

ONLINE EVENT

Webinar: Understanding Bioenergy Trade and Supply Chain Risks in Asia a civil society's perspective

24 February 2021,
10:00 am -12:00 pm KST



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Welcome

You are invited to an online event on “Understanding Bioenergy Trade and Supply Chain Risks in Asia – a civil society perspective”.

The goal of this event is to enhance understanding on the risks associated with bioenergy supply chain and trade in Asia. Bioenergy feedstocks we address in this webinar include wood pellets, wood chips, and bio-SRF, as well as palm oil-based biofuels. Civil society representatives will share lessons learned from their actions to address the challenges in bioenergy trade and supply chain risks in their jurisdictions.

We encourage those who are interested in environmental justice, energy transition, deforestation, and human rights to join this webinar.

This webinar is co-hosted by three Korean NGOs, the Solutions for Our Climate (SFOC) Korea Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM), and Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL).

Outline

- | **Title** Understanding on the risks associated with bioenergy supply chain and trade in Asia
- | **Date** Wednesday, February 24, 2021, 10:00 am - 12 :00 pm (approx. 120 minutes)
- | **Organizer** Solutions for Our Climate(SFOC), Korea Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM), and Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL).
- | **Webinar Registration Link** https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_TImHbaBATbCvBst5dFuT6A

Agenda (120 mins)

** Moderator: Hye Lyn Kim(international solidarity activist, KFEM)

TIME	SUBJECT
10:00–10:05	Welcome and introduction
10:05–11:05	Presentation 1 Overview of S.Korea's bioenergy trade and supply chain risks - Soojin Kim (SFOC)
	Presentation 2 Understanding Vietnam's biomass supply chain and associated sustainability/legality concerns - Phuc Xuan To (The Forest Trend)
	Presentation 3 Understanding biofuel supply chain risks and the impact of Korean businesses in Indonesia - Christopher Wiggs (Aidenvironment)
	Presentation 4 Bioenergy supply chain risks - lessons learned from the EU civil society perspective - Almuth Ernsting (Biofuel Watch)
11:05–11:20	Q&A
11:20–11:55	Panel discussion Major issues of bioenergy supply chain risks and civil society responses in S.Korea, Indonesia and the United States - Shin-young Chung (APIL) - Kurniawan Sabar (INDIES) - Tommy Pratama (Traction Asia) - Rita Frost (Dogwood Alliance)
11:55–12:00	Declaration of the NGO Statement on bioenergy sustainability

Presentation



Soojin Kim is a Senior Researcher at SFOC. She is a climate change professional with expertise in forestry, agriculture and natural resources management sector, as well as energy and carbon markets. Soojin brings more than 10 years of relevant experience from her previous work at LG Electronics, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), and Asian Forest Cooperation Organization. She holds bachelor's degree in Forestry and Anthropology from Seoul National University (SNU) and master's degree in Environmental Management from Yale University.

Soojin Kim

Affiliation

SFOC (Solutions for our Climate)

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Phuc To has led Forest Trends' work in Vietnam since 2009. His work has been focusing on the dynamics of forest-risk commodity trade, market-based instruments and global legality regulations, and land use changes. Phuc has also been a research fellow at Resources, Environment and Development Group at Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University (ANU). His research under the ANU explores how forest users in the Mekong countries respond to emerging market for forest carbon, and to the large-scale interventions such as hydropower dams and agro-business projects. Phuc has been providing policy advice to private sector and governments in the Mekong region, and to development agencies. Phuc holds a PhD in resource governance.

Phuc Xuan To

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Chris Wiggs is the Programme Director of Aidenvironment Asia in Indonesia. Chris has a background in wildlife conservation and spent several years working to protect wild orangutans living in agricultural landscapes in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. At Aidenvironment, he manages projects to improve sustainability in agricultural supply chains and implement stakeholder mechanisms for sustainable palm oil.

Christopher Wiggs

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wiggs@aidenvironment.asia



Almuth Ernsting helped to found Biofuel watch in 2006 and has been researching the impacts of different types of bioenergy, including road transport and aviation biofuels, second generation biofuels, wood-based bioenergy, and Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS). She has been involved in advocacy and campaigning opposing destructive bioenergy developments and calling for biomass subsidies to be redirected to low-carbon, clean renewable energy. Almuth lives in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Almuth Ernsting

Affiliation

Biofuel Watch

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almuthbernstinguk@yahoo.co.uk

Panel Discussion



Hye Lyn Kim is an international solidarity activist working for Friends of the Earth Korea/Korea Federation for Environmental Movements since 2015. She has been conducting policy campaigns against the government, companies and market stakeholders to deal with environmental destruction and human rights violations by Korean companies overseas. She has also been highlighting the accountability of transnational corporations for environmental crimes as a steering group member of the Economic Justice Program, Friend of the Earth Asia Pacific. She majored in international politics and is currently studying for a master's degree in urban environmental policy.

Hye Lin Kim

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Shin Young Chung has been a full-time attorney at Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL) since 2012. At APIL, she has supported victims of human trafficking and human rights violations by Korean companies. She has also actively engaged in research and advocacy through domestic and international human rights mechanisms. She received her law degree (J.D. equivalent) from Handong International Law School in Korea.

Shin Young Chung

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Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL)

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Kurniawan Sabar

Affiliation

INDIES – Institute for National and Democracy Studies

E-mail

kurniawansabar@gmail.com

Kurniawan Sabar became a staff of WALHI Province of South Sulawesi. He was active in community organizing and built peasant organizations, fishermen and youth in the villages in South Sulawesi province. In 2011, he continued to develop advocacy and campaigns on agrarian conflicts, people's rights to land, food sovereignty, and environment sustainability due to bad practice of the large-scale corporations in plantation and mining sectors in South Sulawesi. In 2014, he became the campaign manager of National Executive of WALHI (Friends of the Earth - Indonesia), and in 2015 also became Co-coordinator of Food Sovereignty Program - Friends of the Earth Asia Pacific. During 2014 – 2017, he was actively in the research, advocacy and campaign nationally and internationally on the issues of agrarian conflicts, land rights, forest fire, and climate change due to large expansion of palm plantation and timber plantation in Indonesia. He is currently a member of People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCF).



Tommy Pratama

Affiliation

Traction Asia

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tommy.pratama@tractionenergy.asia

Tommy Pratama is the executive director of Traction Asia. He has 13+ years' experience in project design, strategy development, socio-economic studies, monitoring and evaluation, and partnership building with stakeholders.



A lifelong Southerner, Rita Frost grew up climbing live oaks and building forts in the canopies of Texas hill country. Her life has been shaped by a childhood in the woods, and she has dedicated her adult career, thus far, to protecting forests of the Southern United States. As the Campaigns Director of Dogwood Alliance, Rita is an advocate for forest protection and has worked on Dogwood's wood pellet biomass campaign and the forests & climate campaign.

Rita Frost

Affiliation

Dogwood Alliance

E-mail

rita@dogwoodalliance.org

Presentation1

Overview of S.Korea's bioenergy trade and supply chain risks

Soojin Kim
SFOC



South Korea's Bioenergy Sourcing and Supply Chain Risks: an overview

Feb 2021



기후솔루션 Solutions for Our Climate

Soojin Kim (Senior Researcher)

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Contents



1. Background and definition
2. Overview of biomass production and sourcing
3. Overview of biofuel production and sourcing
4. Korea bioenergy supply chain risks
5. Conclusion

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Background and Definitions

Biomass



Solid biofuels used to generate power and heat: wood pellets, wood chips, Bio-Solid Refuse Fuels (bio-SRFs)

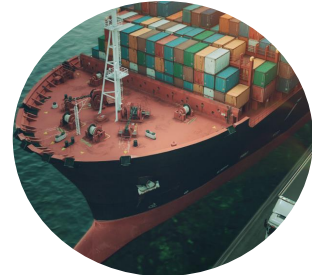
Biofuels

Biodiesel



Transportation fuel: Main ingredients are palm byproducts (imported) and used cooking oil (domestic)

Bio-heavy oil



Power generation: Vegetable and animal oil mixed with methanol/ethanol and biodiesel wastes. Includes CPO and palm derivatives

Bioenergy Definitions in S. Korea

Background (1): S. Korea policies on bioenergy

Various policy incentives for bioenergy has enabled rapid expansion of bioenergy

- Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): 2012-current

Defines bioenergy as renewable energy

Enables utilities of 500MW and over to use bioenergy to meet their RPS quota

Issues renewable energy certificates to biomass and biofuels

- Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS): 2015-current

Regulates transportation fuel producers and importer/exporters to mix biodiesel

- Enforcement Decree of the Petroleum and Petroleum Alternative Fuel Business Act Art.5:

