



THE LAST PLACE ON EARTH

EXPOSING THE THREATS TO THE
LEUSER ECOSYSTEM

A GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT DESERVING PROTECTION



THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM IS THE
LAST PLACE ON EARTH WHERE
SUMATRAN ORANGUTANS, TIGERS,
ELEPHANTS, RHINOS AND SUN
BEARS SHARE THE SAME HABITAT.

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Rainforest Action Network campaigns for the forests, their inhabitants and the natural systems that sustain life by transforming the global marketplace through education, grassroots organizing and non-violent direct action.

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PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

COVER: PAUL HILTON; RHETT BUTLER / MONGABAY

INTRODUCTION

THE REGION

Almost entirely contained within Indonesia's Aceh Province on the north tip of the island of Sumatra, the Leuser Ecosystem is by every measure a world-class hotspot of biodiversity and among the most important areas of intact rainforests left in Southeast Asia. In fact it is among the most biodiverse places ever documented. Covering over 6.5 million acres, it is the last place on earth where Sumatran orangutans, tigers, elephants, rhinos and sun bears co-exist in the wild. Countless other biological treasures including clouded leopards, hornbills and the largest flowers in the world can be found in the teeming forests of the Leuser Ecosystem.

Formerly known as the "Emerald Island," Sumatra's once lush forest landscapes are now largely gone, making the Leuser Ecosystem particularly important. The rainforests in the Leuser Ecosystem are home to the densest remaining populations of the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan and protecting the integrity of the Leuser Ecosystem is essential if the Sumatran orangutan is going to continue to survive in the wild.

And the Leuser Ecosystem is not just important for its rich biodiversity. The region helps regulate the global climate by storing massive amounts of carbon in its peatlands and standing forests. The forests also help provide a steady, clean water supply to millions of people living in Aceh, a province home to a diverse range of rural communities—many of whom have lived in the region for generations and depend on the ecosystem for their food and their livelihoods.

THE THREATS

The irreplaceable intact forests of the Leuser Ecosystem now face the very real risk of disappearing before our eyes.

Driving this man-made disaster is the skyrocketing global demand for palm oil—an ingredient found in countless processed foods, personal care products and household items such as chips, cookies, instant noodles, ice cream, frozen meals, shampoo, lipstick and pet food. The blind growth in demand has recklessly pushed industrial plantations deeper and deeper into the heart of rainforests around the world, but particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia where 85 percent of palm oil is now grown.

Sprawling palm oil plantations have dramatically altered and fragmented Sumatra's landscape, taking land from villages, destroying critical habitat for wildlife and cutting off wildlife corridors. Millions of acres of rich rainforests have already been lost forever, replaced with endless rows of industrial plantations, including many that have been planted illegally. The Leuser Ecosystem is now an epicenter of palm oil plantation expansion and combined with unchecked mining, logging, industrial pulp plantations and poaching in the region, this vital ecosystem is facing a perfect storm of destruction.

THE DECISIONS

Today, the Leuser Ecosystem exists at a tenuous crossroads.

The Leuser Ecosystem is globally recognized for its natural grandeur and beauty. The ecosystem is protected under Indonesian national law and is designated as a National Strategic Area for its Environmental Protection Function. Thirty three percent is comprised by the Gunung Leuser National Park, another protected area recognized for its global values by its inclusion in the Tropical Rainforest Heritage Area of the Sumatra World Heritage Area.

The newly elected Indonesian president, Joko Widodo, and his cabinet are poised to approve or reject a disastrous new spatial plan that has been proposed for the region. Vast tracks of irreplaceable and currently protected forests hang in the balance. Will they continue to be protected? Or will they be licensed out for conversion into even more plantations?

Time is running out. Even as this report is being written, important sections of the Leuser Ecosystem are being destroyed every day.

President Joko Widodo must uphold Indonesian national law and ensure that these protections remain in place for this global treasure. But the Indonesian government cannot secure the fate of this critical ecosystem alone. The fact is that in order to protect our precious remaining rainforests—in the Leuser Ecosystem and across the globe—and to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and rural communities we must fundamentally transform the way that palm oil is produced.

This will be a large and complex undertaking. However, it is absolutely crucial that all stakeholders who touch palm oil supply chains—including the palm oil growers, processors, traders and financiers, as well as governments and consumer goods manufacturers—each do their part to end their complicity with Conflict Palm Oil and drive a transformation towards truly responsible land use and palm oil production. In the past 12 months a growing number of governments and private sector actors have committed to work together to halt the destruction of forests and peatlands and the violation of the rights of Indigenous peoples, communities and workers for commodities. The fate of the Leuser Ecosystem and other endangered rainforests around the world depends on the palm oil industry adopting similar commitments and, more importantly, rapidly putting them into action.



THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM

What's at stake?

PHOTOS: CHELSEA MATTHEWS / RAN

THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM is a vast, teeming, ancient landscape on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia that covers over 6.5 million acres including lowland and mountainous rainforests and over 460,000 acres of carbon-rich peatlands. The Leuser Ecosystem is like nowhere else on Earth—it contains some of the world's highest known levels of plant and animal diversity, including at least 105 mammal species, 382 bird species, and 95 reptile and amphibian species. It is also home to the largest extent of intact forest landscapes remaining in Sumatra. Scientists and conservationists consider the Leuser Ecosystem to be among the most important forests left in Southeast Asia, particularly because it is the last place in the region of sufficient size and quality to support viable populations of rare species like Sumatran tigers, orangutans, rhinos and elephants, and clouded leopards. Eighty-five percent of this uniquely biodiverse forestland is located in the province of Aceh and the rest in the province of North Sumatra.





MAPS: ARID OCEAN (ABOVE); FOREST NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT ACEH (HAKA)



We must protect and restore the lowland rainforests to save the last Sumatran orangutans, tigers, elephants and rhinos from extinction and maintain the forests' ecological services which are vital for the surrounding communities and for Aceh's economic development. If we lose the lowland rainforests of the Leuser Ecosystem, we've lost everything.

- Mike Griffith
Conservation Expert

MONTANE AND LOWLAND: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Scientists and conservationists categorize the Leuser Ecosystem as an area of “high conservation value” for many reasons. First of all, this region contains two types of forests—montane and lowland—that provide invaluable and irreplaceable ecosystem services.

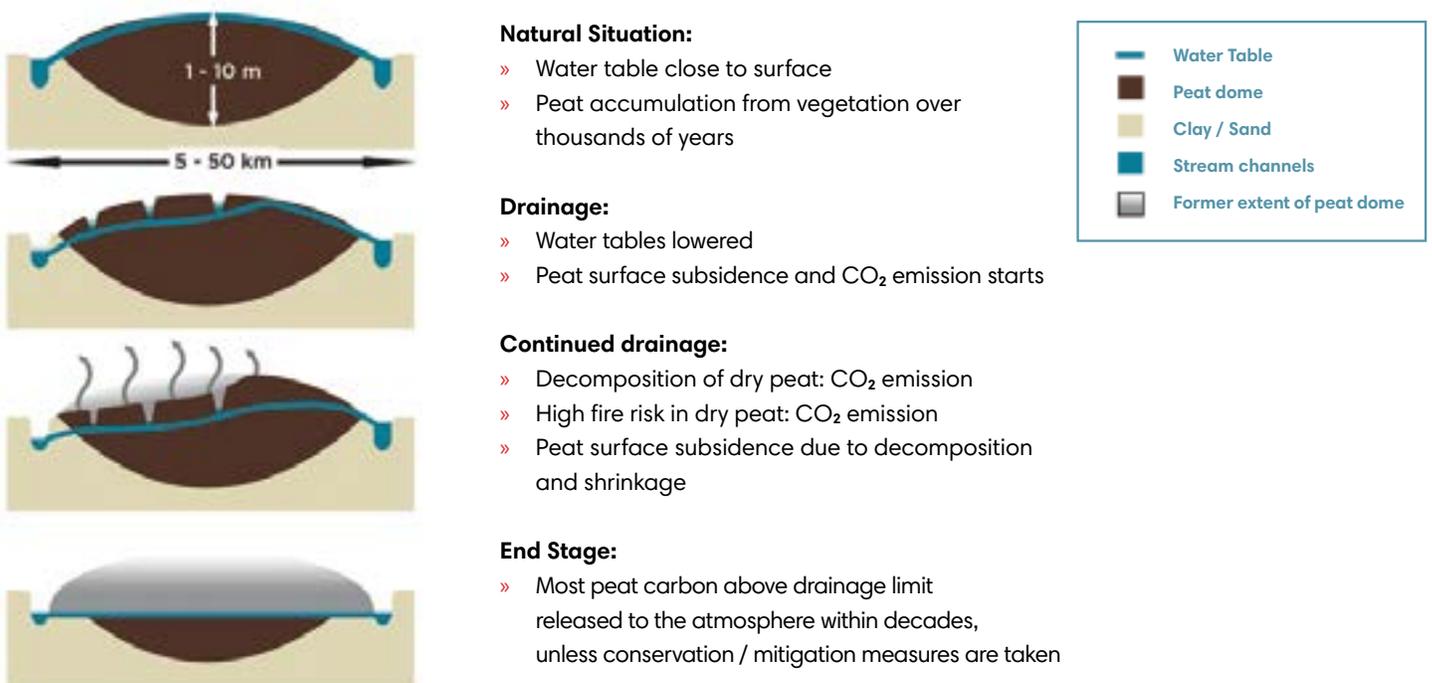
The montane forests are extremely important because they are home to the very rare Sumatran rhinoceros, a species on the brink of extinction. Less than 100 individual Sumatran rhinos remain in the wild. These forests provide a wide variety of ground plants on which the Sumatran rhino feeds, making these areas critical to the survival of the species. Other iconic mega fauna, including deer, bears, tigers and clouded leopards, also inhabit the montane forests.

The lowland forests, located in Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Utara, Aceh Timur and Aceh Selatan, are equally important as they contain the highest biodiversity of all the forest systems found within the Leuser Ecosystem. Both the largest and tallest flowers in the world, the *Rafflesia* and *Amorphophallus*, can be found here, along with the largest and tallest trees in the region, which provide critical habitat for critically endangered species including Sumatran orangutans, tigers, elephants, and rhinos, as well as sun bears. These dense lowland forests also support populations of clouded leopards, hornbills, many species of primates, deer, insects and amphibians.

This is the last place on Earth where all these species can still be found together. The lowland forests and the species that depend on them face the greatest risk within the whole Leuser Ecosystem because they are the targets for industrial palm oil expansion. Any such expansion of agricultural industry in the area would trigger virtual destruction of the integrity of the ecosystem and condemn several species to probable extinction in the wild.

