

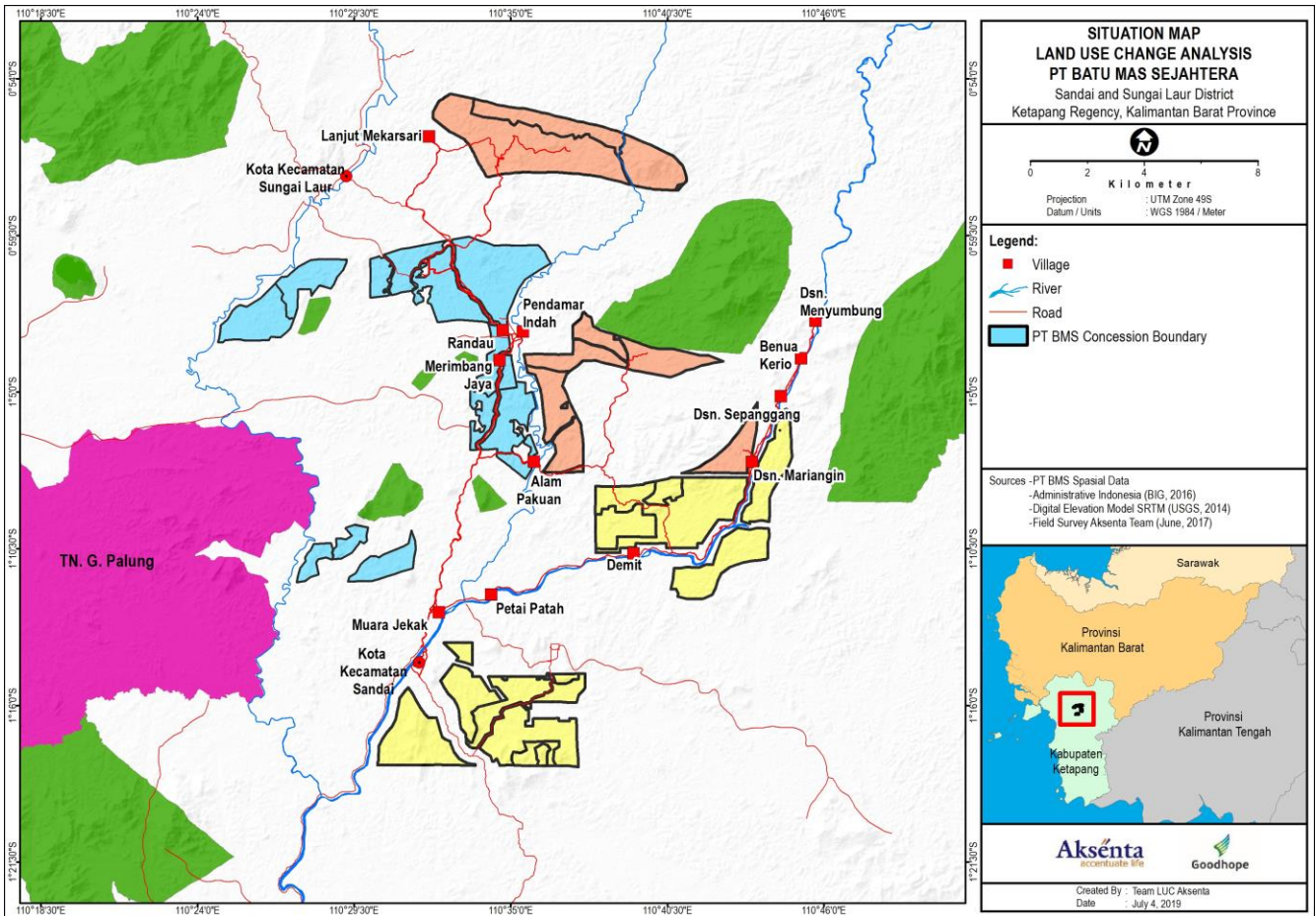
## RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