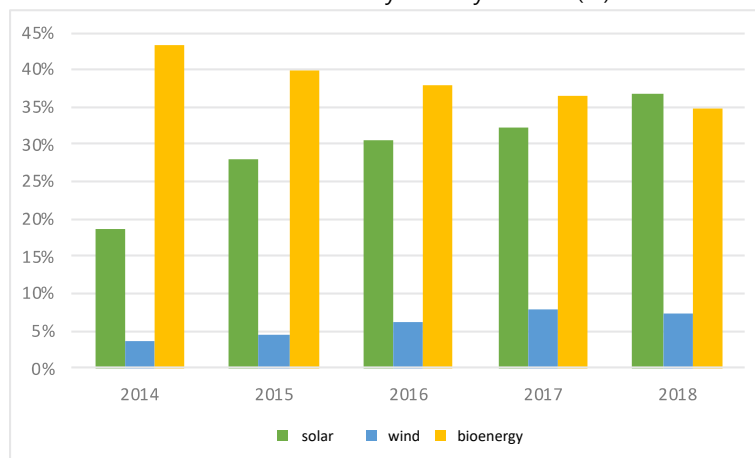
Defines alternative fuels to petroleum

Includes Bio-heavy Oil to replace fuel oil (bunker-C) for power sector

Background(2): Korea's renewable energy depends on bioenergy

Bioenergy was single largest source of Renewable Energy Certificates (2014-2017) in S. Korea

REC Issuance Rate by Year by Source (%)



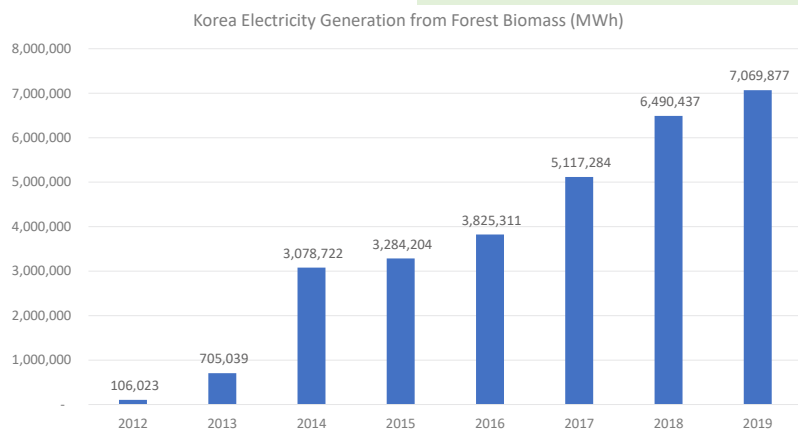
Source: Ministry of Transport, Industry and Energy

* This chart excludes other renewable energy source than bioenergy, solar and wind

Overview of S. Korea's Biomass Production and Sourcing

Electricity generation from biomass grew 61 times in the past 6 years

Annual growth of 160% in S. Korea
At the same time, global average annual growth was 2%

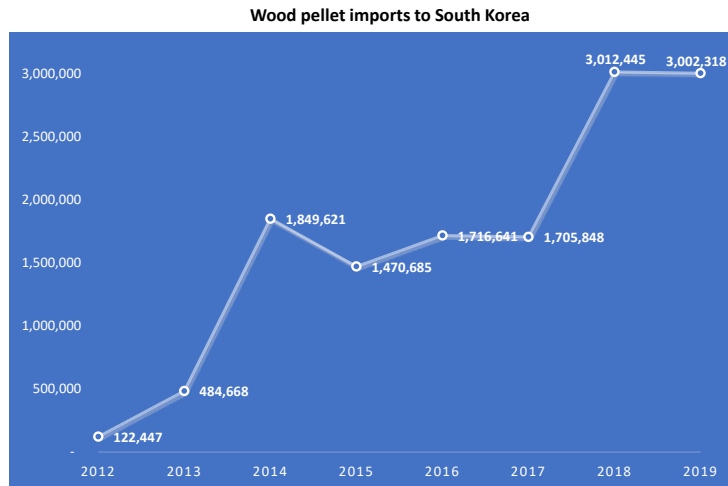


*Forest biomass includes wood pellets, wood chips, and bio-SRFs.

Source: Korea Energy Corporation

Wood pellet imports skyrocketed since the beginning of the RPS policy (2012), 26 times in 6 years

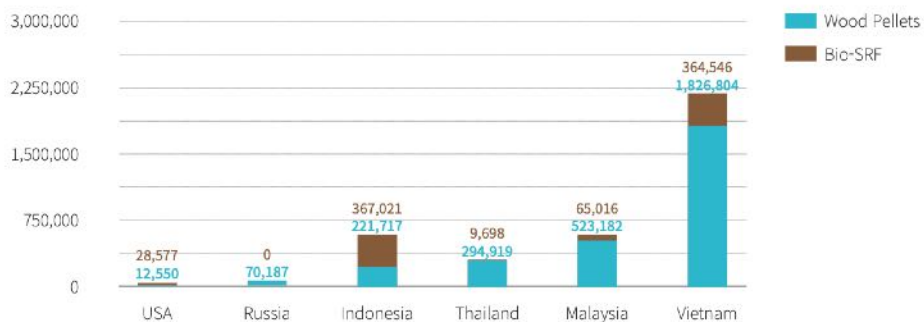
Fun fact: Korea was the world's 3rd largest wood pellet importer in 2018 (FAO, 2018)



97% imported

Korea sources wood pellets and palm-based pellets from South East Asia and North America

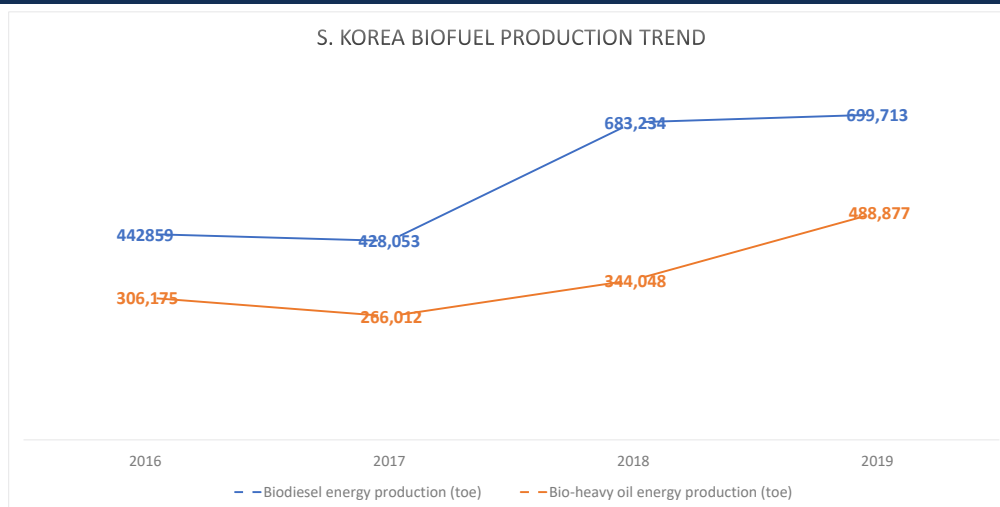
Wood pellet imports to S. Korea by country in 2018 (tons)



Source: National Assembly Mr. Seonghwan Kim's office, 2019

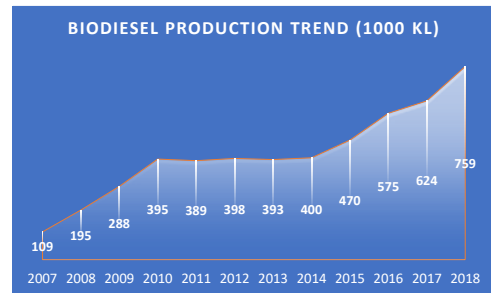
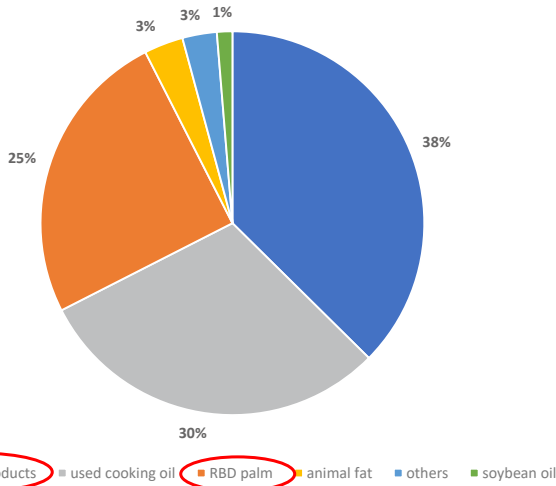
Overview of S. Korea's Biofuel Production and Sourcing

Energy production from palm oil-based biofuels



S. Korea biodiesel production depends on more than 60% of imported palm oil

Biodiesel Feedstocks in S.Korea



Source: Korea Institute of Science and Technology, 2019

■ palm byproducts
■ used cooking oil
■ RBD palm
■ animal fat
■ others
■ soybean oil

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Most imported ingredients of bio-heavy oil production is from palm oil and palm byproducts

More than 50% of bio-heavy oil feedstock is imported.