Figure 2: Peatland drainage and CO₂ emissions

IMAGE: THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON CLEAN TRANSPORTATION (ICCT)



Natural Situation:

- » Water table close to surface
- » Peat accumulation from vegetation over thousands of years

Drainage:

- » Water tables lowered
- » Peat surface subsidence and CO₂ emission starts

Continued drainage:

- » Decomposition of dry peat: CO₂ emission
- » High fire risk in dry peat: CO₂ emission
- » Peat surface subsidence due to decomposition and shrinkage

End Stage:

- » Most peat carbon above drainage limit released to the atmosphere within decades, unless conservation / mitigation measures are taken

**ANCIENT PEATLANDS:
THE HIDDEN CARBON BOMB**

Peatlands are wet, carbon-rich areas that have formed through thousands of years of undecomposed leaf litter and organic material accumulation. In Indonesia they form into large domes of carbon-rich organic soil covered in forest and collectively store billions of tons of carbon. Indonesia has the largest concentration of tropical peatlands in the world.

In the last three decades, both large palm oil plantation companies and pulp and paper companies have targeted millions of acres of peatlands for plantation expansion by clearing the forests and then draining the peatland.

When these soils are drained and the peat is exposed to air, it begins to oxidize and releases large amounts of carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere, a peat degradation process that carries on, year after year, for decades. The dried out peat is also highly flammable, and recurring fires send up huge pulses of CO₂, which in bad fire years have been estimated to be as high as the fossil fuel emissions of all of Western Europe. **Indonesia is ranked the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide emissions in the world after China and the United States, with one half estimated to be coming from peat emissions and an additional 30 percent from deforestation.**

Peatlands also have a significant economic value associated with them. Studies show it is more economically competitive to avoid forest and peatland conversion. The Leuser Ecosystem’s critical role in regulating climate and storing carbon has been valued at more than USD 400 million per year.

In addition to their carbon storage and sequestration values, the Leuser Ecosystem’s intact peatlands are of exceptional conservation value as they are home to the highest densities of Sumatran orangutans in the world. They are also important habitat areas for tigers, sun bears, siamangs and gibbons, and reptiles such as pythons, giant soft-shelled turtles and crocodiles, as well as rare birdlife. The peatlands within the Leuser Ecosystem also support robust fish populations, an important source of protein for local communities.



The Leuser Ecosystem contains three areas of carbon-rich peatlands known locally as the Tripa, Kluet and Singkil peatland forests. These are the last remaining peatlands in western Sumatra. They cover a total of over 460,000 acres with the peat deposits reaching over eight meters in depth and containing eleven times more carbon than that in the standing biomass of the forests above them. All three peatland areas have been partly cleared, drained and burned to make way for new palm oil plantations and roads. It is critical that these peatlands are protected and the areas that have been degraded are restored, including damming the canals used to drain them.



THE TRIPA PEATLAND IS IN THE NAGAN RAYA AND ACEH BARAT DAYA DISTRICTS IN ACEH. THE KLUET PEATLAND IS THE SMALLEST OF THE THREE PEATLANDS AND IS LOCATED IN THE ACEH SELATAN DISTRICT. THE SINGKIL PEATLAND IS THE LARGEST, DEEPEST AND MOST INTACT PEATLAND IN ACEH AND COVERS 277,827 ACRES IN THE ACEH SELATAN AND ACEH SINGKIL DISTRICTS.

MAP: FOREST NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT ACEH (HAKA)

PHOTO (ABOVE): DESTRUCTION OF SINGKIL PEATLAND BY STATE OWNED PLANTATION COMPANY PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA I. FOREST NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT ACEH (HAKA)



PHOTO: CARLOS QUILES

THE SUMATRAN ORANGUTAN: THEIR LAST CHANCE

The orangutan is a great ape that has captivated hearts and minds across the world. Today's populations of orangutans exist in shrinking areas of tropical rainforests on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

There are fewer than 6,600 individual Sumatran orangutans left in the wild, making this species even more threatened than the endangered Bornean orangutan, of which it's estimated that 54,000 remain. The IUCN's Red List categorizes the Sumatran orangutan as critically endangered and the species can also be found on the list of the World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates. The Sumatran orangutan is at extreme risk of becoming the first great ape to go extinct in the wild. The last major stands of habitat for the Sumatran orangutan are found in the Leuser Ecosystem, which supports about 75 percent of the world's remaining population.

Wild Sumatran orangutans are only found in several lowland forests in Aceh and North Sumatra including in Aceh Tamiang and in the Tripa, Kluet and Singkil peatlands. In fact, approximately 31 percent of the world's last Sumatran orangutans live in these three peatland forests in the Leuser Ecosystem.

The single greatest agricultural threat to the Sumatran orangutan is palm oil because of its recent rapid expansion. Scientists estimate that converting a forest area into an industrial palm oil plantation results in the death or displacement of over 95 percent of the orangutans who originally lived in the area.



PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

As the last remaining areas of lowland forests and peatlands are being cleared, drained and burned for plantation expansion, the Sumatran orangutan heads closer to the brink of extinction. Ian Singleton, a well known expert who has monitored the Sumatran orangutan for more than 20 years, estimates that the population of Sumatran orangutans in the Tripa peatlands has been reduced from 300 in 2010 to 100 in 2012 due to either the loss of their forest habitat or from being shot, strangled or killed directly by palm oil growers and workers.

It is clear that the Sumatran orangutan is in rapid decline, and if the lowland forests and peatlands of the Leuser Ecosystem are destroyed, scientists warn that it may become the first great ape species to go extinct in the wild. This is a legacy our generation cannot afford to leave behind.

The single greatest agricultural threat to the Sumatran orangutan is palm oil because of its recent rapid expansion. Scientists estimate that converting a forest area into an industrial palm oil plantation results in the death or displacement of over 95 percent of the orangutans who originally lived in the area.



AN ADULT MALE ORANGUTAN SITS ON THE FOREST FLOOR AFTER BEING TRANQUILIZED AS PART OF A RESCUE BY A LOCAL NGO CALLED THE SUMATRAN ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION PROGRAM (SOCP). THIS ORANGUTAN WAS REMOVED FROM ITS FORMER FOREST HOME IN THE TRIPA PEATLANDS INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, ACEH

PHOTO: PAUL HILTON, APRIL 2012

DESTROYING LIVES, DESTROYING CULTURES: THE HUMAN IMPACT

The majority of Aceh's people—between 70 and 75 percent—live on the coastal plains, where most of their wet rice cultivation is found. This local agriculture represents a fundamental piece of Aceh's food security. The livelihoods and food supply for millions of people rely heavily on the environmental services, particularly the water supplies, that the Leuser Ecosystem provides. Provisioning of these environmental services is highly sensitive to human disturbance of the forests. Detailed economic studies show that protecting these forests provides hundreds of millions of dollars in net benefits every year compared to deforestation. The continued destruction of forests will without a doubt threaten the long-term welfare of Aceh's people.

Aceh underwent a bitter 30-year conflict between the Indonesian military and a local separatist movement, ending when the Asian Tsunami hit in 2004 and peace negotiations began.

In an effort to rebuild and aid in economic recovery, the Indonesian government has supported and encouraged new developments such as large-scale infrastructure projects, roads, mines, and recommencement of the development of areas for palm oil plantations. Many foreign governments, including the European Union, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Norway and the United States have contributed to the Multi Donor Fund to assist with relief and recovery in Aceh from 2005 and 2012. In some cases, however, these new developments come at the expense of local communities, particularly farmers and Indigenous People.

One core component of this redevelopment process has been the increased production of palm oil. At the same time, human rights violations, community conflict, corruption and land grabbing have been all too common occurrences associated with palm oil production. Specifically, the failure to respect the right of Indigenous Peoples and forest-dependent communities to give or withhold their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent has been a consistently egregious impact. Rural communities depend on their ability to manage and derive livelihoods from their lands, over which they typically have traditional and/or customary tenure and use rights. Local food security is at risk when palm oil plantations take

over such community lands without their Free, Prior and Informed Consent, resulting in negative consequences for their livelihoods and welfare.

Aceh has a long history of conflict. Continuing the current rapid conversion of its forests for industrial development will only exacerbate tensions at a time when local people are trying to move forward. The Aceh government lists 43 land conflict cases in its 2013 annual report. Thirteen of these cases are currently ongoing, two¹ of which are in the Leuser Ecosystem, and 15 cases are under government evaluation, seven² of which are in the Leuser Ecosystem.

When livelihoods are lost due to forest conversion and alienation of their lands, local people often are left with no choice but to work for the incoming palm oil plantations, where they may then face abusive labor practices.

In 2012, the US Department of Labor listed palm oil from Malaysia and Indonesia as being at significant risk of being produced with forced and/or child labor. Palm oil workers, which are commonly recruited from other provinces or countries, often experience restrictions on their freedom of movement, retention of their passports and other valuable documents, indebtedness to labor brokers, and delayed or unpaid wages. Many of these situations amount to forced labor, a form of modern-day slavery. Investigations into cases of forced and child labor in Indonesia's palm oil industry have revealed workers and children being held captive, deprived of clean drinking water, working without pay for up to two years, and beaten when escape is attempted.

A balance must be found between rebuilding the economy and equitable development while protecting human rights and the ecosystem services that local communities rely on for their livelihoods. Continued expansion into the Leuser Ecosystem threatens new conflicts for the people living in Aceh and North Sumatra. Aceh has made great strides to rebuild after facing decades of conflict, but there is a serious risk of losing the progress that has been made if expansion continues and development models are contributing to negative social and environmental impacts.

ACEH HAS A LONG HISTORY OF CONFLICT. CONTINUING THE CURRENT

RAPID CONVERSION OF ITS FORESTS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

WILL ONLY EXACERBATE TENSIONS AT A TIME WHEN LOCAL PEOPLE ARE

TRYING TO MOVE FORWARD.

1 PT. DUA PERKASA LESTARI AND PT. MESTIKA PRIMA LESTARI INDAH
2 PT. BLANGKARA, PT. FAJAR BAIZURI, PT. GELORA SAWITA MAKMUR, PT. PARASAWITA,
PT. PUTRI HIJUA, PT. SURYA PANEN SUBUR, AND PT. SURYA PANEN SUBUR II



2006 FLOODS IN ACEH TAMIANG

TRICKLE DOWN DISASTER: THE DISRUPTION OF WATER FLOW AND SUPPLY

The forests in the Leuser Ecosystem play a critical role in the region's water cycle. Destruction of naturally occurring rainforests drastically changes the landscape—reducing soil cohesion, impacting groundwater and water flows to river systems, and reducing atmospheric moisture. The Leuser Ecosystem's forests act as an effective buffer against natural disasters. As forest degradation and conversion increases, so does the possibility and severity of flash flooding, landslides and other potentially deadly natural disasters.