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

**Date of notification: 28 August 2020**

<b>NAME OF GROWER</b>	:	<b>PT Batu Mas Sejahtera</b>
<b>SUBSIDIARY (If any)</b>	:	<b>Goodhope Asia Holdings, Ltd</b>
<b>RSPO Membership Number</b>	:	1-0175-14-000-00, December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2014
<b>Location of proposed new planting</b>		
• Plantation address	:	Randau Village, Merimbang Jaya Village, Alam Pakuan Village, Sandai Kiri Village, Jago Bersatu Village (District of Sandai), Bayun Sari Village, Sungai Daka Village, Bengaras Village (District of Sungai Laur) Ketapang Regency, Province of West Kalimantan.
• Business Permit	:	No.266 year of 2009 Dated 25 June 2009. Issued by Regent of Ketapang, Province of West Kalimantan with area ± 14,588 Ha.
• Type of Business	:	Oil Palm Plantations.
• Size (ha)	:	9,122.30 Ha (According to Cadastral) No 013-14.07-2015 dated 13 March 2015
• Contact persons	:	Mr Edi Suhardi
• Email address	:	<a href="mailto:abrar.ramlan@goodhope.co">abrar.ramlan@goodhope.co</a>
• Geographical location	:	North : PT Karunia Hutan Lestari (logging concession)/Production Limited Forest Area (HPT) East : PT Agrajaya Bhaktitama, Alam Pakuan Village, Pendamar Indah Village, Jokak River South : Other Landuse (APL) West : PT Prakarsa Tani Sejati, PT Surya Multi Perkasa
• Spatial Reference (GPS Coordinates)	:	South 0°53'20.22" – 1°08'4.46" East: 110° 31' 43.31" – 110° 43'31"
• Boundary map	:	See Figure 2
• Areas and time plan for new plantings	:	See Table 1 and Figure 3

Figure 1. Location map of PT. Batu Mas Sejahtera, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province



New development is planned within a particular boundary covering 2,083.5 ha area (also referred to as the new development boundary) in the concession area of BMS. The new development plan is comprised of new plantings for company nucleus (inti) plantation as much as 1,709.7 ha and for partnership scheme (plasma) plantation as much as 373.8 ha. The new development is planned to take place in three years periods between 2020 and 2022. Figure and table below provide details of the new development plan of BMS.

**Table 1.** The summarized of area and time-plan for new plantings

<b>Year</b>	<b>New Planting Remark</b>	<b>Area to be Developed (hectare)</b>
2020	Nucleus/inti plantation	1,709.7
2021	Partnership/plasma plantation	100.2
2022	Partnership/plasma plantation	273.6
<b>Total New Planting 2020-2022</b>		<b>2,083.5</b>

Figure 2. Map depicting new development of BMS (Part A)