Imported

- RBD Palm Oil
- Palm Stearin
- Palm Olein
- Palm Acid Oil
- Palm Oil Mill Effluent
- palm pitch oil
- cashew nut sludge oil
- dark oil

Domestic

- biodiesel and biodiesel byproducts (FFA)
- animal fats
- used cooking oil
- other acid oil

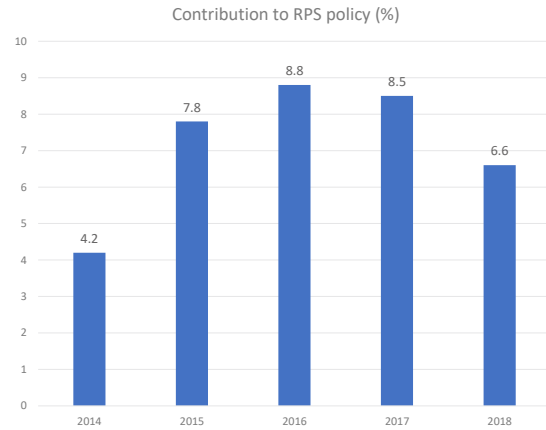
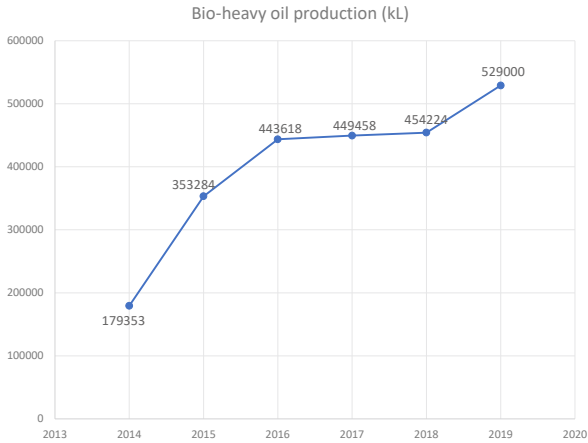
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Bio-heavy oil production has risen threefold 2014-2019

KEPCO subsidiaries (Korea Midland Power in particular) depends on bio-heavy oil to meet their RPS quota.



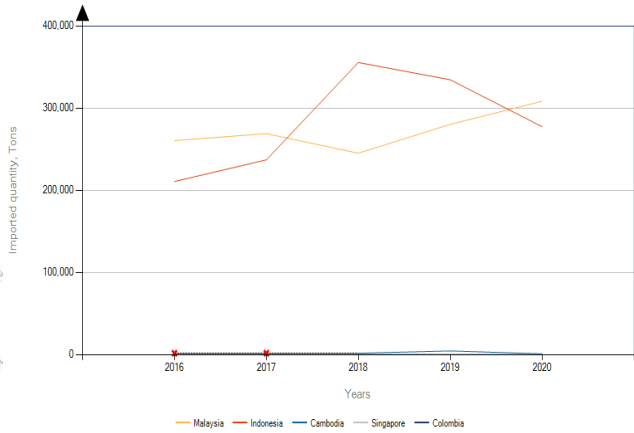
Source: Korea biodiesel forum, 2019

Korea sources palm oil mainly from Indonesia and Malaysia

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Korea, Republic of in 2020
Product: 1511 Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified)



List of supplying markets for a product imported by Korea, Republic of
Product: 1511 Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified)



Korea bioenergy supply chain risks

1. Deforestation and biodiversity loss due to biomass sourcing – examples from North America



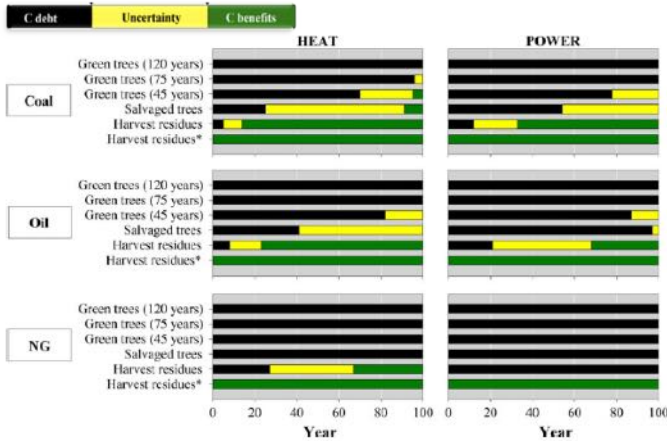
출처: Dogwood Alliance and Conservation North



2. Bioenergy exacerbates climate change during production and consumption

Biomass and biofuel production increases land use change and forest harvesting that are linked to climate change.

Even without involving land-use change, cumulative GHG emissions from biomass is greater than fossil fuel in the first half of a century. It takes more than 100 years to see carbon benefits of biomass if whole trees are used.



Deforestation for palm production, a picture courtesy of Greenpeace

3. Local environmental pollutions and health impacts

Phủ Bình (Thái Nguyên): Dân "tổ" Nhà máy chế biến gỗ Hàn Quốc xả khói bụi gây ô nhiễm



TIẾNG DÂN - 09/12/2019

(TN&MT) - Khoảng 2 năm trở lại đây, nhiều người dân ở xóm Trạng, xóm Trung 2, xã Diêm Thủy, huyện Phủ Bình, tỉnh Thái Nguyên (Khu Công nghiệp Diêm Thủy) thường xuyên phải hứng chịu khói bụi, mùi khét của nhà máy chế biến gỗ thuộc Công ty TNHH LƯU VINA Thái Nguyên. Hoạt động của nhà máy chế biến gỗ đã thải khói, bụi ra môi trường, ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống và sức khỏe của nhân dân.



Công ty TNHH LƯU VINA Thái Nguyên có trụ sở tại Khu Công nghiệp Diêm Thủy, tỉnh Thái Nguyên đang bị dân "tổ" xã Diêm Thủy gọi ô nhiễm môi trường.

- Local residents have filed complaints on environmental pollutions by Korean biomass companies in Vietnam.

Video | Thời sự | Tài nguyên | Môi trường | Kinh tế | Đọc - Pháp luật | Quân sự

Chính trị | Văn hóa | Giải trí | Du lịch | Thể thao | Giáo dục | Kinh tế | Âm nhạc | Đời sống | Nếp sống | Pháp luật | Thị trường | DI SẢN

Nguy cơ ô nhiễm biển từ cảng dăm gỗ

Từ Hà Nội (09/12/2019) 10:49 (GMT+7)
/R/ - Hệ thống cảng Dung Quất thuộc Khu kinh tế (KKT) Dung Quất, tỉnh Quảng Ngãi có 11 bến cảng chuyên dụng xuất khẩu thiết bị công nghiệp nặng, hàng hóa dăm gỗ, xi măng...

Ngài ra, chất thải từ hoạt động của các xưởng, nhà máy trong CC chung và Công ty CP Nguyệt Anh nói riêng không được xử lý mà thải thẳng vào mùa mưa, nước từ các nhà xưởng chảy ra đường thoát gây ô nhiễm, bốc mùi hôi thối, khó chịu. Phần lớn các giếng nước x đều bị ô nhiễm không thể sử dụng. Người dân lo sợ với tình trạng năm mưa thì khối Thốt Đỉnh Nam sẽ trở thành làng ung thư. Qua bài nhiều lần kiến nghị lên các cấp chính quyền, ngành chức năng v nhưng không được giải quyết.

Các bãi tập kết dăm gỗ ở thôn kết hợp mua đi là nguồn thải gây ô nhiễm môi trường tại các bến cảng ở KKT Dung Quất

Conclusion

Concluding thoughts

1. S. Korea's nascent bioenergy sector has grown at an unprecedented speed due to policy drivers and incentives in the last 8 years.
2. Bioenergy production heavily depends on imported feedstocks (90+ percent for biomass and 60+ percent for biofuels), and there is little or no consideration on sustainable sourcing or limit setting on import volumes.
3. Bioenergy is largely regarded as green and carbon neutral in S. Korea. This myth is prevalent and public awareness on bioenergy supply chain risks is relatively low.
4. S. Korean bioenergy companies, both producers and traders, have been known to have violated local environmental laws, human rights and/or international agreements outside of Korea.
5. Although S. Korea's bioenergy development has shown a threatening trajectory, there is still time to fix the problem. Opportunities in climate and energy policy reform are present.

Thank you.

