network in the farms. • Do physical - chemical analysis periodically in the bodies of water which are in the environment of the plantations. • For every plague and disease due to the crop, will be determined the cultural, biological, mechanical or physical practices in order to minimize the use of agrochemicals, • Tests will be made in order to avoid the use of pesticides type 1A and 1B of the World Health Organization, paraguat or cataloged for the Estocolmo or Rotterdam convention. • Set up an application program based on the established threshold for the only use of pesticides authorized in Costa Rica for the application in oil palm • A preventive maintenance program for the equipments will be carried out and its owing identification and registry of maintenance and calibration made. • Procedures will be established in order to comply with the Costa Rican legislation and the international standards of BPA for the storage of pesticides. • Necessary procedures will be provided for the adequate operation of the water treatment system with pesticides from the waste and containers washing, personnel, uniforms and application equipment. • Analysis of sewage will be programmed for the fulfillment of the legislation and the presentation of the required informs. 		
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Soil and underground water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This section reiterates the measures described in the previous section, except those relating to the maintenance canals and drains. 	D	The Company
Generation of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also, where applicable, waste must be returned to the suppliers, such as product containers used for applications and others. Set up a waste collection area within one of the farms and classify according to type. Have enough waste containers for the volume of waste generated, to maintain adequate sanitary conditions. The waste containers must have a lid, be equipped with plastic bags and must be cleaned periodically. Give weekly maintenance to the waste containers installed in each farm, to avoid bad smells. Establish waste management systems to minimize waste generation as much as possible (recycling), implementing a basic classification system and waste utilization. Farms must be in orderly and clean conditions. Collect waste periodically, with proper sanitary final disposal, in a location authorized by the Ministry of Health. To have as a business policy, the maximum reuse of all materials where applicable. Coordination with the waste collection companies about the management of every type of waste. The deliveries of waste to such collection companies will be registered and the fulfillment of the established management will be monitored. 	D, W and M	The Company
Water consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in national or local campaigns which are done to promote saving water. Implementation of the necessary measures to minimize the consumption of the resource. 	D	The Company

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company should train the personnel in thematics about the rational use of the water. • A plan of irrigation will be define (mainly in the field nursery), where the following points are established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Calculation of crop water needs ➢ Selection of the irrigation system that takes into account the conservation the water resource. ➢ Optimization plan of consumption and minimization of losses. • Manage the required permissions to the waters department of MINAE for water use in case wells or surface water would be used. • A monitoring irrigation water will be established, for the purpose of not to endanger the environment, crop, fruit and the people. • There will be a daily registry of water applications in the crop. • Flows will be checked to determine the level of fulfillment based on the requirements law of irrigation. 		
<p>Potential effect on the biological environment (forest coverage, bodies of water and their buffer zones)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to cutting down any forest species, Article 20 of the Forestry Law No. 7575 must be observed, as well as Articles 14 and 16 of the Forestry Law regulations, Executive Decree No. 25721-MINAE. • Notify MINAET of the presence of endangered flora or fauna species, if found during the project's development. • If possible burrows, shelters or nests of any species are identified, coordinate with specialists and MINAET for relocation. • Ensure no impact on the forest coverage or the water protection zones associated with each of the farms. • Keep strict erosion and sedimentation control practices, mainly regarding surface runoff draining towards the bodies of water associated with the farms. • Promote vegetation recovery plans in the associated water protection zones, in full coordination with MINAET. • Monitor the physical and chemical conditions in the associated bodies of water, twice a year. 	<p>NA and SE (in the event of water monitoring)</p>	<p>The Company</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take samples from the bodies of water for benthic macro-invertebrates (biological indicators), once a year. • Clearly identify all those areas cataloged as HCVA. • Active participation in local and regional programs for the conservation of biodiversity in Protected Wild Areas (PWA). • Ensure that the boundaries of the plantations do not invade those areas cataloged as HCVA. • Identify Internal problems in the company, in terms of the management of the plantation that might affect HCVA or HCV. • Identify local and regional problems that may affect these areas. • Monitor the behavior and dynamic of the ecosystem at a landscape level in general, to determine if they are affecting HCVA. • Respect a buffer zone of 10 meters regarding to all the areas with forest coverage. • Encourage natural regeneration in each of the buffer zones. 		
<p>Occupational safety risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company commits to ensuring the physical, mental and social wellbeing of all the workers, by hiring the services of an Occupational Health professional, and to comply with the guidelines set forth in the Occupational Health Policies. • Comply with the regulations and technical guidelines set forth by the authorities, with regards to Occupational Health and Safety. • Establish an Occupational Health and Safety Program, pursuant to the current legislation, adapted to the conditions of the site where the works will be developed. This program must be known by the project's workforce. • Define the guidelines and safety measures that must be applied by workers for their personal safety. • Place the safety sheets and use manual for dangerous products in the corresponding warehouses, to ensure availability to the employees. This must comply with the current legislation. • Provide employees with initial and ongoing training on health and safety 	<p>NA and D (when using PPE and guidance compliance)</p>	<p>The Company</p>