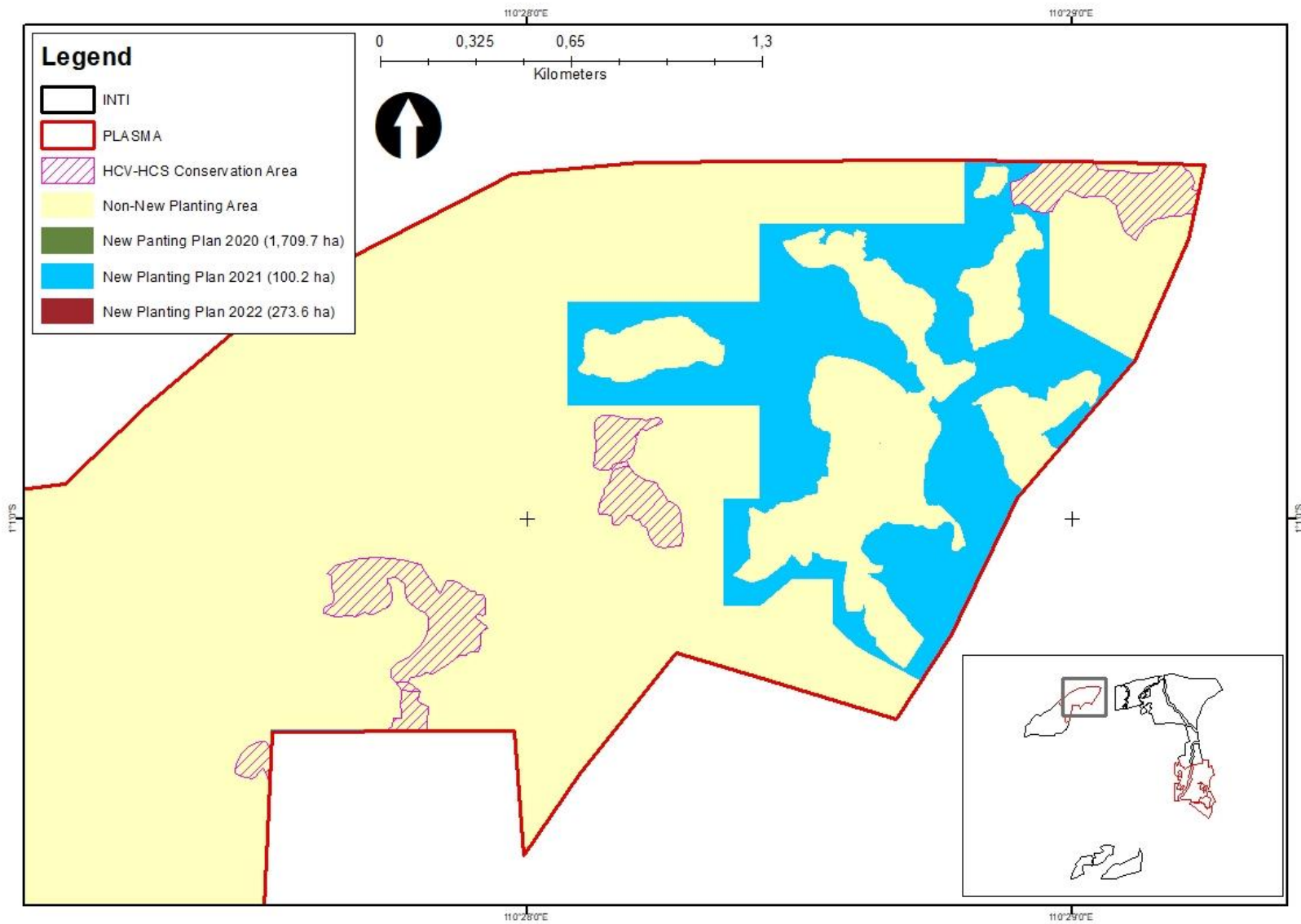


Figure 3. Map depicting new development of BMS (Part B)