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Presentation2

Understanding Vietnam's biomass supply chain and associated sustainability/legality concerns

Phuc Xuan To

The Forest Trend



Vietnam export of wood pellets

TRADE STATISTICS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR LEGALITY /SUSTAINABILITY

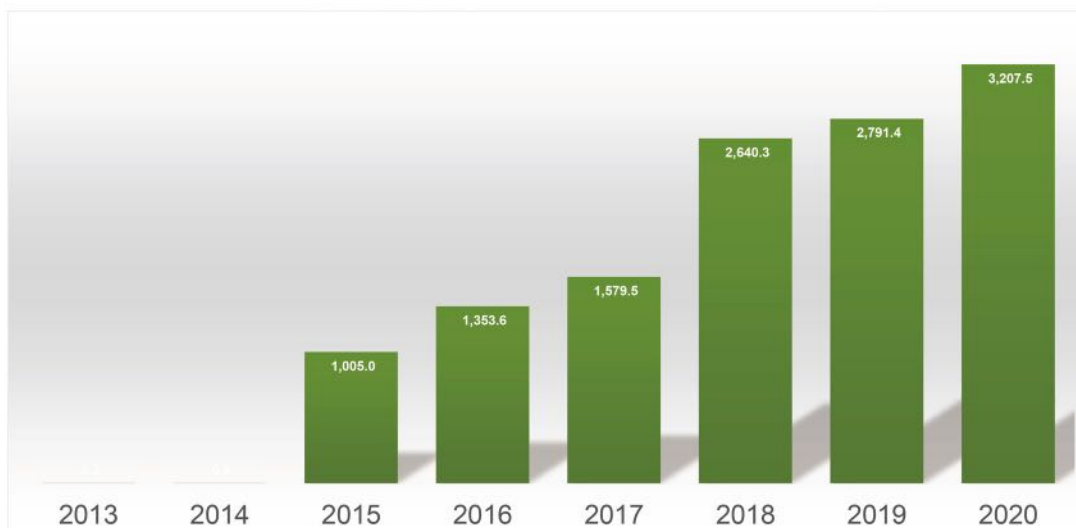
PRESENTED BY

Phuc To, Senior Policy Analyst

24 Feb 2021



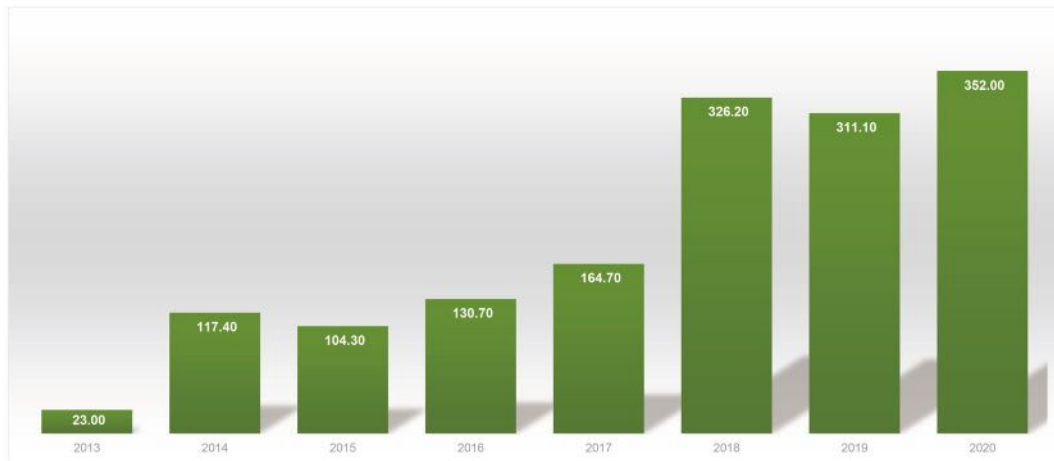
Export volume (Mil. tons)



Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



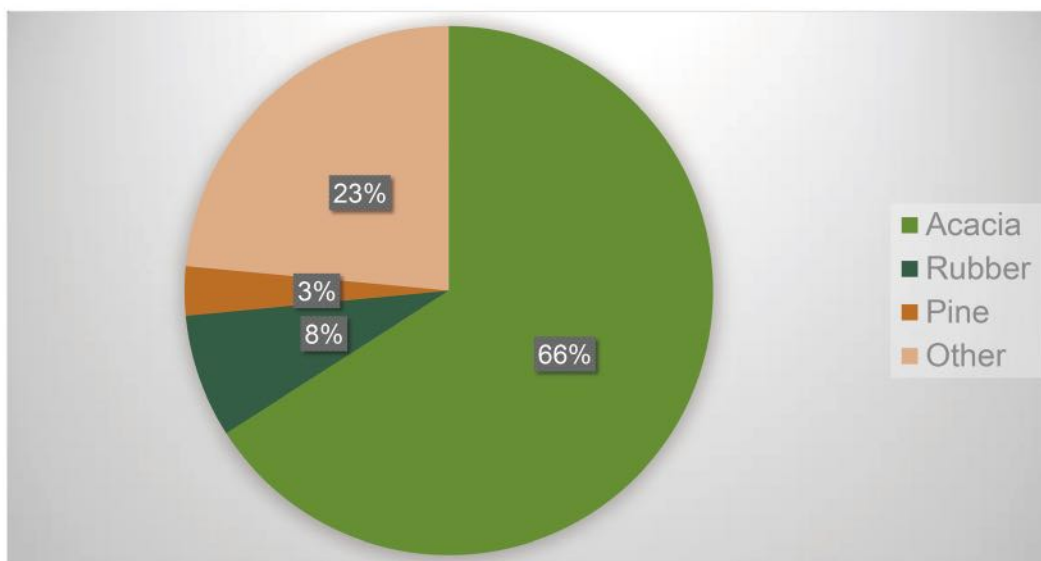
Export value (Mil. USD)



Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



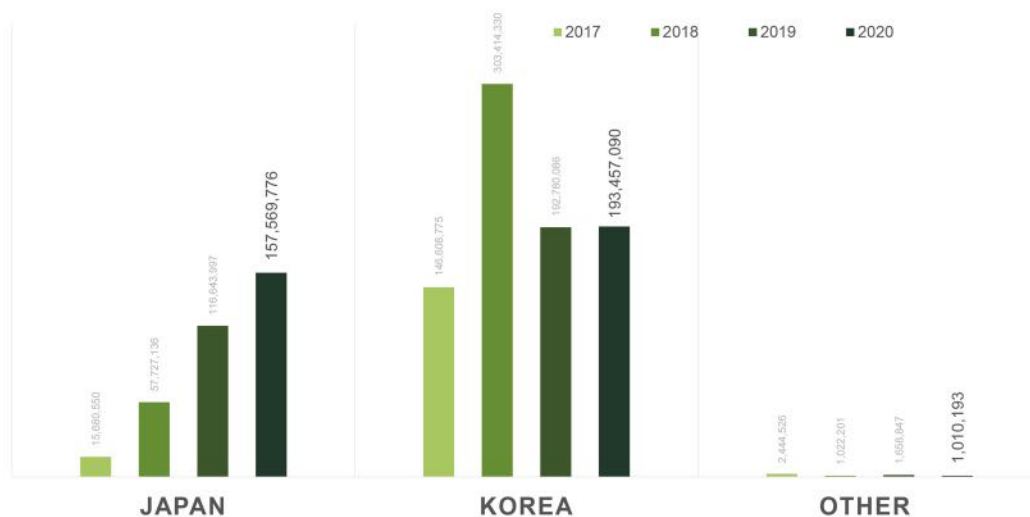
Timber species in the product (% in total export volume)



Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



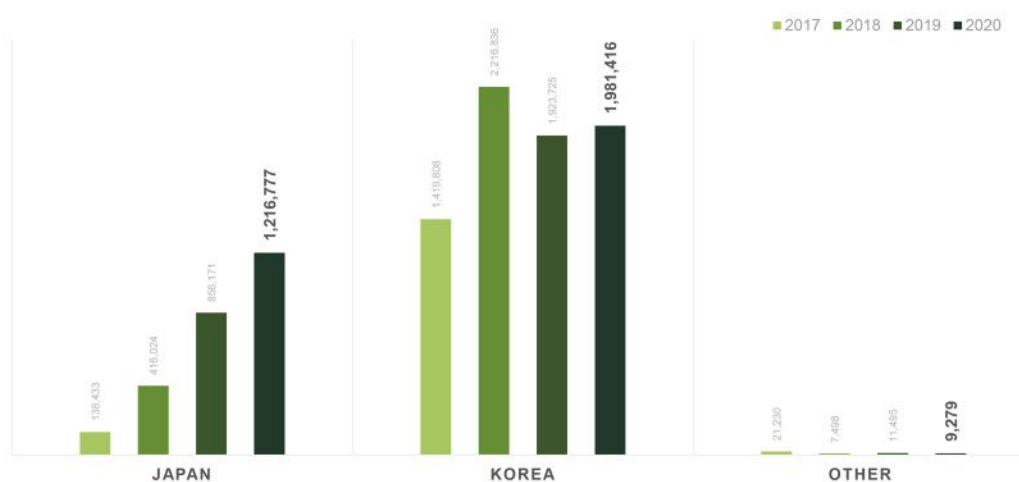
Export market by value (USD)



Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



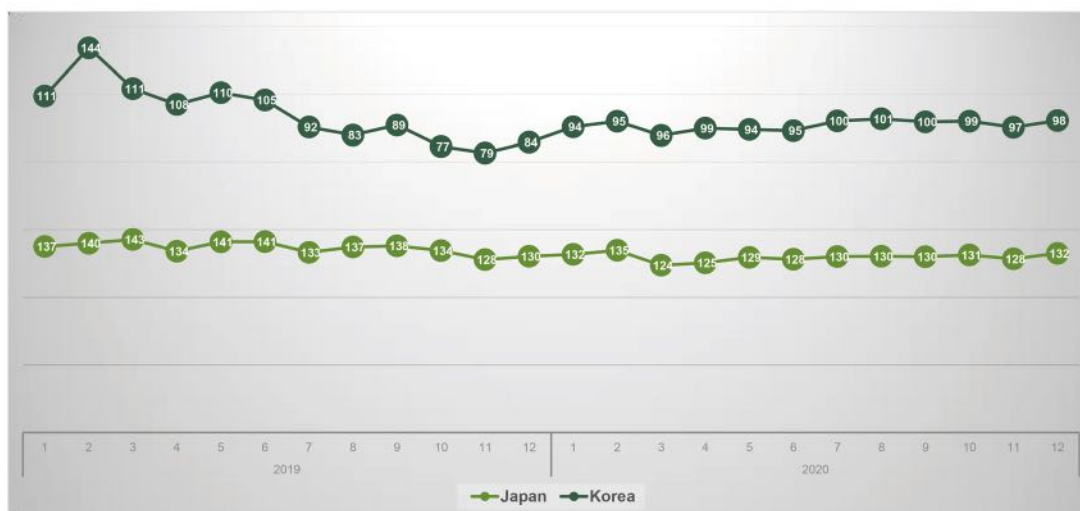
Export market by volume (tons)



Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



Export price (USD/ton, FOB)



Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



Number of exporting companies

Year	N# company
2018	72
2019	77
2020	74

Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



Large-scale export company(>100,000 tons) in 2020: 6

	Company	Tons	USD
1	Công Ty Cổ Phần Eastwood Energy	380,479	35,712,323
2	Công Ty Cổ Phần Năng Lượng Sinh Học Phú Tài	387,753	53,764,238
3	CÔNG TY TNHH HOÀNG ĐẠİ VƯƠNG	215,581	21,607,967
4	CÔNG TY TNHH LIÊN DOANH CÁT PHÚ QUẢNG NINH	105,500	12,907,620
5	Công Ty TNHH Một Thành Viên Năng Lượng An Việt Phát	732,701	82,728,376
6	Công Ty TNHH Nông Trại Xanh	138,707	17,749,475

Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



Small and micro companies (<1,000 tons) in 2020: 23

	Company	Ton	USD
1	CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN LÂM NGHIỆP HÒA PHÁT	14	1,820
2	Công Ty Cổ Phần Phân Phối Và Hàng Hóa Việt	48	4,320
3	CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN TIẾP VẬN VÀ THƯƠNG MẠI THANH NAM	22	3,300
4	CÔNG TY TNHH CELLMARK VIỆT NAM	384	41,553
5	Công Ty TNHH Công Nghiệp Hóa Phát	20	2,260
6	CÔNG TY TNHH ĐẠI AN ENERGY	18	2,430
7	Công Ty TNHH Đầu Tư Đan - Việt	255	40,800
8	Công Ty TNHH Gia Gia Nguyễn	13	7,750
9	CÔNG TY TNHH KIM NGHĨA	607	115,368
10	CÔNG TY TNHH MỘT THÀNH VIÊN LƯU NHUNG	14	2,278
11	Công Ty TNHH Sản Xuất Gia Nguyễn	235	50,176
12	CÔNG TY TNHH SẢN XUẤT GỖ GIA THỊNH	24	7,687
13	CÔNG TY TNHH SÁNG SỬA VINA PLYWOOD	129	26,045
14	CÔNG TY TNHH SKY CONNECT VIỆT NAM	10	2,555
15	Công Ty TNHH Sx&Xnk Hoàng Hải	176	28,132
16	Công Ty TNHH Thương Mại Fit	1,040	148,383
17	CÔNG TY TNHH TOYO KIKHO VIỆT NAM	40	9,134
18	CÔNG TY TNHH TTGL VIỆT NAM	1	749
19	Công Ty TNHH Xây Lắp Công Nghiệp Phương Đông Prime	252	30,794
20	CÔNG TY TNHH XUẤT NHẬP KHẨU ECOVUS VIỆT NAM	21	5,100
21	Công Ty TNHH Xuất Nhập Khẩu Ngọc Min Anh	511	73,087
22	CÔNG TY TRÁCH NHIỆM HỮU HẠN THÀNH VIN	26	2,794
23	CÔNG TY TRÁCH NHIỆM HỮU HẠN TƯ VẤN QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VINA-CUES	25	5,542

Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



Medium scale export companies (50-100,000 tons) in 2020: 11

	Company	Ton	USD
1	Công Ty Cổ Phần Năng Lượng Sáng Tạo á Châu	57,910	6,735,056
2	Công Ty Cổ Phần Nguyệt Anh	82,909	11,068,352
3	CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SMART WOOD VIỆT NAM	79,746	7,542,478
4	CÔNG TY TNHH CUNG ỨNG NĂNG LƯỢNG XANH	59,272	6,053,666
5	CÔNG TY TNHH NÔNG NGHIỆP MJ VIỆT NAM	50,904	5,519,514
6	Công Ty TNHH Hoa Sen Vàng	64,712	5,760,780
7	CÔNG TY TNHH MỘT THÀNH VIÊN MI SA VIỆT HÀN	95,542	8,991,327
8	Công Ty TNHH Năng Lượng Tân Phát	71,747	6,151,662
9	Công Ty TNHH Sản Xuất Thương Mại Long Hải Phát	97,519	9,869,030
10	CÔNG TY TNHH THƯƠNG MẠI SẢN XUẤT XUẤT NHẬP KHẨU GOOD WOOD	56,905	5,025,080
11	Cty TNHH Hoàng Đại Vương	64,961	6,495,746

Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



Some large importers in DEC 2020

1. ENERGY AT CO., LTD-BRANCH OFFICE IN KOREA
2. PRINWORKS CO., LTD.
3. SEOUL FOOD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
4. JUNE GLOBAL CO.,LTD
5. SEOUL FOOD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
6. UJU ELECTRONICS CO., LTD
7. CELLMARK ASIA PTE LTD
8. MITSUI & CO., LTD
9. T BBQ STATION
10. ITOCHU CORPORATION TOKWN
11. M&M BIOMASS PTE.LTD
12. SUMITOMO CORPORATION
13. MARUBENI CORPORATION
14. M&M BIOMASS PTE.LTD
15. GS GLOBAL CORP.

Source: Vietnam customs data, compiled by Forest Trends



Implications for legality /sustainability

- CERTIFICATION: ACACIA (YES, BUT LIMITED), RUBBER, PINE, AND OTHERS: NONE
- SIGNS OF FRAUDULENT FSC-CERTIFIED PERMITS
- SMES ARE DOMINANT IN EXPORT (ALSO IN PRODUCTION?)
- ABSENCE (OR LOOSE) LEGISLATION IN CONTROLLING THE LEGALITY OF WOOD MATERIAL
- THE SECTOR IS NOT CONSIDERED AS IMPORTANT FOR VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT
- SCANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE SECTOR INCLUDE SUPPLY CHAINS AND EXPORT MARKET



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Thank you!



Presentation3

Understanding biofuel supply chain risks and the impact of Korean businesses in Indonesia

Christopher Wiggs

Aidenvironment





South Korea's Ties to Unsustainable Palm

A Chain Reaction Research report

Chain Reaction Research



CHAIN REACTION RESEARCH

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The Chain: Investors With USD 6.7 Trillion in Assets Pressure RSPO to Boost Sustainability Efforts

SEARCH

LANGUAGES

- Site (EN)
- Dutch (NL)
- French (FR)
- Korean (KR)

THE CHAIN.

