



Biodiversity and Climate Resiliency Action Plan





INTRODUCTION

Musim Mas has a long-standing commitment to biodiversity dating back as early as 2007 when we did our first high conservation value (HCV) assessments and to our 2014 Sustainability Policy where we formally committed to biodiversity conservation.

Our engagement is exemplified through active participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives like the RSPO, POIG, HCSA and Pongo Alliance as well as collaborations with local governments, NGOs, research institutions and surrounding communities focused on biodiversity conservation and environmental stewardship.

Over the years we have been systematically monitoring species richness and species composition in the HCV/HCS areas within our concessions for plants, birds, and other animal groups. In fact, we currently collaborate with scientists of the Southeast Asia Rainforest Research Partnership (SEARRP) with the aim to independently evaluate our biodiversity assessments and to optimize our monitoring protocols. Given the fact that our operations and supply chain are located in one of the most biodiverse areas of the planet, we aim to intensify our efforts and share our experiences with other stakeholders.

global climate change as well as the needs of local communities. As climatic variability increases, exemplified by extended droughts, devastating fires or intermittent flooding, the vulnerability of HCV/HCS areas and the species which occupy them will rise. Likewise changing livelihood demands by local rightsholders¹ of HCV/HCS areas within our concessions may result in additional pressures on these conservation areas. Incorporating such unpredictable scenarios in our biodiversity and conservation management efforts ("climate and community proofing") will be the greatest challenge in the coming decades.

This action plan is meant to consolidate our efforts within our own operations, as well as our global supply chain during the next years. It supports, and integrates our current Sustainability Policy 2020-2025 and new initiatives which have emerged since.

Looking ahead, biodiversity conservation needs to be reframed in the context of



¹ We define rightsholders as communities or individuals that have legal or customary rights to use the land, and have not transferred these rights to our group or subsidiaries.



Own operations²:

Target	Target year	Status
No deforestation of High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests, no conversion of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas and no new developments on peatlands (regardless of depth) after 31 December 2015.		Ongoing
Protection, monitoring and management of HCV areas and HCS forests in estates and where appropriate in the surrounding landscape.		Ongoing
Continuation and optimization of HCV/HCS monitoring.		Ongoing
Co-management of HCV areas that are beyond our immediate management control with local rightsowners.		Ongoing
Restoration of natural ecosystems ³ within our management area affected by fire, deforestation/ conversion and/or non-compliance as per our NDPE cutoff date, 31 December 2015.		Ongoing
Identification and verification of species of conservation concern (IUCN Red List), CITES or Indonesian regulations, occurring in and around our certified RSPO area.		Ongoing
Protection of rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) species within the concession area of Musim Mas Group (MMG) and at wider landscape level . By 2030 enhance connectivity of existing HCV/HCS areas and the wider landscape through the establishment of wildlife corridors, where feasible.	2030	Ongoing
Implementation of proactive measures to minimize the risk of, and where necessary resolve human-wildlife conflicts, and prohibition of hunting in concessions.		Ongoing
Maintain and enhance riparian buffer strips along rivers and water bodies. External verification of our continuous efforts to protect natural waterways and to establish buffer strips throughout our concession.		Ongoing
By 2024 develop a climate resiliency and mitigation strategy for our upstream operations, based on a climate risk assessment completed by 2023.	2024	Ongoing
By 2025 establish methane capture or equivalent emissions reduction technologies in 100% of our mills to minimize GHG emissions.	2025	Ongoing
By 2023 complete a life cycle assessment (LCA) of CPO to downstream level and commission a pilot scope 3 GHG emissions analysis for our operations.	2023	Ongoing
Comply with POIG and RSPO pesticide requirements and from 2023 onward implement an action plan to reduce glyphosate usage.	2023	Ongoing

² Area under Musim Mas' management control.

³ Natural ecosystems can include HCV/HCS areas.

Suppliers:



Target	Target year	Status
No deforestation of High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests, no conversion of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas and no new developments on peatlands (regardless of depth) after 31 December 2015.		Ongoing
Protection, monitoring and management of HCV areas and HCS forests in estates and where appropriate in the surrounding landscape.		Ongoing
Implementation of proactive measures to minimize the risk of, and where necessary resolve, human-wildlife conflicts, and prohibition of hunting in concessions.		Ongoing
Ensure climate resiliency by restoring natural areas affected by fire under management control of the concession holder.		Ongoing

The palm oil sector at large:



Target	Target year	Status
By 2025 initiate at least two pilot projects to trial regenerative agriculture in smallholder and potentially plantation settings.	2025	Ongoing
By 2023 share our improved HCV/HCS monitoring protocols with stakeholders for full adoption by the RSPO.	2023	Ongoing
By 2025 report on our experiences with HCV/HCS co-management.	2025	Ongoing
By the end of 2023 report on our efforts to reduce the use of glyphosate.	2023	Ongoing
Continue to raise awareness on the reduction and responsible use of pesticide through IPM.		Ongoing





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