The importance of this precious ecosystem's ability to regulate water flow and supply cannot be understated. The forests of the Leuser Ecosystem help regulate the water supply for millions of people. The people living in Aceh, particularly those in rural communities whose extensive tracts of irrigated rice fields rely on a dependable flow of clean water from the forest, bear the brunt of water cycle changes as deforestation occurs.



OPEN FOR BUSINESS:

Imminent Industrial Threats



PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

Despite its current conservation status, the stark reality is that the Leuser Ecosystem is under siege from palm oil plantations and multiple other development plans.

CONFLICT PALM OIL

Palm oil is a globally traded agricultural commodity that is found in roughly half of packaged goods sold in grocery stores. Palm oil and its derivatives are used in a remarkable array of products, such as cookies and chips as well as personal care products.

Conflict Palm Oil is the term used to describe palm oil produced under conditions associated with the ongoing destruction of rainforests, expansion on carbon-rich peatlands, and/or human rights violations, including the failure to recognize and respect the customary land rights of forest-dependent communities and the use of forced labor and child labor.

Palm oil that is produced illegally or cannot be traced back to where it is grown must also be considered Conflict Palm Oil.



The expansion of Conflict Palm Oil is on the rise inside the Leuser Ecosystem. Palm oil companies have recently begun developing areas that were allocated under the Suharto dictatorship, but were abandoned during Aceh's years of conflict. Others were granted new permits as recently as 2011 by the former governor of Aceh despite the Leuser Ecosystem boundary designation in 2001. Permits have been issued in violation of the Indonesian national law on Aceh Governance 11/2006, and the National Spatial Planning Law 26/2007 juncto Government Regulation 26/2008, and Presidential Instruction No. 10/2011, a decree made by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to protect primary forests and peatlands.

The Leuser Ecosystem is designated as a National Strategic Area for its Environmental Protection Function. The production of palm oil from a number of companies operating inside the Leuser Ecosystem is threatening the environmental values that lead to this designation.

Other illegal activities are occurring inside the Leuser Ecosystem, including expansion without proper permits, expansion outside of permitted areas, use of fire for clearing forestland, and draining protected peatlands or any peatland over three meters in depth.

In the Aceh Tamiang district, situated on the northeast boundary of the Leuser Ecosystem, illegal clearance of forests has led to severe landslides, flash floods and the death of hundreds of Acehese people. Villages have literally been swept away as the frequency and severity of flash floods increase due to the loss of forests on the mountainous slopes that surround their villages.

Some of these communities that depend on the Leuser Ecosystem have begun to fight back. Communities in Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur are working to cut down illegal oil palm trees and restore the forests that they depend on.

Unfortunately, not all illegal plantations have been stopped as the laws that are in place to protect the Leuser Ecosystem fail to be enforced by the Aceh government. The profiles on the controversial suppliers in this report clearly demonstrate the risks associated with sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from within the Leuser Ecosystem and its surrounding regions.

COMPANIES WITH PALM OIL PLANTATIONS INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM INCLUDE

PT. Aloer Timur
PT. Asdal
PT. Bahruny
PT. Bukit Safa
PT. Cemerlang Abadi
PT. Dua Perkasa Lestari
PT. Ensem Sawita
PT. Gelora Sawita Makmur
PT. Kallista Alam
PT. Laot Bangko
PT. Matras
PT. Mestika Prima Lestari Indah
PT. Mitra Tamiang Utama
PT. Perkebunan Nusantara I Blang Tualang
PT. Perkebunan Nusantara I Krueng Luas
PT. Perkebunan Nusantara I Lamie
PT. Putri Hijau
PT. Rongoh Mas Lestari
PT. Saudara Adi Megah
PT. Semadam
PT. Sinar Kaloy Perkasa
PT. Sisirau
PT. Surya Panen Subur II
PT. Tegas Nusantara
PT. Tenggulun Raya
PT. Wajar Corpora
PT. Watu Gede Utama
PT. Woyla Raya Abadi

COMMUNITIES FIGHT BACK

After the 2006 floods in Aceh, Rudi Putra began to work with local officials and communities that had lost their friends, family members and homes, to tackle illegal expansion of palm oil plantations in the Leuser Ecosystem. Working alongside the local police, Rudi Putra and his team enforce land protection laws and have shut down more than 1,200 acres of illegal palm oil plantations. Rudi and the local government of the Aceh Tamiang district recently begun clearing a further 2,500 acres of illegal palm oil. The rehabilitation of these forests after the clearance of the palm oil has recreated a critical wildlife corridor now used by elephants, tigers and orangutans for the first time in 12 years. Rudi is an expert researcher and tracker of the Sumatran rhino and leads wildlife protection teams that track down poachers in the Leuser Ecosystem. The Sumatran rhino is the smallest—and the most critically endangered—member of the rhinoceros family.

Rudi Putra was awarded the **Goldman Environmental Prize** for his efforts in April 2014.



My community and I work tirelessly to shut down and destroy illegal palm oil plantations inside the federally protected Leuser Ecosystem, using chainsaws and uprooting illegal oil palms. We do this to protect our families from the floods that result from the destruction of the forests on the hillsides that surround our homes.

- Rudi Putra



PHOTO: FOREST NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT ACEH (HAKA) (TOP);
GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE

■ PALM OIL GROWERS

The following companies are actively producing Conflict Palm Oil at the expense of critical rainforests and peatlands, including the habitat for endangered species, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the livelihoods of rural communities, and in breach of Indonesia's law that regulates the protection of this national strategic area.

1 PT. MESTIKA PRIMA LESTARI INDAH

PT. Mestika Prima Lestari Indah (MPLI) is an Indonesian company with plantations at the core of its business. PT. MPLI is responsible for the clearance of a significant area of primary forests within the Leuser Ecosystem that was the critical habitat for the Sumatran orangutan, elephant and tiger, and has been embroiled in conflict with the local Kaloy village in the Tamiang Hulu sub-district of Tamiang for over a decade.

The Kaloy village is home to over 4,000 people, including 100 families that traditionally worked areas of arable land to grow rubber as a source of income. The community has lost valuable areas of arable land, water supplies as the river level has dropped since the planting of palm oil trees, and its source of income. PT. MPLI used coercive tactics in its efforts to obtain the initial permit. Community members say that company representatives first came to the village in 1995 with a convoy of police and local military to "negotiate" with the villagers for land. The company promised that ten percent of its area would be set aside for local people but it soon became clear that the company had not allocated arable land for ongoing use by families. Conflicts also flared when four men were arrested for tapping their own rubber trees.

Despite this conflict, PT. MPLI has continued to expand its plantation inside the Leuser Ecosystem. In 2005, the community learned that PT. MPLI's permit had expanded from 1,329 acres to 6,170 acres. Field surveys have found that PT. MPLI actively cleared areas of land before being granted the appropriate permits and has cleared and planted a larger area than it states in its annual reports. The company is also suspected of clearing land outside its permit area. It has also been reported to pay its workers as little as USD 29 per week, an income that does not meet Aceh's minimum wage, let alone provide families with a living wage to meet basic needs.

PT. MPLI is a clear example of a company that is producing Conflict Palm Oil inside the Leuser Ecosystem. The company has not taken the actions required to resolve this conflict to the satisfaction of the local community and it remains one of 13 ongoing cases of land conflict in Aceh. Its operations are clearly not in accordance with responsible palm oil production requirements and any company sourcing palm oil from PT. MPLI is contributing to the social and environmental impacts caused by this controversial plantation.

Palm Oil Company:	PT. Mestika Prima Lestari Indah (MPLI)
Parent Company:	Not publicly available
Core Business:	Palm oil plantations
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is a private company
Total Area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	6,170 acres
RSPO Member:	No



THE LOWLAND FORESTS INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM ARE BEING CLEARED BY PT. MESTIKA PRIMA LESTARI INDAH (PT. MPLI) TO MAKE WAY FOR A PALM OIL PLANTATION. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON, APRIL 2012

2 PT. RISJADSON GROUP HOLDINGS AND INVESTMENTS

PT. SISIRAU, which is controlled by PT. Ibris Palm, is responsible for the clearance of forests inside the Leuser Ecosystem. PT. Sisirau operates two palm oil plantation concessions in the Kejuruan Muda subdistrict of Aceh Tamiang that include areas within the Leuser Ecosystem, and its own mill. One of PT. Sisirau's directors is Joefly Bahroeny, who also owns the PT. Bahruny palm oil plantation in the Leuser Ecosystem. Mr. Bahroeny is also a Director of PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk, known as LONSUM. Additionally, he is the Commissioner of the Minimias Plantation Group and Chairman of the Board of the Indonesian Palm Oil Growers Association, GAPKI.

PT. Risjadson Group Holdings and Investments, a private holding company of the Risjad family, controls the Ibris Group as well as Risjadson Sejahtera Agribusiness (RSA) Group, both large Indonesian companies with the palm oil sector at the core of their business. PT. Risjadson Group Holdings and Investments has significant equity positions in PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur TBK, better known as Indofood, and LONSUM, which is controlled by the Salim Group, giving it upwards of 741,316 acres of palm oil.

RSA Group is one of the earliest and major players in the agribusiness sector in Aceh. This group was established by an Aceh born Indonesian, the late Ibrahim Risjad, and is now owned by his son Emirisyah Risjad, who was recently listed as one of the 150 richest people in Indonesia. Ibrahim Risjad was part of former president Suharto's "gang of four," a group of businessmen close to Suharto that also included, Liem Sioe Liong of the Salim Group. RSA Group plays a major role in the palm oil sector with its significant plantation and land holdings as well as processing and exports to overseas markets.

Palm Oil Company:	PT. Sisirau, a subsidiary of the Ibris Group
Parent Company:	PT. Risjadson Group Holdings and Investments
Core Business:	Palm oil plantations, processing and export; agribusiness; capital investment and energy
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is a private company of the Risjad family, which controls the Ibris Group and Risjadson Sejahtera Agribusiness (RSA) Group.
Total Area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	7,392 acres
RSPO Member:	Yes, via PT. Ibris Palm



From February through September 2012, PT. Sisirau was exposed for clearing forests while orangutans were present in the trees inside its palm oil concession. Seven orangutans, including three mother and baby pairs, had to be evacuated from the area on four separate occasions. The company continued to bulldoze after each orangutan rescue.