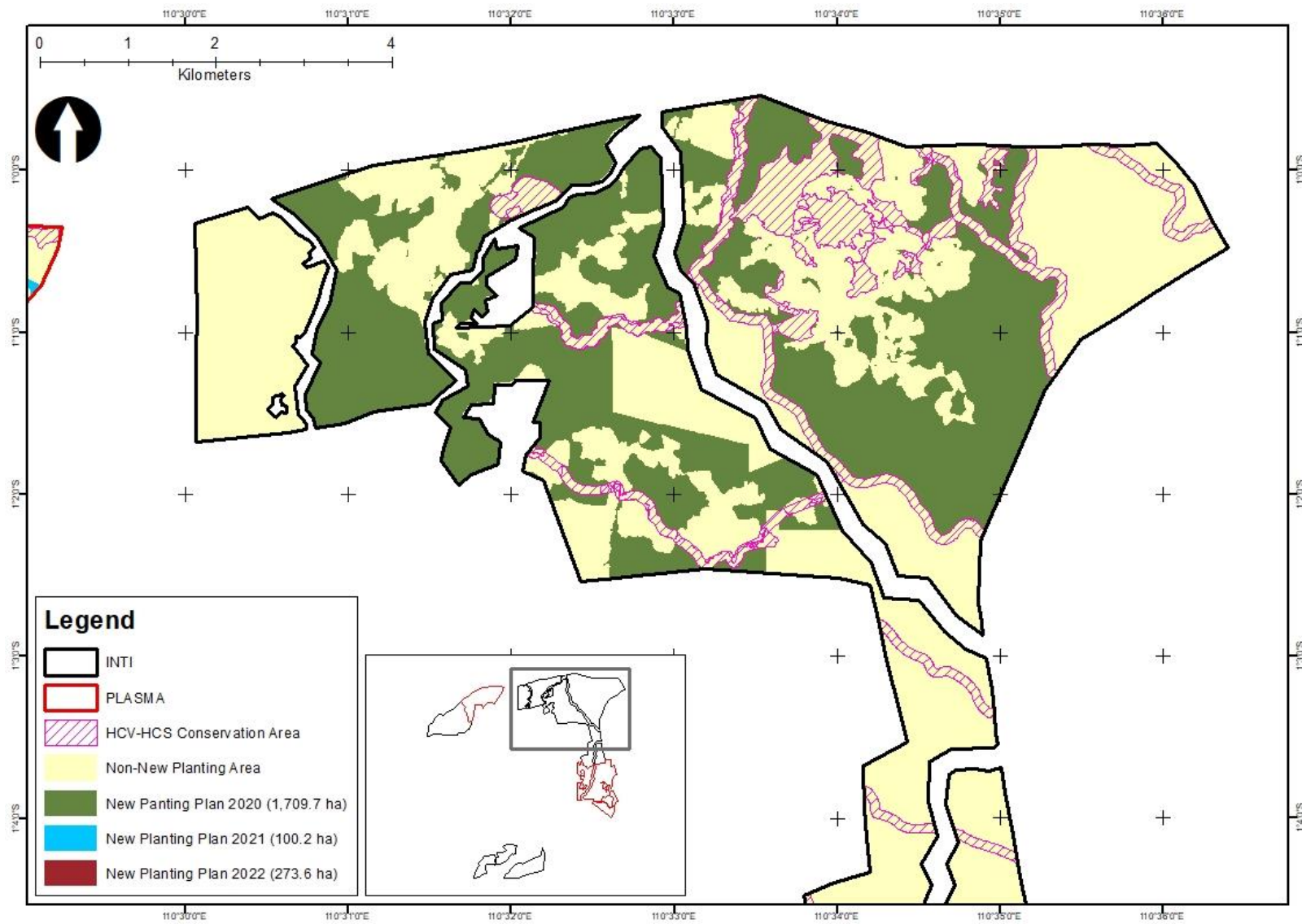
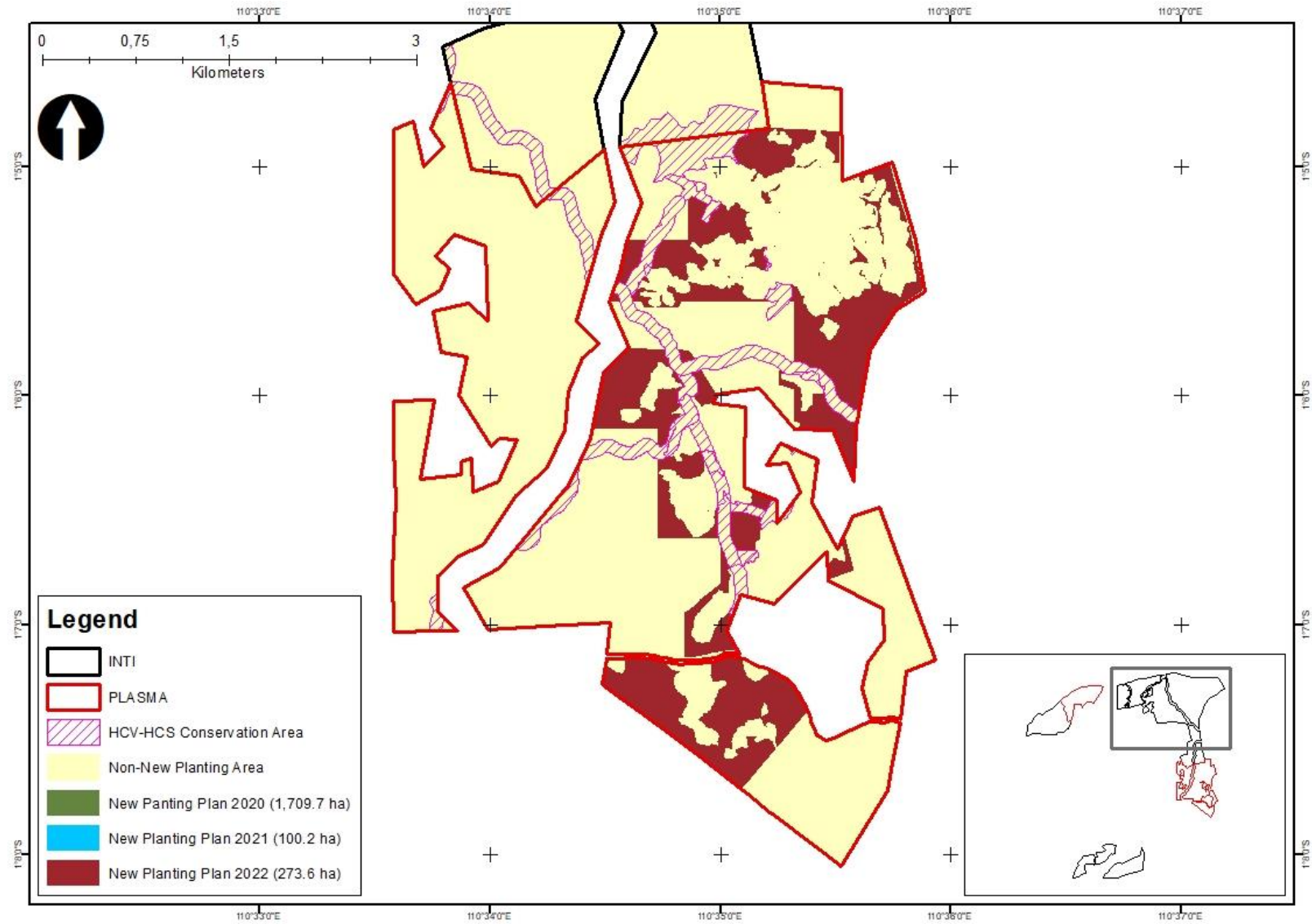