SEE ALL

aidenvironment



Profundo
Research & advice

South Korean companies are significant leakage players



Posco, Korindo, and Deasang all cleared forest and peat after January 1, 2016



Posco, Korindo, and LG Corporation supply CPO to non-NDPE refiners

- **No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE)** commitments increasingly cover the global palm oil industry.
- **But non-compliant growers continue to leak** unsustainable palm oil into international markets.
- **As non-compliant palm growers:** Posco International, Korindo Group, Samsung C&T, Daesang Corporation, LG Corporation, and JC Chemical.
- **As non-compliant palm buyers:** JC Chemical, Dansuk Industrial, GS Global, AK Holdings, LG Corporation, and SK Eco Prime



South Korean leakage growers: linked to deforestation & other environmental issues

Undisclosed Cargill palm oil plantation, Indonesia. Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/rainforestactionnetwork/>

Six South Korean corporations operating oil plantations in Indonesia



Company	Subsidiaries	Concession area (ha)/Location	NDPE policy?	Reported annual CPO production (tons)
Korindo Group	PT Papua Agro Lestari PT Gelora Mandiri Membangun PT Dongin Prabhawa PT Berkat Cipta Abadi 1 and 2 PT Tunas Sawaerma 1A, 1B, and 2	133,126 / Papua and North Maluku	No	No public information Estimate > 300,000
Posco International	PT Bio. Inti Agrindo	34,184 / Merauke, Papua	Yes (but not yet implemented)	<u>80,000</u>
LG Corporation	PT Parna Agromas PT Tintin Boyok Sawit Makmur PT Tintin Boyok Sawit Makmur Dua PT Grand Utama Mandiri	31,513 / Sekadau, West Kalimantan	No	<u>150,000</u>
Samsung C&T	PT Gandaerah Hendana and PT Inecda Plantation	21,703 (RSPO: <u>23,830 ha</u>) / Pelalawan & Indragiri Hulu, Riau	No	<u>100,000</u>
Daesang Corporation / Miwon Indonesia	PT Sintang Raya and PT Miwon Agro Kencana Sakti (no concession)	11,212 / Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan	No	<u>35,000</u>
JC Chemical	PT Niagamas Gemilang	3,774 (JC Chemical: <u>7,200 ha</u>) / Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan	No	<u>45,000</u>
Total		235,512 ha		710,000

Source: Compiled by Aidenvironment, based on concession data (e.g. HGU, cadastral map) and corporate websites

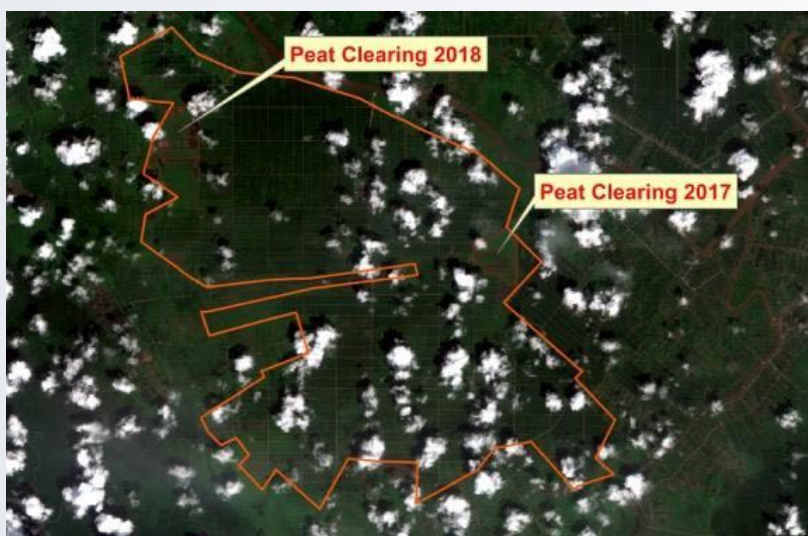
Korean growers have significant non-compliance linked to environmental, social, and human rights issues

- Korean NGOs APIL and KFEM link 6 growers to numerous environmental, social, and human rights issues in Indonesia
- **Korindo and Posco** have the highest amount of deforestation of all six
- They are also **linked to human rights abuses** and the loss of High Conservation Value areas (HCVs).
- **Daesang Corporation** cleared 347 ha of peat in 2017 and 2018.
- **Samsung C&T's** plantation subsidiaries associated with land disputes, water pollution, compensation, and labor issues.
- **LG Corporation** has seen land disputes and pollution issues at its three mills and four plantations
- **JC Chemical** is allegedly involved in waste dumping

Korindo's subsidiary PT Papua Agro Lestari



Peat clearing by Daesang Corporation in West-Kalimantan between 2017-2018



Korean growers continue to find a market for leakage palm oil despite suspensions



KORINDO GROUP

- Korindo Group was **suspended by NDPE traders** between 2016-2018
- In response Korindo 1) **entered biofuel market** in 2019 and 2) continues to leak to non-NDPE refiners **Emami Agrotech and 3F Industries**
- Korindo also reportedly **supplier of unsustainable timber** to Tokyo Olympics

POSCO INTERNATIONAL

- Norwegian Sovereign Wealth Fund and ABP **divested from Posco** in 2015 and 2018
- Also, POSCO's palm oil is being shipped to Indian **non-NDPE refineries** Emami Agrotech and 3F Industries

LG CORPORATION

- LG Corporation also supplied palm oil to non-NDPE refiners in India



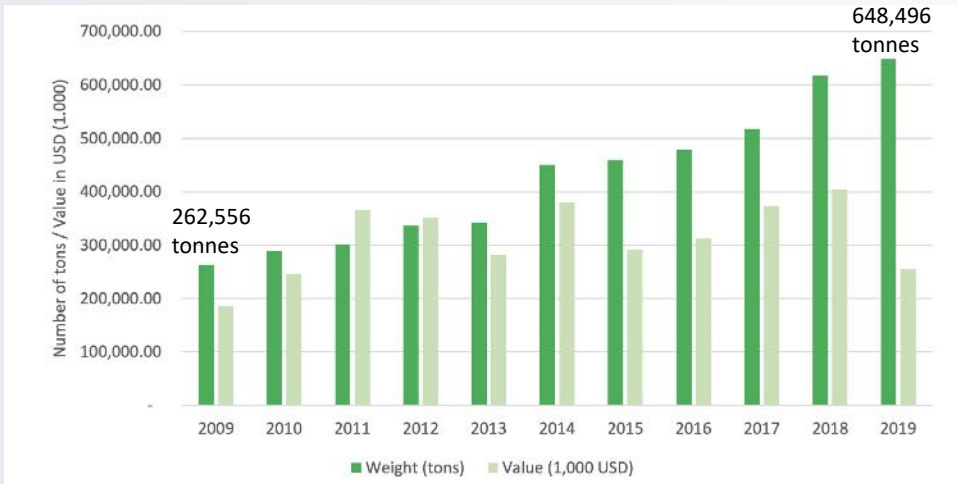
Emami and 3F Industries are among the world's largest (Indian) processors without an NDPE policy



South Korean leakage buyers: six major importers without NDPE policies

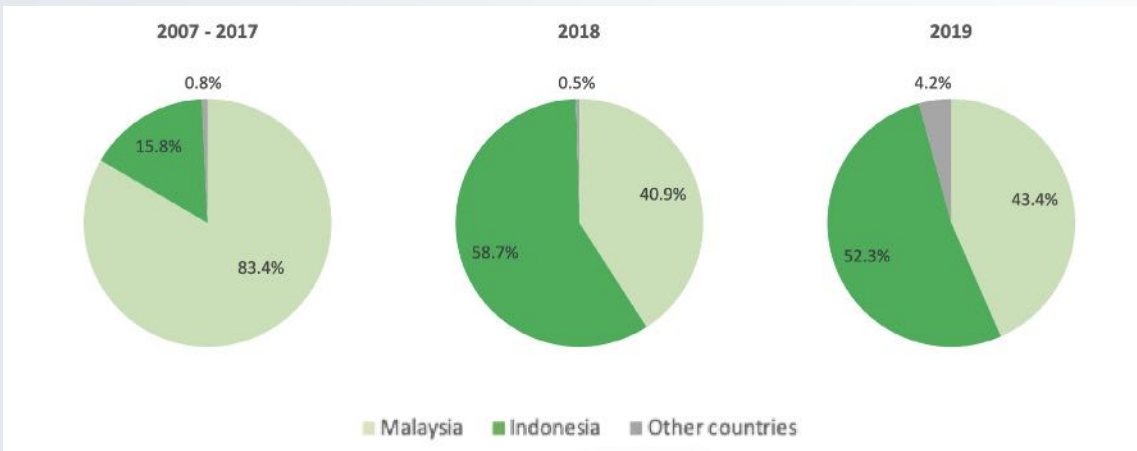
Undisclosed Cargill palm oil plantation, Indonesia. Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/rainforestactionnetwork/>

South Korea: rising palm oil imports & consumption (1/2)



Source: Korea Trade Statistics Promotion Institute (KTSP), based on an analysis of 7 HS codes linked to palm oil and its derivatives. KTSP's customs data only included PFAD imports after May 2020, therefore this palm oil processing residue was not included in his figure.