On October 29th 2012, the conservation organization Sumatran Orangutan Society (SOS) submitted a complaint to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) against its member company PT. Sisirau. The RSPO reviewed the complaint and concluded that: *“PT. Sisirau has clearly continued land clearance despite the discovery of orangutans on the land.”* Despite this non-compliance with the RSPO standard, which includes a provision to protect high conservation value areas, PT. Ibris Palm remains a member of the RSPO. This case demonstrates that consumers, consumer goods manufacturing companies, and financiers cannot rely on RSPO members to respect and uphold its standards or protect rainforests and the endangered species that depend on them.

In addition to its impacts on Sumatran orangutans, PT. Sisirau's operation has dire consequences for Sumatran elephants whose migration path passes through its concessions. Field visits have found snares in areas that have recently been used by elephants. The company has not taken adequate steps to protect the Sumatran elephant and other endangered species from the impacts of forest clearance and illegal poaching.

ORANGTUANS RESCUED FROM WITHIN PT. SISIRAU PALM OIL CONCESSION IN MAY AND SEPTEMBER IN 2012.

PHOTO: ORANGUTAN INFORMATION CENTRE (OIC)



3 PT. KALLISTA ALAM

PT. KALLISTA ALAM (KA) is the most notorious and controversial palm oil company responsible for the destruction of critical forests and peatlands inside the Leuser Ecosystem. In the early 1990s, former President Suharto granted PT. KA a permit to clear 17,020 acres of the Tripa peatlands in the Leuser Ecosystem and replace them with palm oil plantations. In 2011, PT. KA obtained an additional permit from the former Aceh Governor, Irwandi Yusuf, to expand its concession by clearing more areas of Tripa peatlands. This new permit was illegal as it violated the Indonesian National Law on Aceh Governance 11/2006, the National Spatial Planning Law 26/2007 juncto Government Regulation 26/2008, and a decree made by the former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to protect primary forests and peatlands. It also ran roughshod over the rights of local communities who depend on the forests and rivers of Tripa for their water, food and their livelihoods.

PT. KA's expansion into the new parts of the Tripa peatlands became controversial in 2012 when footage of the man-made inferno from fires it lit to clear forests was broadcast on television and online networks across the globe. Due to the high level of public concern over the Tripa fires and the illegality of PT. KA's operations, the company has been embroiled in legal proceedings for the past three years.

A lawsuit filed by the Aceh branch of WALHI (Friends of the Earth Indonesia) led to the current Aceh Governor, Zaini Abdullah, withdrawing the new permit for PT. KA. PT. KA responded by suing Governor Abdullah for revoking its license. After a number of court decisions and Supreme Court rulings, the permit has been revoked. PT. KA continues to appeal these decisions.

In 2012, Indonesia's central government took PT. KA to court for its illegal burning of forests and peatlands in Tripa. PT. KA was found in breach of National Law No 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and was ordered to hand back nearly 14,255 acres of land and to pay a significant fine that will now be used for restoration of the affected forests. Members of PT. KA's staff were found guilty of illegally clearing peatlands and were sentenced to time in prison. These convictions, the company's failure to appear for other key court dates, and the ability to procure illegal permits within protected rainforests all combine to create serious concerns about PT. KA.

Palm Oil Company:	PT. Kallista Alam (KA)
Parent Company:	Not publicly available
Core Business:	Palm oil plantations and processing
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is a private company
Total Area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	17,020 acres
RSPO Member:	No

Thankfully, a strong precedent has now been set by the outcomes of the legal cases against PT. KA and both the Indonesian central and district governments have demonstrated their intent to enforce the laws that prohibit the use of fires to clear peatlands. Civil cases have also been filed against other companies operating inside the Tripa peatlands—such as PT. Surya Panen Subur II, PT. Dua Perkasa Lestari, PT. Gelora Sawita Makmur and PT. Cemerlang Abadi. Each company faces the possibility of serious financial consequences as a result of their illegal clearance, burning and drainage of Tripa's unique peatland ecosystem.

However, significant damage has already been done. Much of the forests and peatlands in Tripa have been destroyed, drained or degraded. This is a grave loss for biodiversity, our climate and local communities that depend on the forests of Tripa for their survival. Efforts must now focus on restoring and rewetting the Tripa peatlands by damming canals that were built to drain the waterlogged soils and protecting the last forests standing.

Govt files lawsuits against companies that set forest fires

By Hans Nicholas Jong, September 27 2014,

The Environment Ministry has filed lawsuits against several agroforestry companies suspected of starting forest fires in Sumatra.

The ministry is taking legal action against seven agroforestry companies that allegedly set fire to forest areas in Riau in 2013.

The ministry's law enforcement deputy, Himsar Sirait, said on Friday that the documents have been submitted to the Attorney General.

Between 2012 and now, the ministry has investigated and filed lawsuits against a



CARBON-RICH PEAT SWAMP HAVE BEEN CLEARED AND DRAINED TO MAKE WAY FOR PT. KALLISTA ALAM'S PALM OIL CONCESSION IN THE TRIPA PEAT SWAMPS INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, ACEH
PHOTO: PAUL HILTON, APRIL 2012



4 PT. SURYA PANEN SUBUR II

PT. SURYA PANEN SUBUR (SPS) II is a company with palm oil plantations at the core of its business. In the early 1990's, President Suharto granted a permit to PT. Woyla Raya Abadi and PT. Agra Para Citra to clear forests and peatlands in Tripa and replace them with palm oil plantations. PT. Woyla Raya Abadi and PT. Agra Para Citra's permits were later acquired by PT. SPS II, which at the time was a subsidiary of PT. Astra Agro Lestari Tbk (AALI). In 2013, PT. SPS II was sold to PT. Hamparan Sawit Nusantara and PT. Agro Maju Raya so the future of this crucial peatland ecosystem now rests in the hands of these two companies.

PT. SPS II has already cleared large areas of forests within the Tripa peatlands without the consent of the local communities in the Kreung Seumayam and le Mierah villages. The good news is that some critically important areas of forested peatlands remain. In fact, a large proportion of the intact forests remaining in the entire Tripa peatlands, "the orangutan capital of the world," are found within the areas that PT. Hamparan Sawit Nusantara and PT. Agro Maju Raya now control.

The future of these forests and the survival of the Sumatran orangutans that rely on these lands will be determined by the actions of these companies. It is the hope of local communities that the Indonesian government confiscates the land from PT. SPS II to ensure the protection of its forests, peatlands and the restoration of its ecological functions, and holds the company to account for the illegal clearance and burning of this important area.

Palm Oil Company:	PT. Surya Panen Subur (SPS) II
Parent Company:	PT. Hamparan Sawit Nusantara and PT. Agro Maju Raya, subsidiary of the PT. Amara Plantation Group
Core Business:	Palm oil plantations
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is a private company
Total Area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	32,561 acres
RSPO Member:	No



5 STATE OWNED PALM OIL COMPANIES

The Indonesian government has a well-established palm oil plantations business that has a key role to play in protecting the Leuser Ecosystem. In October 2014, the Indonesian Government announced the establishment of two holding companies, one for its state plantations called PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) III, and another a forestry group called Perum Perhutani. PTPN III is based in Medan and now controls 14 plantation firms, named PTPN I to PTPN XIV with combined assets of USD 5.7 billion. The companies under PTPN III control around 2,471,000 acres of plantations, making it the largest landholder of any plantation company in Indonesia and among the largest plantation group in the world.

PTPN IV is a key decision maker in the future of the Leuser Ecosystem as it is a joint venture owner, along with Musim Mas Group, of the PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery, one of the major refineries at the Belawan port. PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery is shown in this report to source Conflict Palm Oil from within the Leuser Ecosystem. PTPN I has a role to play in the protection of the Singkil peatland, as it has a concession located there.

PTPN III will be soon be doing financial restructuring of its state plantation firms, among other things, to firm up the financing of its financially weaker subsidiaries. Known PTPN existing bank financing relationships include Bank Mandiri, Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI), PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Financial.

Palm Oil Company:	PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) I - XIV
Parent Company:	PTPN III
Core Business:	Palm oil plantations and processing
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is owned by the government of Indonesia
Total Area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	2,471,000 acres
RSPO Member:	Yes for PTPN III and IV

LOGGING AND PULP AND PAPER COMPANIES

In addition to ongoing destruction by Conflict Palm Oil growers, logging and industrial pulp plantations also threaten the Leuser Ecosystem. Driven by global demand for wood products and pulp and paper that favors “low-cost” producers, Sumatra’s rainforests are being razed and replaced with acacia pulp wood plantations or being logged—often illegally—for forest products.

The following companies own permits for logging and pulp plantation concessions inside the Leuser Ecosystem. These concessions have been inactive for several years as the former Governor of Aceh Irwandi Yusuf implemented a logging moratorium that halted the operations of existing logging concessions within existing forest-designated areas. Despite this moratorium, these companies still pose a serious threat as they could reactivate their operations in the future and attempt to expand into Protection Forest areas inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

A number of these companies are controlled by large logging and pulp and paper companies who play a key role in the forestry sector in Indonesia, including Royal Golden Eagle International, state owned forestry company PT. Inhutani IV and the Kertas Nusantara Group.

COMPANIES WITH LOGGING OR PULP PLANTATIONS INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM INCLUDE:

PT. Aceh Swaka Nusantara Prima	PT. Rimba Timur Sentosa
PT. Alas aceh Perkasa	PT. Rimba Wawasan Permai
PT. Mandum Payah Tamita	PT. Tusam Hutani Lestari
PT. Rimba Penyangga Utama	PT. Wiralanao Ltd

1 ROYAL GOLDEN EAGLE INTERNATIONAL

ROYAL GOLDEN EAGLE INTERNATIONAL (RGEI) is one of the key players that has major stakes in the development of pulp plantations in Aceh and in the Leuser Ecosystem. RGEI is a holding company with assets exceeding USD 15 billion and controlled by the tenth-richest Indonesian, Sukanto Tanoto. RGEI’s extensive industry portfolio includes pulp and paper, agribusiness and palm oil production, dissolving pulp and viscose staple fiber, and energy resource development. RGEI financiers include Bank Mandiri, Bank Negara Indonesia, Credit Suisse Group, Delta Capital, and Merrill Lynch - Bank of America. Tanoto’s empire is built on the forestry sector and other natural resource exploitation and his companies have developed reputations for operating under risky and irresponsible business practices including corruption, illegality, improper lending and lack of transparency. Through its subsidiaries, RGEI has license to exploit 30,566 acres across two plantation forest concessions located within the Leuser Ecosystem, PT. Rimba Timur Sentosa and PT. Rimba Wawasan Permai.