Figure 4. Map depicting new development of BMS (Part C)



**STATEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR NPP**

*Notes: The oil palm grower signs to confirm that the necessary assessments have been done and completed in accordance to the NPP.*

Name of Grower : PT Batumas Sejahtera Subsidiary of Goodhope  
Asia Holdings, Ltd  
Name of Person Responsible : Edi Suhardi  
Position : Director of Sustainability  
Signed :



Date : 18 November 2019

## **VERIFICATION STATEMENT BY CERTIFICATION BODY:**

PT. Batu Mas Sejahtera (here in after mentioned as PT. BMS) for a document verification and field verifications to conduct the New Planting Procedure because PT BMS already open several part of the area for 2,086.30 Ha for oil palm planting and infrastructure. PT BMS has had legal right to use the land which is location permit, Business Permit (IUP), land compensation, and Cadastral. Due to PT BMS has not gone through the NPP before the land had opened sanction for the management unit shall follow Remediation and Compensation Procedures (RaCP) 2014 and will not be able to trade the CPO and PK as CSPO and CSPK for the first 3 years after its certification. Four (4) Mutuagung Lestari auditors have conducted verification on field observation conducted at site on 9 & 13 September 2019 and desk study on Jakarta Head Office on 19 June 2019 and the auditor teams are: Trismadi Nurbayuto (Legal, FPIC, and Land Dispute), Satria Adi Putra (SIA and FPIC), Haikal Ramadhan Kharismansyah (SEIA & Soil Suitability) and Brigitta Prita (HCV, LUCA, and HCS).

PT BMS is administratively located in Randau Village, Merimbang Jaya Village, Alam Pakuan Village, Sandai Kiri Village, Jago Bersatu Village (District of Sandai), Bayun Sari Village, Sungai Daka Village, Bengaras Village (District of Sungai Laur) Ketapang Regency, Province of West Kalimantan. It Borders with the other company of palm oil plantations. In the past before the presence of timber companies and oil palm plantations in the study areas, most of the main livelihoods of the community were rice cultivation and rubber gardening, fishing and rattan use. However, the condition of the area of primary forest in this area has long been lost due to timber exploitation that has been done since 1970 (repeatedly logged) by timber companies (HPH) and the community.