South Korea: rising palm oil imports & consumption (2/2)



Source: Korea Trade Statistics Promotion Institute (KTSP), based on an analysis of 7 HS codes linked to palm oil and its derivatives (PFAD not included).

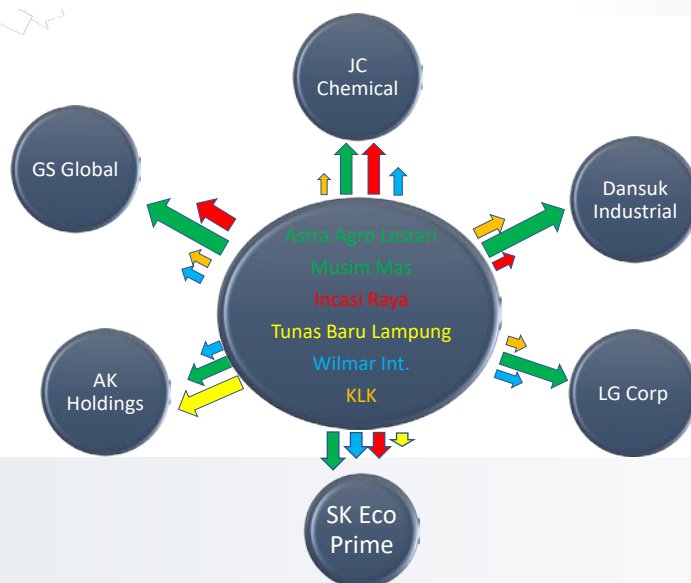
Only 5 buyers accounted for 78 percent of imported palm oil from Indonesia to South Korea in 2019

Korean buyers – Exporter groups	Palm oil imports (tons)	Korean buyers – Exporter groups	Palm oil imports (tons)
JC Chemical	59,392	AK Holdings	30,166
Incasi Raya	22,899	Tunas Baru Lampung	13,250
Astra Agro Lestari	25,539	PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) (in 2020)	-
Musim Mas	5,954	Royal Golden Eagle	6,000
Wilmar International (in 2020)	-	Musim Mas	2,031
Kuala Lumpur Kepong (KLK)	5,000	Salim Group (in 2020)	-
Dansuk Industrial	56,559	Astra Agro Lestari	3,000
Musim Mas	39,043	Wilmar International	2,994
KLK	6,999	KPN Corp	2,000
Royal Golden Eagle	5,000	Cahya Nusantara Lestari	500
Astra Agro Lestari	3,500	Sinarmas Cepsa	391
Incasi Raya (in 2020)	-	LG Corporation	19,802
Sinarmas Cepsa	1,900	Astra Agro Lestari	12,999
Bakrie Sumatera Plantation	117	Musim Mas	3,194
GS Global	46,496	Wilmar International	2,109
Astra Agro Lestari	21,000	KLK	1,499
Incasi Raya	7,499	Other buyers (27)	60,555
Musim Mas	12,999		
Wilmar International (in 2020)	-	Grand total	272,970
KLK	4,998		

Source: Retrieved Indonesian [trade data](#). PFAD and the role of main buyer SK Eco Prime were not included as it based on different [shipping data](#).

Major Indonesian Korea exporter groups to key South palm oil buyers

AK Holdings, JC Chemical, and SK Eco Prime are most reliant on leakage palm oil and PFAD from Indonesia, sourcing **64 percent**, **40 percent**, and **33 percent** respectively from non-NDPE suppliers



Korean growers have significant non-compliance linked to environmental, social, and human rights issues



- Samsung's C&T Corporations Trading and Investment Group completed the acquisition of two palm plantations in Indonesia in 2008, aiming for a steady supply of palm oil for its biodiesel business.

Korean growers have significant non-compliance linked to environmental, social, and human rights issues



- **JC Chemical, a Korean biodiesel producer, is allegedly involved in waste dumping through its subsidiary PT Niagamas Gemilang.** JC Chemical's subsidiary PT Niagamas Gemilang operates a plantation and mill in Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan. It [produces](#) CPO and Palm Kernel Oil (PKO). While Aidenvironment/Earth Equalizer measured a 3,774-ha concession area, JC Chemical refers to a planted area of [7,200 ha](#). In 2017, the Environment and Forestry Office of Kutai Kartanegara [suspected](#) PT Niagamas Gemilang of dumping waste water in the Jembayan river, leading to water [pollution](#) and the death of fish

Conclusions

- Korean-owned and Korean-linked growers have a significant deforestation footprint.
- South Korea becoming an important market for palm oil exporters.
- The largest South Korean buyers do not have NDPE policies.
- South Korea is therefore a key leakage market for growers/ exporters not compliant with NDPE policies.



Source: Mighty Earth

Questions

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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South Korean Companies Have Outsized Impact on Palm Oil Leakage Market

December 2020

This report discusses the role of South Korean companies in the worldwide palm oil market and the country's position as a major user of oil palm products, a buyer of palm oil products, and a financier of palm oil operations. The analysis highlights the country's role in the palm oil "leakage market," which trades unsustainable palm oil from growers and producers that are not compliant with No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) policies.

Key Findings:

- South Korean companies are significant leakage players as both developers of plantations and buyers of palm oil products. While NDPE commitments increasingly cover the global palm oil industry, deforestation-related growers continue to look across global palm oil into international markets.
- Six South Korean plantation owners have significant non-compliance issues. Related to environmental, social, and human rights issues: Jaya International, Bumi Resources, Karyasa (S&T), Dancong Corporation, LG Corporation, and JC Chemical.
- Kowanko and Pooxo have the highest amount of deforestation of all six companies in 2019 and 2020, respectively. In 2019, both cleared over 17,500 ha of forest. Moreover, Dancong Corporation cleared 247 ha of peatland on its plantation concession after 2016.
- South Korean growers continue to find customers despite suspensions by large traders. Kowanko and Pooxo lack sustainable palm oil to non-NDPE Indian retailers, notably Green Agroforestry and IJ Indotrade. Sembcorp, LG Corporation serves non-NDPE markets in India.
- The top South Korean buyers of Indonesian palm oil and its derivatives - JC Chemical, Dananj Industrial, GS Global, AK Holdings, LG Corporation, and SK Eco Prime - do not have NDPE commitments. Suppliers to non-NDPE buyers include Incebi Haya, Temo Baru Lampung, Soil Industry Group, the Sullam Group, and Wingo Group.
- South Korean and European financial institutions fund South Korean leakage palm growers on areas despite deforestation and human rights violations. National Pension Service, Samsung Life Insurance, and several other South Korean investors do not have policies on deforestation. Among European banks, ABN-Amro, Standard Chartered, and others provide financial services and have non-deforestation policies. Kowanko and Vanguard are major shareholders of these plantation developers.

South Korean Companies Have Outsized Impact on Palm Oil Leakage Market | 1

Presentation4

Bioenergy supply chain risks – lessons learned from the EU civil society perspective

Almuth Ernsting

Biofuel Watch

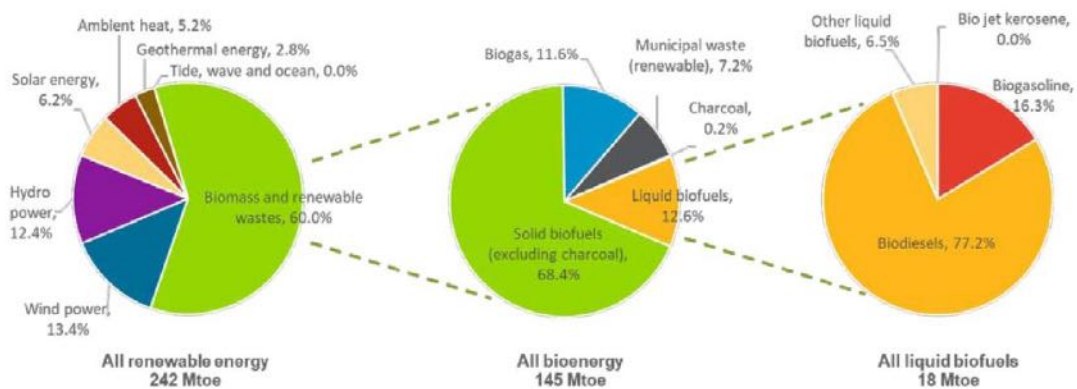


Biofuels and Forest Biomass: Lessons from Europe

Almuth Ernsting, Biofuelwatch
24th February 2021



EU renewable energy policy heavily relies on bioenergy

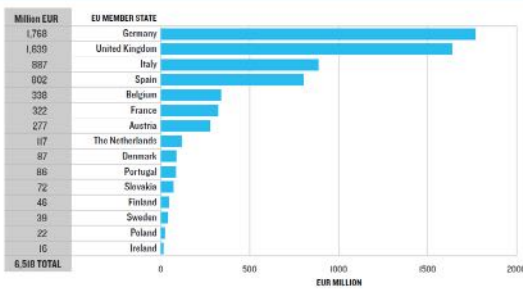


Source: Navigant report for European Commission, based on Eurostat data

Forest wood accounts for ~37% of EU renewable energy.