One of RGEI’s pulp and paper arms is Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL), Indonesia’s second largest pulp and paper company. APRIL has been entangled in a series of corruption and illegality scandals related to forest licensing and has cleared natural forests in concessions whose permits were issued through corrupt business dealings. In January 2014, APRIL revised and renewed its forest commitments – which it has previously failed to meet – to reform its practices. The content of these commitments is far weaker than the commitments made by other leading pulp and paper companies and could allow the continued pulping of rainforests for paper until 2020. Given the state of the deforestation crisis, this

Parent Company:	Royal Golden Eagle International (RGEI)
Pulp companies:	PT. Rimba Wawasan Permai and PT. Rimba Timur Sentosa via a joint venture partnership between subsidiary PT. Overseas Lumber Indonesia and state-owned company PT. Inhutani IV
Core Business:	Pulp and paper, agribusiness, dissolving wood pulp and viscose staple fiber, and energy resource development
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is privately owned by Sukanto Tanoto
Total area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	30,566 acres

commitment and deadline are simply not acceptable. The company is also embroiled in several conflicts over land with local communities where it is failing to implement its January 2014 commitments. APRIL needs to adopt and implement a leading policy that includes an immediate end to deforestation in its global operations and refrain from resuming operations in the Leuser Ecosystem.

2 STATE OWNED FORESTRY COMPANY

PT. INHUTANI IV was established to support government policies on national development via industrial forest plantation development. PT. Inhutani IV partners with private companies, mostly by allocating share capital. Through its joint venture partnerships PT. Inhutani IV has stakes in 303,615 acres across five concessions in the Leuser Ecosystem, representing almost 70 percent of the logging and pulp concession acreage in the Leuser Ecosystem.

PT. Inhutani IV also owns the only pulp mill in Aceh, PT. Kertas Kraft Aceh (KKA), which has ceased operation due to lack of raw material supply since the logging moratorium was put in place in 2007. Should operations recommence in the future, PT. Inhutani IV will need to supply PT. KKA with 1,000,000 cubic meters of raw material to meet the mill's production capacity. The irreplaceable forests of the Leuser Ecosystem are at risk of being a major source of raw material to the mill.

Parent Company:	PT. Inhutani IV (subsidiary of Perum Perhutani)
Pulp companies:	PT. Rimba Wawasan Permai and PT. Rimba Timur Sentosa via a joint venture partnership between RGEI subsidiary PT. Overseas Lumber Indonesia, PT. Tusam Hutani Lestari via a joint venture partnership between Kertas Nusantara Group subsidiary PT. Alas Helau, and PT. Rimba Penyangga Utama and PT. Aceh Swaka Nusantara Prima via a joint venture partnership with Mudjur Timber Co. Ltd.
Core Business:	Forestry products and pulp plantations
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is owned by the government of Indonesia
Total area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	303,615 acres

3 KERTAS NUSANTARA GROUP

KERTAS NUSANTARA GROUP is another company with significant influence over pulp plantations within the Leuser Ecosystem. One of Kertas Nusantara Group's subsidiaries is PT. Tusam Hutani Lestari, which it controls through a joint venture partnership between its subsidiary PT. Alas Helau and state owned company PT. Inhutani IV. PT. Tusam Hutani Lestari spans 240,433 acres inside the Leuser Ecosystem and was established with the purpose of supplying raw materials to Aceh's only pulp mill, PT. Kertas Kraft Aceh.

Prabowo Subianto, former Lieutenant General in the Indonesian National Armed Forces, and a top contender in the most recent Indonesian presidential elections, owns Kertas Nusantara Group. His right hand, Eddy Prabowo, directs PT. Tusam Hutani Lestari.

Parent Company:	Kertas Nusantara Group
Pulp companies:	PT. Tusam Hutani Lestari via a joint venture partnership between subsidiary PT. Alas Helau and state owned company PT. Inhutani IV
Core Business:	Paper manufacturing and pulp plantations
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is a private company
Total area of plantation in Leuser Ecosystem:	240,433 acres

These three large logging and pulp and paper companies, Royal Golden Eagle International, state owned company PT. Inhutani IV and the Kertas Nusantara Group, have a role to play in determining the fate of the Leuser Ecosystem. It is crucial that they forgo any plans to log forests, develop new pulp plantations, or recommence the operations of existing logging or pulp plantations within the Leuser Ecosystem. They must not use their political leverage to lobby for new areas within the Leuser Ecosystem to be opened up to new operations that will destroy this critically important ecosystem.



PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

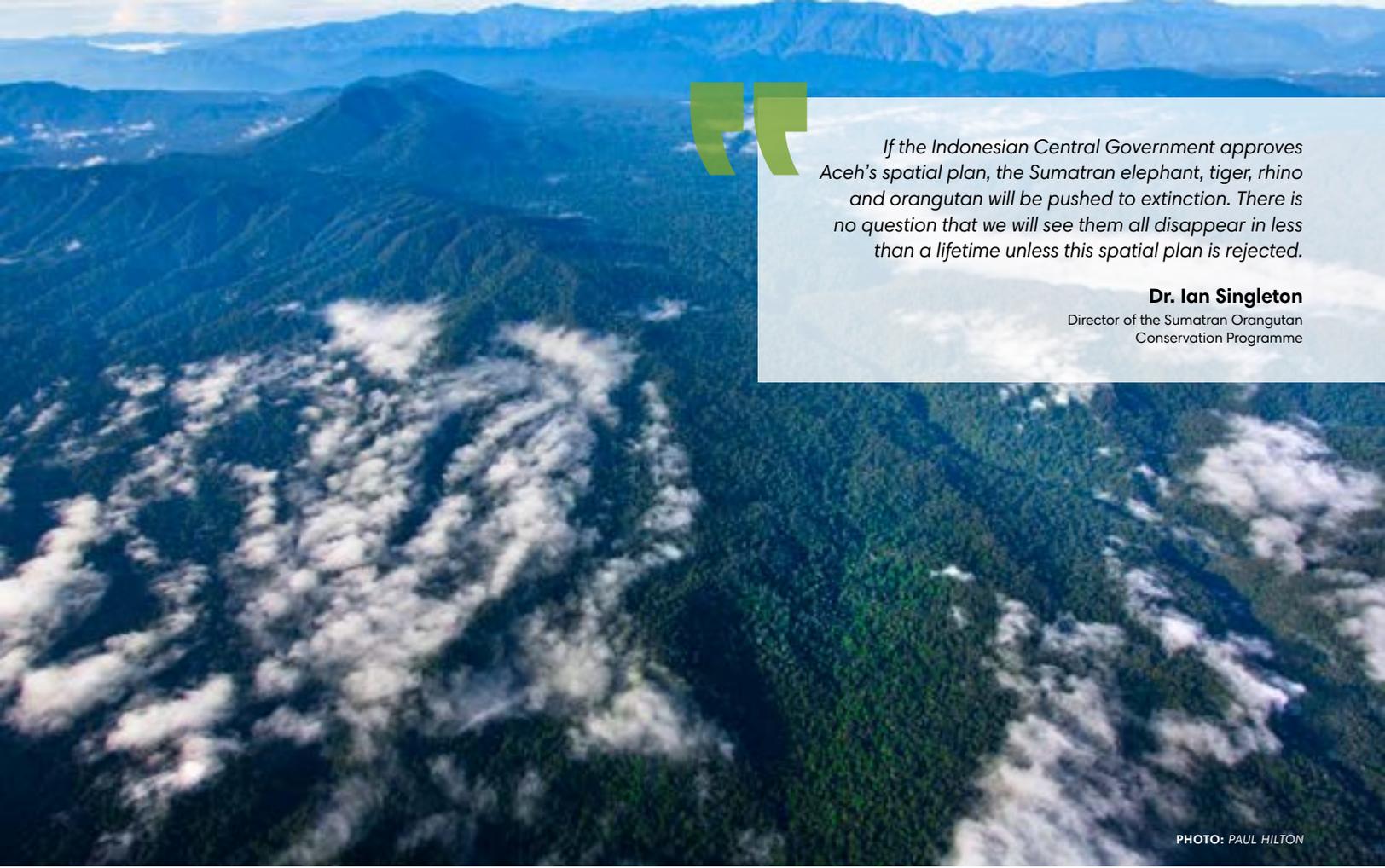
■ MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

The Leuser Ecosystem is not only threatened by the expansion of palm oil and pulp plantations. Mining giants have recently proposed plans to destroy parts of this priceless ecosystem for new gold and copper mines. Prosperity Resources, an Australian company attempted to fast track the development of gold and copper projects covering 101,313 acres of land in Aceh, including parts of the Leuser Ecosystem. So far its attempts have failed and in June 2014, the company announced that the project was on hold. East Asia Minerals Corporation, a Canadian Mining Company, was also exposed for actively lobbying the government of Aceh to open up protected areas for mining in Aceh's new spatial plan. The company's plans include new gold mines in the highlands of Central Aceh and the Miwah project, a controversial proposal to destroy part of a critically important area for many Indigenous communities and Sumatran tigers and elephants, called Ulu Masen.

These mining projects pose similar threats to the ecosystem and the local communities that accompany palm oil production, such as deforestation, threats to endangered species and damage to the water cycle. These mines may also lead to additional health impacts, including those from mercury poisoning.

The current Governor of Aceh's decision to decommission the Leuser Ecosystem Management Authority (BPCEL), the authority that was tasked to protect the Leuser Ecosystem, has led to an increase in other illegal activities. Illegal logging and poaching are now rampant. The loss of habitat is also leading to an increase in human-wildlife conflict that leads to the death of Sumatran elephants, tigers and orangutans, and in some cases injuries for members of local communities. Habitat loss, poaching and conflict with humans combine to see more and more elephants displaced, snared, shot and poisoned as they attempt to travel along the migration corridors that their herds have followed for generations.

One of the most unique—and vitally important—features of the Leuser Ecosystem is its large sections of wilderness free from roads. Today, however, some of the most biodiverse rainforests in the world are being bulldozed to make way for new roads during the expansion of palm oil and pulp plantations. New roads not only severely disrupt wildlife habitat, but they open up swaths of forests to even greater risk of illegal activities, including illegal logging, mining, and poaching and an increased risk of landslides as well as loss of livelihoods for communities.