The new planting of PT Batu Mas Sejahtera (own estate) will be planned on 2020 – 2022 for an area of 2,083.5 Ha. HCV Assessment was conduct from May to August 2017 and continued in October 2017 for additional visit. Goodhope contracted a full licensed HCV assessor from the Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS) registered with HCVRN to conduct HCV assessments. The lead assessor, Mr Iwan Setiawan, was appointed with an assessment team from PT Gagah Dinamika Aksenta to conduct HCV assessments PT Batu Mas Sejahtera.

With assessments still ongoing, the HCVRN unexpectedly revoked the license of the assessor Mr. Iwan Setiawan on August 23<sup>rd</sup> 2017. The loss of the license occurred in response to assessments conducted elsewhere. Having been informed on the licensing status of Mr. Iwan Setiawan, Goodhope sought



further direction and advice from the RSPO Secretariat. Prompted by RSPO, the HCVRN issued guidelines on 'Next steps for companies when the license of a lead assessor of an ongoing assessment is revoked'.

Based on land system map (RePPProT, 1989), the dominant soil great group in the Assessment Area includes Tropodults (podsollic) and Dystropepts (cambisol). In general, the soil erodibility is considered mild and the texture diverse from loam to sandy loam. Based on Soil Hydrologic Group (SHG), loam falls under SHG B, while sandy clay loam under SHG C. The finer a soil texture, the slower its infiltration rate. For this reason, soils under SHG C category have surface runoff potential larger than that of others under SHG B category (infiltration rate: high-medium).

GHG Assessment report was conducted according to RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Development version 3, October 2016 and incorporated carbon stock assessment was based on the HCS Approach Toolkit Version 2.0: Putting No Deforestation into Practice on 3 May 2017 following the process of HCS Forest Patch Analysis Decision Tree described in the 2017 toolkit. Assessment of land cover carbon stock identified 13 classes of land cover in the assessment area. Land cover areas with the highest carbon stock according to the assessment are (i) forest with 105.6 tonC/ha, (ii) young regenerating forest with (63.4 tonC/ha), and (iii) agroforest with 57.3 tonC/ha. Table below presents biomass carbon contents in each land cover class in the assessment area.

**Table 2.** List of land biomass carbon content in (AJB, BMS, SMS)

Land Cover	Carbon Stock (tonC/ha)	Area (ha)
Forest (hutan)	105.6	839
Young regenerating forest/YRF (hutan muda)	63.4	402
Scrub/MAFL (semak belukar)	13.2	1,404
Agroforest/MAFH (kebun campuran tinggi)	57.3	1,862
Seasonal agricultural crop (pertanian musiman)	8.5	289
Paddy field (sawah)	2.0	31
Oil palm (kebun sawit)	20.9	3,294
Other company's oil palm (kebun sawit PT lain)	9.4	2
Community's oil palm (kebun sawit masyarakat)	9.4	20
Cleared land/LCIP (lahan telah dibuka belum ditanam)	2.5	331
Bare land (lahan terbuka)	2.5	819
Infrastructure and facilities (infrastruktur dan fasilitas lain)	5.0	5
Settlement (pemukiman)	5.0	4
Road (jalan)	-	24
Water body (badan air)	-	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.323</b>

Four new development scenarios were prepared based on differentiation of land use plan. Calculation of the emission projection considered only land use area that will potentially be cleared for the new development while setting aside several land use area that will not be converted to oil palm plantation. Table below presents details of land use areas that are potential to be cleared versus land use area that will not be converted.

**Table 3.** Details of land use potential to be converted versus land use will not be converted

Potential land use area to be converted		Land use area will not be converted	
Land Use	Hectare	Land Use	Hectare
Forest (hutan)	-	Paddy field (sawah)	115
Young regenerating forest/YRF (hutan muda)	12	Oil palm (kebun sawit)	1,284
Scrub/MAFL (semak belukar)	595	Other company's oil palm (kebun sawit PT lain)	31
Agroforest/MAFH (kebun campuran tinggi)	1,143	Community's oil palm (kebun sawit masyarakat)	188
Seasonal agricultural crop (pertanian musiman)	137	Infrastructure and facilities (infrastruktur dan fasilitas lain)	2
Cleared land/LCIP (lahan telah dibuka belum ditanam)	94	Settlement (pemukiman)	2
Bare land (lahan terbuka)	452	Road (jalan)	8
		Water body (badan air)	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,636</b>

The first scenario assigns all of the potential land use area to be converted for new development, whereas the second, third, and fourth scenario consider particular areas to be set aside from the new development. Table and figures below describe differentiation of each new development scenario for BMS.