	<p>matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit access to the Plantation to authorized personnel only. • Create policies for the use of personal protection equipment (PPE) and train employees in the correct use of said equipment. • Make the use of PPE mandatory for all employees, according to the tasks performed. • Provide insurance coverage for the employees with an Occupation Risk Insurance Policy from the National Insurance Institute (INS). • Issue warnings to those employees not complying with the safety guidelines set forth for the project. • Not to plant palm to the roadside, to avoid accidents for electrocution due to contact between the rod that is used to cut fruit and high voltage cables. • Allow employees to move to the nearest toilet if they require it. • Evaluations will be made about physical and chemical agents in the activities identified as hazardous, in order to take corrective measures that merit. • Equipment shall be available for rescue and basic first aid. • There will be an annual medical evaluation of employees who apply pesticides. 		
Vehicular traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post signs that warn drivers and pedestrians about heavy machinery and vehicles exiting and entering the farms. • Observe and respect the maximum speed for heavy machinery and vehicles of 25 km/h. 	NA and D (with regards to the maximum allowed speed)	The Company
Replacement of production activity (ricefields)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully comply with the national regulations regarding work schedules and conditions • Respect the national legislation about the protection of archaeological resources. • Respect the national legislation about the management of hazardous 	D	The Company

	substances (agrochemicals).		
Changes in the landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to cutting down any forest species, Article 20 of the Forestry Law No. 7575 must be observed, as well as Articles 14 and 16 of the Forestry Law regulations, Executive Decree No. 25721-MINAE. • Ensure no impact on the forest coverage or the water protection zones associated with each of the farms. • Promote vegetation recovery plans in the associated water protection zones, in full coordination with MINAET. 	NA	The Company
Generation of job opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority of employment to people from communities located in the vicinity of the farms, where the new plantations will be developed. • Compliance with the established by the laws No.2 (Labour Code), N ° 7142 (social equality for women law), N ° 7476 (Law against sexual harassment in employment and education), No. 7600 (equal opportunities for people with disabilities law). • Respect what is established concerning to the prohibition and / or limitations of work for children in farming activities. • Develop, implement and publish a plan for occupational health and safety in order to make employees aware about the importance of using protective equipment in risk labours as a mechanism for the prevention of accidents. • Promote the study and / or training within the local population in order to provide other job options and not to be limited to the cultivation or harvesting, and give opportunities for administrative positions within the activity. 	NA and D (in the case of respecting the standards)	The Company
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve people in order to venture into the growing and / or harvesting of oil palm in the agrochain of Oil Palm in the Brunca Region. • Conduct a training process of the different activities related with the cultivation and / or harvesting of oil palm, in order to ensure the proper 	NA	The Company

	insertion of people to the activity.		
Reduction of aerial spraying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of agrochemicals substances should be more focused and less polluting methods of application, it will help to improve health and environmental conditions. • Provide conditioned spaces for the correct management of agrochemicals substances which shall be used for the control of pests or improving productivity. • Train the working agrochemicals personnel for proper handling, and thereby reduce health problems. • Respect what is established in the national legislation for the disposal of waste or surplus of agrochemicals substances. 	NA	The Company
Improvements to the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a protocol of contributions to the communities located in the vicinity of the farms. • Promote community environmental education programs. • Celebrate the Environment Day in the school communities. • Organize a health fair with the support of the "CCSS". Ebais. • Continue promoting and supporting the recycling program in the communities. • Contribute to educational institutions according to request and availability of resources. • Promote campaigns against the dengue mosquito in coordination with the Ministry of Health. • Contribute to the needs of the community according to request and availability of resources. • Establish alliance with MINAE to mark sensitive areas for hunting, illegal dumping, poisoning rivers, wastewater discharge, and others. • Training schools in emergency care. 	NA	The Company

NA: Not applicable, D: Daily, M: Montly, W: Weekly, Q: Quaterly, SE: Semiannual

Note: In Costa Rica every body of water, every forest even if it's a small patch, are considered to have important ecological attributes, that have to be protected by law, that's why, these characteristics found in the farms are known for this study only as isolated HCV. Nonetheless, the existence of isolated HCV does not make these farms into HCVA, it only means, that every body of water, and every forest, will have to be protected.

The farms themselves have bodies of water, riverbank vegetation, and in some cases show patches of isolated secondary forests, in a very small portion. However, most of the land in these farms is covered by scrub and grassland, with no real high conversation potential, which is also a reason as for why these farms can't be considered HCVA according to the methodology used for identifying HCVA.

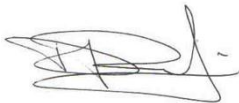
STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION:

The company opted for a document audit. Control Union Certifications was tasked to execute a desk study. During the main document audit, the Control Union auditor was in contact with the accredited assessors and the company (Compania Palma Tica S.A) to follow all aspects of this NPP report, verifying and reviewing the relevant documents, including interviewing the management team.

Compania Palma Tica S.A has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May 2010. The social and environmental assessments were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA conducted by the RSPO approved assessor as well as incorporating the HCV and SIA assessments findings by consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO.

Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plans are comprehensive, professional and compliant of RSPO New Planting Procedure. It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that Compania Palma Tica S.A has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on July, 20th 2013. This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only.

Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications



Diego Pierrend W.
Lead Auditor
Control Union Colombia Ltda
July 2013