If the Indonesian Central Government approves Aceh's spatial plan, the Sumatran elephant, tiger, rhino and orangutan will be pushed to extinction. There is no question that we will see them all disappear in less than a lifetime unless this spatial plan is rejected.

Dr. Ian Singleton
Director of the Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme

PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

■ ACEH GOVERNMENT'S NEW SPATIAL PLAN

Political instability in Aceh shielded much of the region's forests from the devastation inflicted on the rest of Sumatra in past decades. However, the new government of Aceh is seeking approval from the president and his new cabinet for a spatial plan that would remove protections from large regions of forest within the Leuser Ecosystem. This major land use policy shift would open up critical forest landscapes to large-scale industrial development including more palm oil and pulp plantations, logging, mining and all the roads and other infrastructure that come with them.

It is critical that the new Indonesian President, Joko Widodo, and his new cabinet review whether this new plan by the Province of Aceh is valid and legally binding. After previously being reviewed in early 2014, the Ministry of Domestic Affairs issued a letter to the Aceh government outlining the need to make revisions so the spatial plan recognizes the Leuser Ecosystem. The Aceh government has failed to make these revisions and have issued the Qanun (spatial plan) regardless. This provides a strong basis for the new Indonesian government to reject this plan in its entirety.

If the new president and cabinet do not reject Aceh's new spatial plan, it has the ability to destroy habitat for endangered species and commit the province's agricultural and economic future to decades of continued conflict between communities, corporations, local governments and NGOs. If this new land clearance plan is implemented, it will be a disaster for the climate, forests, local people and the long term economic health and sustainability of the region.

Dr. Ian Singleton, Director of the Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme and a well-respected orangutan expert, warns:

"If the Indonesian Central Government approves Aceh's spatial plan, the Sumatran elephant, tiger, rhino and orangutan will be pushed to extinction. There is no question that we will see them all disappear in less than a lifetime unless this spatial plan is rejected."

President Widodo has the power to outright reject this misguided plan. This decision is now the first major test of the strength of the new president's conviction to do what is best for the people of Indonesia by preserving the country's irreplaceable natural legacy.

THE POWER GRID: WHO IS MAKING THE DECISIONS?

PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA



The new Indonesian President, Joko Widodo, and his cabinet are responsible for upholding national laws that require the protection of the Leuser Ecosystem.

GOVERNOR OF ACEH



Governor of Aceh, Zani Abdullah, is also responsible for upholding laws to protect the Leuser Ecosystem and economic development in Aceh, which can include allocating permits for new activities that destroy the Leuser Ecosystem.

PALM OIL GROWERS



Palm Oil Growers operate palm oil plantations inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

LOGGING AND PULP AND PAPER COMPANIES



Logging and Pulp and Paper Companies operate logging or pulp plantations inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

FINANCIERS



Financiers fund governments or companies whose operations impact the Leuser Ecosystem, including the development of new palm oil plantations, mills, refineries and infrastructure that includes roads and seaports.

CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURERS



Consumer Goods Manufacturing Companies buy palm oil from traders who source from operations inside the Leuser Ecosystem; that palm oil is used in the manufacturing of many products, including snack foods.

PROCESSORS



Processors buy and process oil palm fruit or logs from operations inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

TRADERS



Traders buy, ship, or use palm oil, logs or pulp that is processed at mills and refineries that source from operations inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

THE FRUIT OF THE OIL PALM PLANT IS TRANSPORTED FROM THE PALM OIL PLANTATION TO A NEARBY PROCESSING PLANT WHERE IT IS PROCESSED INTO CRUDE PALM OIL BEFORE BEING SOLD TO THE MARKET. TRIPA, ACEH, SUMATRA.

PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

THE BIG THREE:

Corporate Drivers of Demand

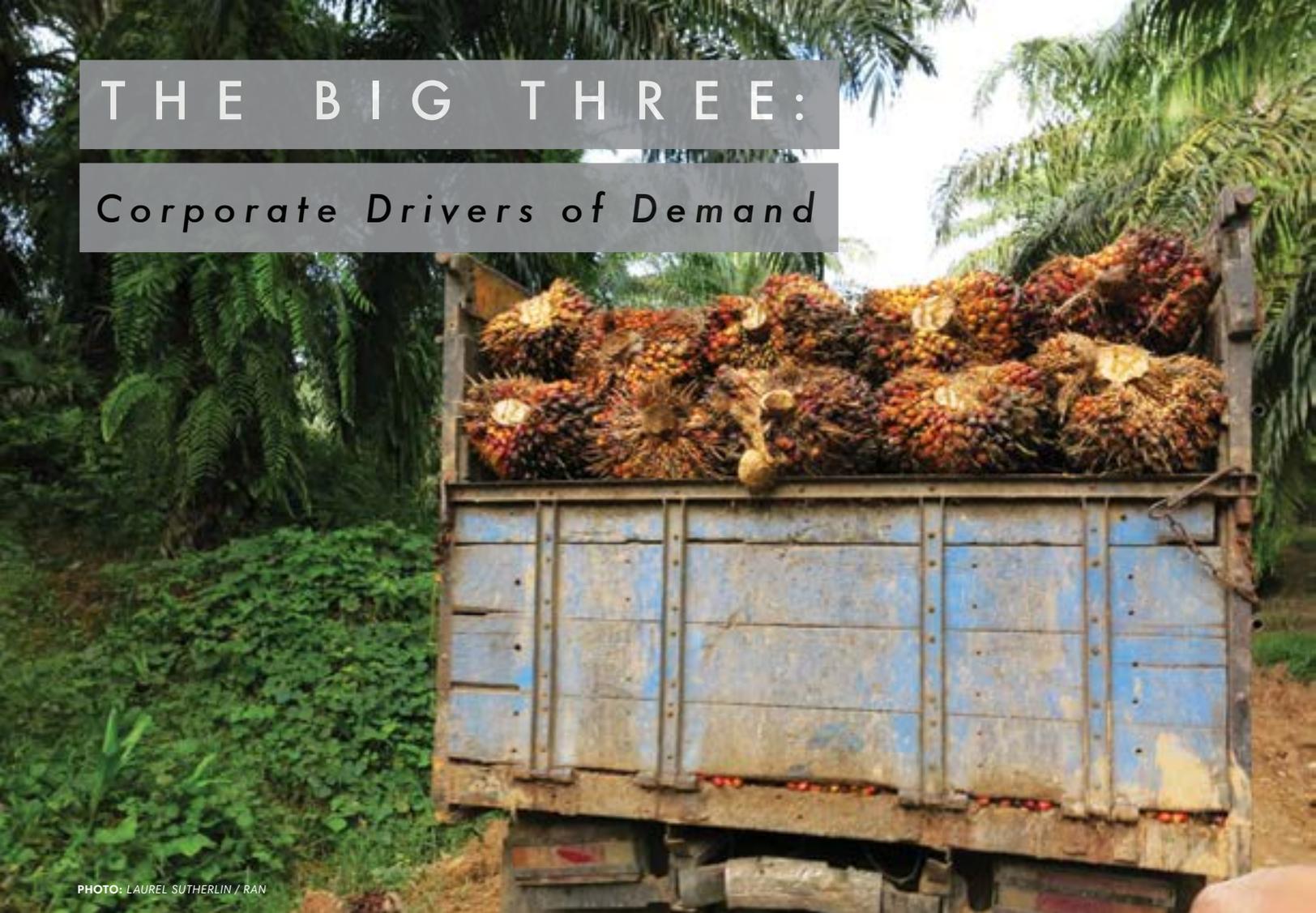


PHOTO: LAUREL SUTHERLIN / RAN

Musim Mas Group, Wilmar International Ltd and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR) are three big buyers and traders of palm oil in Aceh. These companies drive the demand for palm oil in Aceh and have a crucial role to play in securing the protection of the Leuser Ecosystem.

Together, these three companies represent over half of the global palm oil trade. Indonesian export data for the period of June to December 2013 shows that nearly 60 percent of exports from Indonesia were exported by these three companies and associated subsidiaries.³ Each company operates refineries and export facilities at the international seaports located near Medan, the capital of North Sumatra. Palm oil from the region is processed and exported to the global market from ports including the Port of Belawan where Musim Mas Group and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd have refineries, and the Port of Kuala Tanjung where Wilmar International's refinery is located.

Palm oil fruit grown on plantations inside the Leuser Ecosystem is transported to nearby mills where it is crushed, the palm kernel seed is removed, and crude palm oil extracted. The crude palm oil is then transported by tanker trucks to refineries at the ports before being shipped to manufacturing facilities across the world. Given the proximity of all three refineries to the Leuser Ecosystem, these three buyers are at high risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil that is produced inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

3 INDONESIA EXPORT DATA WAS OBTAINED FOR A MAJORITY, BUT NOT ALL, PALM OIL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM INDONESIA DURING THE PERIOD OF JUNE TO DECEMBER 2013.

1 MUSIM MAS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD (MUSIM MAS GROUP)



Musim Mas Group is a large company that has subsidiaries involved in every step of palm oil production. Its factories produce 1.6 million tons of crude palm oil each year from palm oil sourced from its plantations in North Sumatra, Riau and Kalimantan

and third party sources. This equals approximately three percent of global supply. Its also processes and sells large shipments of palm oil to the global market each year through its Inter-Continental Oils & Fats subsidiaries.

Musim Mas Group is under the management of Anwar Karim's children, Bachtiar Karim, Burhan Karim and Bahari Karim. Bachtiar Karim has assets worth USD 575 million placing him in the ranks of the richest people in Indonesia.

Musim Mas Group has plantations in North Sumatra, but they are not located inside the Leuser Ecosystem. The company has a 60 percent stake in PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery, one of the major refineries at the Port of Belawan that sources palm oil from growers and mill operators in the region. This is a joint venture partnership between Musim Mas Group's subsidiary PT. Musim Semi Mas and the state government owned palm oil plantation and processing company, PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) IV. The products from this facility go to international markets with Musim Mas Group using its global logistics and marketing assets to move the refinery output to key markets. Musim Mas Group is a supplier to many well-known consumer goods manufacturing companies, including Snack Food 20 companies.

Musim Mas Group is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and its production policies are based on compliance with the RSPO standards. However, the RSPO standards are currently inadequate and allow ongoing deforestation and expansion on peatlands. While the standard's requirements to uphold human and land rights and the rights of all workers were strengthened in 2013, they are not being adequately applied by RSPO members and certified operators.

Equally important, the RSPO has a poor track record of enforcing its standard and has so far failed to resolve a number of conflicts and grievances between companies and the communities whose lands have been taken for palm oil development.