**Table 4.** List of new development scenarios for PT BMS

Scenario	Description							
1	All unplanted area for new development							
2	Set aside HCV area with forest land cover from new development plan							
3	Set aside all HCV area from new development plan							
4	Set aside all HCV and HCS areas from new development plan							
Land cover	S1*		S2*		S3*		S4*	
	New dev	Cons	New dev	Cons	New dev	Cons	New dev	Cons
Forest	-	0.0**	-	0.4**	-	107.0**	-	118.9**
Young regenerating forest	12.4		12.0		12.0		-	
Scrub	595.0		595.0		587.7		587.7	
Agroforest	1,142.5		1,142.5		1,054.1		1,054.1	
Seasonal agri crop	137.2		137.2		133.2		133.2	
Cleared land	93.8		93.8		93.1		93.1	
Bare land	451.7		451.7		445.4		445.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,432.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,432.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2,325.5</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>2,313.6</b>	<b>118.9</b>

Differentiation of the proposed area for new development leads to variation of amount of the other GHG emission sources to be used in the new plantation management, such as fertilizer and fuel. The smaller

the new development area, the lower the GHG emission emitted. Projections of GHG emission from each scenario are presented in table below.

**Table 5.** Projection of GHG emission from each new development scenario

No	Source of Emission	Projection of GHG Emission (tonCO <sub>2</sub> e/ha)			
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
1	Land clearing	5.52	4.90	4.91	4.28
2	Crop sequestration	-9.36	-9.36	-9.36	-9.36
3	Fertilizer	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
4	N <sub>2</sub> O	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
5	Field fuel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Peat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Conservation credit	0.00	-0.21	-0.42	0.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>-3.27</b>	<b>-4.10</b>	<b>-4.30</b>	<b>-4.97</b>

The company agrees to select scenario 4, which is to set aside all of the HCV and HCS area for conservation. The selected scenario would decrease as much as 1.7 tonCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha compare to the baseline scenario.

The FPIC process of land compensation is done by interviewing the surrounding communities. Interviews were conducted to five surrounding villages adjacent to company locations such as Randau Village, Pendamar Indah Village, Alam Pakuan Village, Sungai Daka Village, and Bengaras Village. Interview process was conducted for three days by two auditors from 10-12 September 2019. From interviews it is known that the community has been involved since the preparation of AMDAL (2009), HCV Assessment (2017), Carbon Stock Assessment (2017), Social Impact Assessment (2017). The surrounding community supports the existence of oil palm plantations and hopes that the opening of oil palm plantations can be done as soon as possible. The communities also said that the company never commit coercion in the process of land acquisition and has involved participatory identification to local people land in company location permit.

In addition to interviewing the surrounding community, field observations are made to ensure unplanted areas and HCV sites are in good condition. The field observation process was conducted for 3 days by an auditor. From field observations it is known that the condition of HCV is still well preserved, besides the location of NPP is still not yet embedded.

The SEIA (AMDAL) has conducted by the government approved consultants as well as the HCV and SIA assessments conducted by ALS accredited and approved assessors licensed. PT BMS has

arranged the management plan to reduce the negative impact and increase positive impact from all risk and impact that are identified. PT BMS has adhered to RSPO New Planting Procedure and documented the assessments and plans are comprehensive and professionally carried out according to RSPO requirements and comply with the applicable RSPO Principles, Criteria and indicators for new plantings. PT Bumi Mas Sejahtera also has complied to Criterion 7.8 (High Carbon Stocks) of the P&C RSPO 2015. The calculation of High Carbon Stock (HCS) is conducted by calculating the carbon stock from satellite imagery and biomass.

Signed for, on behalf of,  
Mutuagung Lestari



Trismadi Nurbayuto  
Lead Auditor  
28 August 2020

Director of Sustainability



Edi Suhardi  
Director of Sustainability  
28 August 2020