

Indofood Indonesia

Sectors: agriculture - palm oil

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Created on: Jun 18 2019

Last update: Jul 4 2019

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About Indofood

Established in 1968, Indofood is Indonesia's largest food company. It also has the **second largest oil palm land bank** in Indonesia through its subsidiary Indofood Agri Resources. Indofood operates four business groups: Consumer branded products, Bogasari (produces mainly wheat flour), Agribusiness (palm oil production) and Distribution.

Indofood is Indonesia's **largest private palm oil company** without an adequate 'No Deforestation, No Peatland and No Exploitation' policy, and a business partner and palm oil supplier to major global brands throughout the world. Indofood is a joint venture partner to PepsiCo—producing all PepsiCo-branded products within Indonesia — as well as Nestlé and Wilmar.

Headquarters	Indofood Tower, 27th floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 76-78 12910 Jakarta Indonesia
CEO/chair	Anthoni Salim CEO
Website	http://www.indofood.com
Ownership	Indofood is a subsidiary of the Salim Group , Indonesia's biggest conglomerate, owned by the Salim family.
Subsidiaries	

Issues

Social issues

Violations of labor rights A June 2016 report by Rainforest Action Network (RAN) titled **The Human Cost of Conflict Palm Oil**, exposed Indofood's involvement in systemic violations of workers' rights, including categorising many long-time workers as temporary and placing them at heightened risk through precarious employment practices; paying unethically low wages that often did not meet minimum wage; the presence of children working on the company's plantation as a result of setting unattainable quotas; putting workers' health and safety at risk; and undermining Freedom of Association through automatic enrollment in a company-backed union.

A follow-up RAN investigation in November 2017, **The Human Cost of Conflict Palm Oil Revisited**, showed that these kinds of systemic labor violations on Indofood plantations were continuing. The report concludes that "Indofood's target-based system, coupled with the wide range of penalties which may be applied at the employer's discretion, an opaque system of pay, and ability to extract work under the menace of being paid below the minimum wage levels, creates a serious risk of forced labour."

Environmental issues

Deforestation and impact on peatlands According to an **April 2018 report by Aidenvironment** a satellite-based assessment of land development on Indofood's subsidiaries PT Duta Rendra Mulya and PT Sawit Khatulistiwa Lestari shows ongoing deforestation on peatlands from 2013 onwards. In total, the companies opened up 9,668 hectares of land for oil palm expansion, of which 99 percent was peatland.

The same report showed the sustainability impact of two palm oil plantations operated by Indofood subsidiaries in Sintang District, on the island of Borneo, Indonesia. Both plantation companies have continued to clear and drain the only large peat swamp forest in Sintang district, the Ketungau peat swamp, despite new regulations adopted by the Indonesian government and sustainability policies adopted by associate subsidiaries of the Salim Group, its business partners and financiers. An area, equivalent to nearly 10,000 rugby fields has been cleared for planting oil palm within a time span of just five years. This area, which was until recently an expansive peat swamp forest, will oxidize and ultimately disappear as a result of peatland subsidence, resulting in frequent and prolonged floods and considerable carbon emissions.

The Indonesian government, along with nearly three-quarters of all palm oil refiners in the world, **prohibits peatland development** for the expansion of oil palm plantations. Once developed, peat is extremely sensitive to fire, and if it catches, is very difficult to extinguish. Peat fires have been known to burn for months on end, despite efforts, and have been a major cause of the annual haze that envelops Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore

(Aidenvironment, 2018).

Impact on climate change When peatlands are developed, an irreversible process of degradation starts that contributes significantly to global warming through massive carbon emissions. When peatlands are left intact, they act as a natural “carbon sink”, safely absorbing and storing carbon out of the atmosphere and under ground (Aidenvironment, 2018).

In 2015 5,900 hectares of carbon-rich peatland is confirmed to have burned in two Indofood concessions, corresponding to an estimated eight million tons of CO2 emissions (Chain Reaction Research, 2017).

Impacts on wild life PT Gunta Samba, a subsidiary of the Gunta Samba Group (controlled by Anthoni Salim), cleared thousands of hectares of orangutan habitat in the East Kutai district in East Kalimantan in Indonesia between 2012-2015 (Aidenvironment, 2018).

Other issues

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) In March 2019 the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) terminated the membership of Indofood's subsidiaries, PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk and PT PP London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk, for failure to undertake the necessary steps to comply with the 2 November 2018 decision delivered by the RSPO Complaints Panel. The RSPO found over twenty violations of the RSPO's Principles and Criteria, as well as ten violations of Indonesian labor law, on the Indofood facilities audited.

Governance

Applicable norms and standards

ILO Safety and health in forestry work

International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production

Bank policies

The following bank investment policies apply to this project:

Mizuho Financial Group

Human Rights policy

Apr 1 2018 | Mizuho Financial Group

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Statement on human rights

Date listed represents date as accessed on website

Mar 5 2019 | Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group

Policy for business associated with environmental and social risk

Jun 18 2018 | SMBC

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG)

Environmental Policy Statement, Human Rights Policy Statement, and Environmental and Social Policy Framework

May 15 2018 | Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group

ANZ

Information about ANZ's forestry and forests policy

Oct 18 2015 | ANZ

Approach to human rights

Oct 1 2018 | ANZ

DBS

Guidelines on responsible finance

Jun 1 2018 | Association of Banks in Singapore

Standard Chartered

Position Statement on Forestry

Nov 5 2016 | Standard Chartered

Human rights position statement

Date listed represents date as accessed on website

May 21 2019 | [Standard Chartered](#)

United Overseas Bank (UOB)

Guidelines on responsible finance

Jun 1 2018 | [Association of Banks in Singapore](#)

Updates

Financiers

As of March 31 2019, Indofood's largest financiers **include** Indonesian banks Bank Mandiri and Bank Central Asia, followed by the three largest banks in Japan – Mizuho Financial Group, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group. See below for a full specified overview.

Banks

ANZ Australia [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 265 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

Bank Central Asia Indonesia [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 660 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

Bank Mandiri Indonesia [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 800 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Japan [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 300 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

DBS Bank Singapore [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 140 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

Mizuho Japan [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 500 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

Rabobank Netherlands [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 40 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

Standard Chartered United Kingdom [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 100 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Japan [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 420 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

United Overseas Bank Singapore [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan USD 40 million
Credit facility
source: Indofood financial statements March 2019
[link](#)

In May 2019 [Citigroup](#) decided to cancel its USD 140 million revolving credit facility to Indofood.