Parent Company:	Musim Mas Holdings Pte. Ltd (Musim Mas Group)
Palm Oil Companies:	PT. Musim Semi Mas, Inter-Continental Oils & Fats (ICOF) Pte Ltd, Inter-Continental Oils & Fats GmbH, Inter-Continental Oils & Fats Europe Limited, Inter-Continental Oils & Fats America, PT. Musim Mas, PT. Megasurya Mas (MSM), PT. Intibenua Perkasatama, PT. Indo Karya Internusa, PT. Agro Makmur Raya, PT. Mikie Oleo Nabati Industri, PT. Bina Karya Prima and South India Krishna Oils & Fats (SIKOF).
Core Business:	Palm oil plantations, mills, refineries, shipping, trading, biodiesel and consumer goods manufacturing
Publicly Listed Company:	No, it is a private company
Total Area of Plantations:	376,410 acres of plantations in North Sumatra, Riau and Kalimantan and has plans to expand including into critically important areas of intact forests in Papua.
Mill/ Refinery of Interest:	PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery, located at the Port of Belawan
Financiers:	Not disclosed. PT. Bank Mandiri is a financier of PT. PTPN IV, the state government palm oil plantation company that is the partner for the PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery.
RSPO Member:	Yes

More recently, Musim Mas Group announced its involvement in the Sustainable Palm Oil Manifesto Group, composed mostly of large Malaysian palm oil growers who are opposed to ending deforestation or peatland expansion in their plantations or those of their suppliers. Instead, they plan to support a technical study on High Carbon Stocks for a year, and then will consider what to do with the findings. Musim Mas Group's delaying tactics stand in contrast with industry leading commitments and policies, such as those adopted by Wilmar International Ltd and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd. As a result, Musim Mas Group remains at significantly higher risk of sourcing and selling Conflict Palm Oil, including from palm oil growers operating inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

EXPOSÉ:

Musim Mas Group Linked to Conflict Palm Oil

Field research conducted in 2014 shows that the Musim Mas Group is sourcing palm oil for its PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery from a mill that has been found to process Conflict Palm Oil. The PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery was supplied with palm oil from a mill operated by PT. Pati Sari in Aceh Tamiang. This mill is supplied with palm oil fruit grown in PT. Mestika Prima Lestari Indah's plantation that is located inside the Leuser Ecosystem, and was developed at the expense of rainforests, endangered species habitat and the needs of local communities.

Musim Mas Group is at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from controversial suppliers who are driving the loss of one of the most critical places left on the planet, the Leuser Ecosystem. The company must act immediately to eliminate suppliers operating

inside protected forests in the Leuser Ecosystem and adopt a global responsible palm oil policy in line with leading industry standards that goes beyond compliance with the RSPO standard. Musim Mas Group must demonstrate to its customers and consumers across the world that it has stopped sourcing Conflict Palm Oil in all its operations, and set strict requirements for its suppliers to do the same, including through its joint venture facility, the PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery, and its palm oil processing and trading companies, Inter-Continental Oils and Fats Pte. Ltd (ICOF).

This field research shows that consumer goods manufacturing companies, like the Snack Food 20, that are sourcing palm oil from the Musim Mas Group are at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from within the Leuser Ecosystem.

PT. MESTIKA
PRIMA LESTARI INDAH



02 Palm fruit being loaded onto a truck at PT. MPLI



04 Palm fruit being loaded onto a larger truck for transport

01 Harvesting palm fruit at PT. MPLI



03 Palm fruit being transferred to loading station



PT. PATI SARI MILL



06 Unloading the fruit for processing at the PT. Pati Sari mill

PT. PP. PATI SARI		
BON PENGANTAR BARANG		
NO. BUN	0001	Tanggal
NO. BUN	0001	Kontrak No.
Bahan Pokok		
NO. PLAT	BB 8394 EC	
BERSO	58,250 Kg	
TAMBA	13,480 Kg	
NETTO	71,730 Kg	
J. (Sari) Truk Tangki CPO		

INVOICE FROM PT. PATI SARI TO PT. NUSANTARA MAS FOR PALM OIL PURCHASE

05 PT. MPLI fruit truck pulling into the PT. Pati Sari mill for unloading



07 Palm oil truck leaving the PT. Pati Sari mill



10 Palm oil truck parked in front of PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery at the Port of Belawan

08 Palm oil truck on the road in North Sumatra



11 Palm oil truck at the checking area inside PT. Nusantara Mas Refinery, owned by Musim Mas Group and state owned palm oil company, PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV



PT. NUSANTARA MAS REFINERY

09 Palm oil truck entering the Port of Belawan



2 WILMAR INTERNATIONAL LTD



Wilmar International Ltd is the largest global palm oil trader in the world. It is the largest exporter of palm oil from Indonesia and handles approximately 45 percent of the global palm oil trade. Wilmar exports a large proportion of the palm oil it processes and buys from Indonesia to its own subsidiaries. Wilmar International Ltd does not own any plantations in the Leuser Ecosystem but it does operate the Multimas Nabati Asahan Refinery, which is located at the Port of Kuala Tanjung, and sources palm oil from growers and mill operators in the region. Wilmar International Ltd is a major supplier to consumer goods manufacturing companies, including the Snack Food 20 companies.

In December 2013, Wilmar International Ltd adopted a global No Deforestation, No Peatland, No Exploitation Policy that requires its operations and third party suppliers to meet strict guidelines, including immediately halting deforestation of both High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock forests, and peatlands. The policy also requires resolving social conflicts and eliminating human and land rights violations including the use of forced and child labor in its global supply chain. It has not yet fully implemented its policy and is unlikely to do so until the deadline it has set of December 31, 2015. Wilmar International Ltd remains at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from suppliers whose operations are not compliant with its policy, including controversial palm oil growers operating inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

Parent Company:	Wilmar International Ltd
Palm Oil Companies:	Wilmar Trading Ltd, Multimas Nabati Asahan, Wilmar Nabati Indonesia, Sinar Alam Permai, Agrindo Indah Persada, Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia, Sinar Alam Permai, Multimas Nabati Sulawesi, PGEO Edible Oils, Wilmar Edible Oils, Sandakan Edible Oils, Lahad Datu Edible Oils, TSH-Wilmar, Bintulu Edible Oils, Kerry Oils and Grains and Qinhuangdao Goldensea Grain and Oil Industries
Core Business:	Plantations, processing, refining, manufacturing and distributing vegetable oils in more than 50 countries
Publicly Listed Company:	Yes, on the Singapore Exchange
Total area of plantations:	589,564 acres planted (70% in Indonesia)
Mill/ Refinery of Interest:	MultiMas Nabati Asahan Refinery, located at the Port of Kuala Tanjung
Financiers:	HSBC, Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Financial, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation (OCBC Bank), Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Australia and New Zealand Bank (ANZ), DBS Bank Ltd., Mizuho Bank Ltd., CIMB Group, BNP Paribas, United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB), Rabobank, Westpac Bank, Citigroup Inc., The Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank (NAB), Standard Chartered, and Crédit Agricole Wilmar does not publicly disclose its financiers.
RSPO Member:	Yes

3 GOLDEN AGRI-RESOURCES LTD



Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR) is the second largest palm oil plantation company in the world. GAR's primary activities include growing, processing and trading palm oil products via its subsidiaries. PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources & Technology Tbk (PT. SMART) is the largest subsidiary that operates both palm oil plantations and refineries. PT. SMART does not own any plantations in the Leuser Ecosystem but it does operate the PT. SMART Tbk Refinery Belawan at the Port of Belawan that sources palm oil from growers and mill operators in the region. PT. SMART is also a supplier of palm oil to consumer goods manufacturing companies, including Snack Food 20 companies.

GAR has adopted a Forest Conservation Policy that requires its global operations and third party suppliers to meet strict guidelines including immediately halting the clearance of High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock forests and peatlands. GAR's Forest Conservation Policy and Social and Community Engagement Policy requires its suppliers to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples and local communities prior to all development, resolve conflicts, uphold human rights and recognize, respect and strengthen the rights of all workers. GAR has not yet fully implemented its policies so it also remains at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from suppliers whose operations are not compliant with its policy, including palm oil growers operating inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

Parent Company:	Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR)
Palm Oil Companies:	PT. Sinar Mas Agro Resources & Technology Tbk (PT. SMART), PT. Bangun Nusa Mandiri, PT. Binasawit Abadipratama, PT. Buana Adhitama, PT. Buana Artha Sejahtera, PT. Kartika Prima Cipta, PT. Kresna Duta Agroindo, PT. Ivo Mas Tunggal, PT. Sawit Mas Sejahtera, PT. Sinar Kencana Inti Perkasa, PT. SOCI Mas, Golden Agri International Pte Ltd, and Golden Agri International Trading Ltd.
Core Business:	Palm oil production, refining and distribution; and food manufacturing.
Publicly Listed Company:	Yes, on the Singapore Exchange
Total area of plantations:	1,162,877 acres (including smallholders), located in Indonesia
Mill/ refinery of interest:	PT. SMART Tbk Refinery Belawan, located at the Port of Belawan
Financiers:	Citigroup Inc., CIMB Group, Credit Suisse Group and BNP Paribas GAR does not publicly disclose its financiers.
RSPO Member:	Yes

COMBINED IMPACT

Together, Musim Mas Group, Wilmar International Ltd and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR) have significant influence and buying power as they buy, refine and export a significant proportion of the palm oil products produced by palm oil growers operating in the Indonesian provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra.

Indonesia export data for the Ports of Belawan shows that between July and December 2013, 62.9 percent of palm oil products were exported by subsidiaries of Musim Mas Group, Wilmar International Ltd and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR). During this period, the largest exporter from the Port of Belawan was Musim Mas Group, which exported 46 percent of palm oil products to 149 ports in over 79 countries.

86.1 percent of imports to the United States from the Port of Belawan were imported by the Musim Mas Group. Musim Mas Group's subsidiary, Inter-Continental Oils and Fats Ltd, shipped palm oil to the ports of Houston, Atlanta, Newark, New Orleans, Baltimore and San Pedro. The palm oil ingredients imported include those used in bakery and food as well as personal care and nutraceutical applications. Wilmar and GAR also export palm oil from their facilities at the Port of Kuala Tanjung and the Port of Belawan to the United States. Export data shows that Wilmar exports products to ports in Los Angeles, and GAR to New Orleans and Houston, respectively.

It is important to note that less than one percent of exports from the Port of Belawan are destined for the United States. Facilities in Europe, Japan, China, and in at least 145 of the world's 196 countries that source palm oil from the Port of Belawan are at risk of purchasing Conflict Palm Oil grown in the Leuser Ecosystem. This stresses the importance of companies, including the Snack Food 20, to assess and eliminate the risks of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from the Leuser Ecosystem throughout all of their global operations.

Between July and December 2013, a number of companies sourced palm oil from the Port of Belawan, including Inter-Continental Oils and Fats Pte. Ltd, Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR), Wilmar Trading Pte. Ltd, AAA Oils and Fats Ltd (a subsidiary of the Apical Group Ltd, part of Sukanto Tanoto's Royal Golden Eagle International), Louis Dreyfus Commodities Asia Pte. Ltd, Agritrade International Pte. Ltd, OLAM International Ltd, KLK Bioenergy Sdn. Bhd, Unilever Asia Private Limited, Unilever Philippines Inc, Unilever Thai Holdings Limited, Unilever Vietnam International Company GC ingredients Inc, and BASF Care Chemicals (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.

It is critical that any company sourcing from the Port of Belawan or the Port of Kuala Tanjung engages with their suppliers to ensure that palm oil produced inside the Leuser Ecosystem is eliminated from their global supply chain permanently.

Public reports have stated that Wilmar International Ltd and Musim Mas Group have both stopped sourcing palm oil from the controversial palm oil grower PT. Kallista Allam due to its illegal activities. It is now critical that Wilmar International Ltd, Musim Mas Group and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd put safeguards in place to ensure that they will not source Conflict Palm Oil from the Leuser Ecosystem.

SNACK FOOD 20 BRANDS AT RISK OF BUYING CONFLICT PALM OIL

Traders, including Musim Mas Group, Wilmar International Ltd and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR), also buy massive volumes of palm oil from a large number of third party suppliers. For many years these companies, and other traders, including Cargill Incorporated and IOI Group, have failed to require all suppliers to meet strict guidelines to halt deforestation, expansion on peatlands, social conflict and the violation of human and workers' rights. These traders failed to address the lack of transparency and traceability in global palm oil supply chains for many years and have been putting the valuable brand assets of their consumer goods company customers at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil.

The good news is that these big traders can use their influential leverage to drive changes in the way palm oil is produced. A number of traders have already adopted global responsible palm oil procurement policies that insist that the palm oil they grow, buy and trade is fully traceable to the plantation where it was grown and is not associated with deforestation, expansion onto carbon-rich peatlands or human and labor rights violations.

Wilmar International Ltd, GAR, and other traders including Cargill Incorporated, have recognized the role they have to play in driving a transformation towards responsible palm oil by adopting industry leading global responsible production and sourcing policies. It is critical that both Wilmar International Ltd and GAR demonstrate the implementation of these commitments by rapidly eliminating Conflict Palm Oil from within the Leuser Ecosystem.

Consumer goods manufacturing companies that purchase palm oil from the Port of Belawan are at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from the Leuser Ecosystem. This is especially the case for Snack Food 20 companies that manufacture hundreds of brand name products and gross more than USD 432 billion in combined sales each year. **Snack food giants, including PepsiCo, Kraft Foods Group, The H.J. Heinz Company, The Campbell Soup Company, Hillshire Brands, Grupo Bimbo, Nissin Foods and Toyo Suisan Kaisha Ltd are especially exposed to the risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from the Leuser Ecosystem as they have not adopted and begun implementing responsible palm oil procurement policies.**

THE SNACK FOOD 20 COMPANIES ARE AT RISK OF SOURCING CONFLICT PALM OIL FROM WITHIN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The Leuser Ecosystem is like nowhere else on Earth.

The livelihoods of millions of people who live in the coastal plains and valleys in Aceh and North Sumatra are dependent on the environmental services provided by the forested hills and mountains of the protected Leuser Ecosystem. The survival of the Sumatran orangutan, elephant, rhino, and tiger all depend on the protection of these last remaining areas of intact, biodiverse lowland forests. It is crucial that the Leuser Ecosystem is protected from destructive industries, including the expansion of palm oil and pulp plantations, logging, mining and new roads and infrastructure projects.

Palm oil growers, processors, traders, financiers, consumer goods manufacturers, the Indonesian and Aceh government and communities all have important roles to play in protecting the Leuser Ecosystem as the decisions they make will determine if this area is protected for future generations or opened up to new and destructive developments.

The following actions must be taken as a matter of urgency to protect the Leuser Ecosystem:

Palm Oil Growers must ensure that any palm oil they produce meets responsible palm oil production requirements. Responsible palm oil is legally produced, traceable, and does not contribute to deforestation, expansion on carbon-rich peatlands, or the violation of human and labor rights. Palm oil growers with plantations inside the protected area should forgo any further development, remove existing plantations that are located in protected forests and allow forests and peatlands to be restored.

Currently, many palm oil growers view achieving certification from the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) as their sole requirement to prove they are acting responsibly. This is hardly the case, as the RSPO continues to certify companies that are destroying High Carbon Stock forests and peatlands and causing high greenhouse gas emissions. The RSPO also has a poor track record of enforcing its standards and resolving disputes between certified companies and local communities, and ensuring that labor rights are upheld on RSPO-certified plantations.

Palm Oil Traders, including Musim Mas Group, Wilmar International Ltd and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd, must only source palm oil from third party suppliers whose entire operations are verified as compliant with responsible palm oil requirements. These three traders are linchpins in the global palm oil supply chain and should use their buying power to convince other palm oil

growers to adopt responsible palm oil policies that covers their production, processing and trading business. Musim Mas Group, Wilmar International Ltd and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd must be able to demonstrate to their customers that they are only sourcing responsible palm oil and are not at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil grown within the Leuser Ecosystem.

Banks and Investors need to ensure that they are not financing Conflict Palm Oil or the destruction of the Leuser Ecosystem. Financiers, including banks and investors, must develop strict palm oil finance policies and due diligence procedures to avoid any financing of palm oil companies associated with the adverse social and environmental impacts commonly arising from the expansion of Conflict Palm Oil production, including deforestation, expansion on peatlands, social conflict, violation of Indigenous Peoples' and community rights, corruption and illegalities.

Consumer Goods Manufacturing Companies need to ensure they are not sourcing Conflict Palm Oil or contributing to the destruction of the Leuser Ecosystem. The Snack Food 20 are at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from traders, including Musim Mas Group. In order to address these risks, each company must rapidly implement global responsible palm oil procurement policies that demand fully traceable, legally grown palm oil that is sourced from verified responsible producers not associated with deforestation, expansion onto carbon-rich peatlands, social conflict or human and labor rights violations. They must work with their suppliers to eliminate any palm oil growers, like the controversial suppliers profiled in this report, that are contributing to the destruction of the Leuser Ecosystem.

The Indonesian Government

In order to protect the Leuser Ecosystem, the Indonesian government, under the leadership of the new President Joko Widodo, must uphold Indonesia's national laws and reject the Aceh government's new spatial plan. President Jokowi should work with Indigenous Peoples and local communities to protect the Leuser Ecosystem and restore its natural forests and peatlands.

The President must do what is right for the people of Aceh and make sure that the voices of local communities are incorporated into a revised Aceh spatial plan. A revised spatial plan must meet the needs of the people of Aceh without compromising the Leuser Ecosystem, the land of forests and rivers that they depend on for their survival.

CONCLUSION

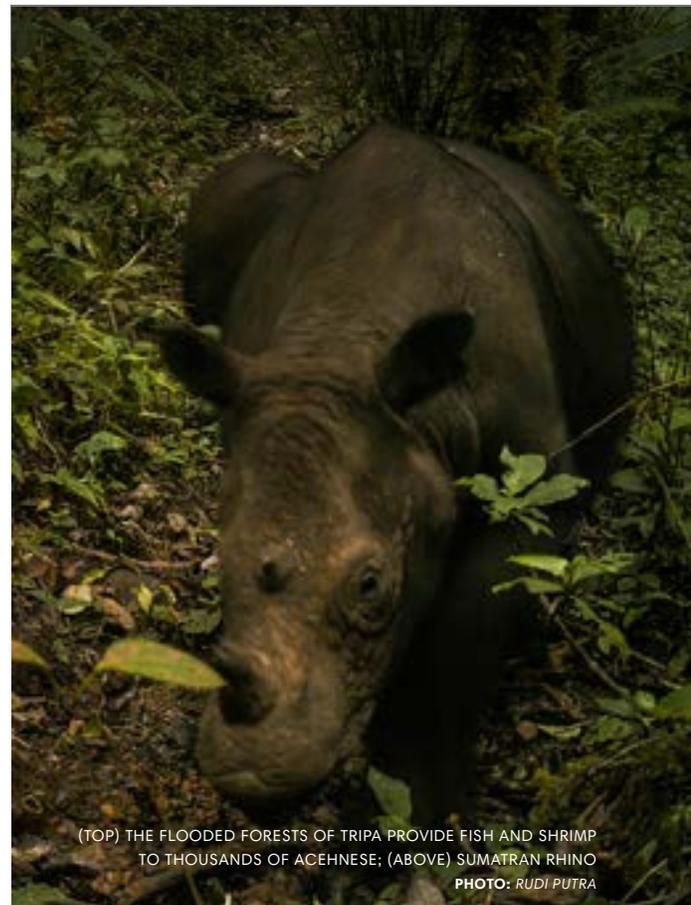


The Leuser Ecosystem is a rare and thriving tropical ecosystem that is critical to future generations within Indonesia and internationally. The current rush to strip the region of its resources would enrich a few quickly, but would impoverish many for decades to come. Destroying the Leuser Ecosystem would rob future generations of the chance to maintain and develop sustainable, forest-based livelihoods. Continued loss of the intact forests and peatlands of the Leuser Ecosystem would also fuel the global climate crisis as well as spell extinction for many of the iconic species that call it home. In the extensive forests of the Leuser Ecosystem there still exists an opportunity to save a special place of global importance. The choice between these futures is being made now.

The power to save the Leuser Ecosystem is in our palms.

Help us convince some of the world's largest companies to change the way they do business. We have done it before. And with your help we can do it again.

Join us today at RAN.org



(TOP) THE FLOODED FORESTS OF TRIPA PROVIDE FISH AND SHRIMP TO THOUSANDS OF ACEHNESE; (ABOVE) SUMATRAN RHINO
PHOTO: RUDI PUTRA

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Read Rainforest Action Network's report *Conflict Palm Oil: How US Snack Food Brands are Contributing to Orangutan Extinction, Climate Change and Human Rights Violations* - <http://www.ran.org/conflict-palm-oil>

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