Drivers for the rapid expansion of forest biomass energy in the EU

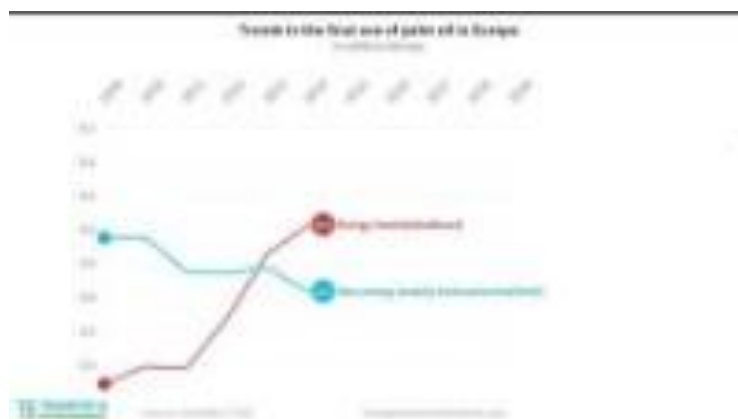
FIGURE 1: BIOENERGY SUBSIDIES IN 2017 (EUR MILLION)



From NRDC report about EU biomass subsidies, November 2019

- EU Renewable Energy Directive allows almost all bioenergy to **count towards Member States' renewable energy targets**.
- Member states therefore include forest biomass in renewable energy **subsidies, tax breaks and other incentive schemes**;
- Under the EU Emissions Trading System, bioenergy is **considered 'zero carbon'**. Energy companies burning coal or gas can thus save on carbon tax/permits by burning biomass, too.

Most EU palm oil now used for biofuels



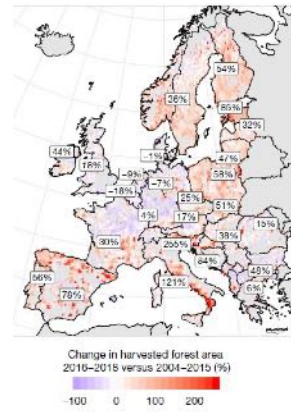
Renewable Energy Directive associated with major intensification of logging in EU



+ 49% increase in logged forest area and 60% increase in biomass loss over Europe for 2016-18 relative to 2011-15;

+ Average 37% increase in size of forest clearcuts

Graphics: Abrupt Increase in Harvested Forest Area Over Europe, G. Ceccherini et al., July 2020



Estonia and Latvia are the EU's biggest pellet exporting countries. As demand for biomass goes up, so does the rate of logging. Forest birds are declining at a rate of 50,000 breeding pairs a year in Estonia every year.



Photo: Paul Toetzke



Young Black storks, photo: Estonian Fund for Nature

Growing imports, especially from North America



Pinnacle Pellet mill, Strathnaver, British Columbia

Stand.earth Report: “ This investigation reveals with absolute certainty that wood pellets are being made from whole trees in British Columbia....Pellets are likely being made with wood from threatened species habitat, and a growing wood pellet export sector puts additional strain on endangered species like woodland caribou.”

Why burning “only forest residues” is not the answer

- The terms ‘low-value wood’ and ‘forestry residues’ include roundwood – and can make up the majority of trees felled;
- Logging intensity driven by large-scale demand for ‘low-value wood’;
- Large-scale brash/slash removal harms soils, biodiversity and climate;
- Wood processing residues traditionally used to provide energy for sawmills, as well as for other purposes (e.g. panelboard) – no spare supplies available to justify renewable energy subsidies for such wood.



Truck taking what industry calls “residues and low-grade timber” to Enviva pellet mill in North Carolina, which supplies power plants in Europe.

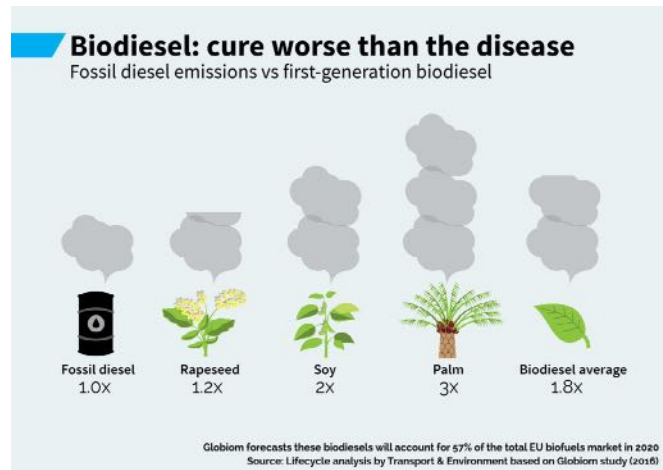
Photo: Dogwood Alliance



“Even if forests are allowed to regrow, using wood deliberately harvested for burning will increase carbon in the atmosphere and warming for decades to centuries –as many studies have shown –even when wood replaces coal, oil or natural gas. The reasons are fundamental and occur regardless of whether forest management is “sustainable.””

From a letter to the European Parliament signed by 800 scientists, January 2018

Palm oil biofuels: Severe direct and indirect impacts on climate, forests and people



As biofuels push up the global demand for vegetable oils, palm oil becomes more profitable, and plantations expand – regardless of where a particular company gets its biofuels from.

Why biofuel and biomass sustainability standards are not the answer - 1

Biofuel and large-scale forest biomass depend on renewable energy subsidies and other incentives for climate change mitigation.

Neither large-scale forest biomass nor biofuels from dedicated crops (including palm oil) are compatible with the need to limit warming to 1.5 or even 2 degrees.

So they inherently have no justifiable role to play in renewable energy policies.

Why biofuel and biomass sustainability standards are not the answer - 2

No evidence that they can work:

The EU has had mandatory sustainability and ghg standards for biofuels since 2010, and several EU countries have had mandatory standards for biomass for many years.

There is no evidence that any of those standards have prevented even the worst types of biomass and biofuel sources.

Why biofuel and biomass sustainability standards are not the answer - 3

Problems include:

- No credible way of independently auditing and verifying complex supply chains (e.g., major fraud in the Netherlands, involving 'Used Cooking Oil' biofuels more likely made from virgin palm oil);
- Certification and standards are not designed to address indirect impacts, which can be worse than direct ones;
- Impacts of logging and of monoculture tree and crop plantations on local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, are invariably ignored

Conclusion

The only way to prevent large-scale climate, environmental and social harm caused by biofuels and forest biomass energy is to exclude them from the scope of renewable energy and other 'green' policies and to stop any subsidies for them.

Sustainability standards are not a credible tool, even for damage limitation, as experience in Europe shows.

Panel discussion

Major issues of bioenergy supply chain risks and civil society responses in S.Korea, Indonesia and the United States

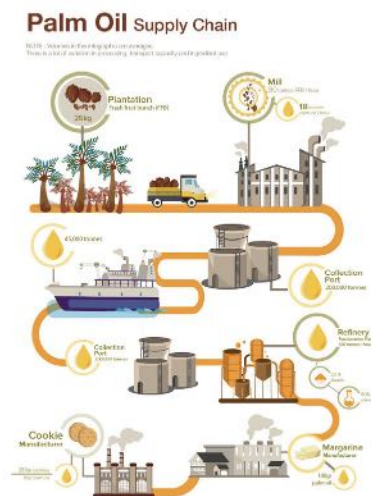
Shin-young Chung
APIL



Showing Forests and People: Korean Civil Society's Activities to Tackle Environmental and Human Rights Issues in the Palm Oil Supply Chain

SHIN YOUNG CHUNG (Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL))

Who are in the Palm Oil Supply Chain?



- Oil palm growers: oil palm plantation
- Refiners: refine crude palm oil (CPO) into various “palm derivatives”
 - Formula, palm olein, palm stearin, palm kernel oil, palm oil and its fractions...
- Manufacturers: manufacture varied products, foods (ramen), cosmetics, biodiesel, etc. by using a variety of refined palm oil
- In 2019, of 648,496 tons of import, 155,290 tons were used to make ramen (2019 food industry's raw materials consumption survey / 75.2% of foods using palm oil)
 - Increasing demand for bioenergy

Source: Oil palm and biodiversity (IUCN)

Who are in the Palm Oil Supply Chain?

- Actors related to Korea along the palm oil supply chain that the civil society eyes
 - Oil palm growers: Companies which have plantations in Indonesia. Directly involved in environmental destruction and human rights violations
 - Government: The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) and the Korea Forest Service (KFS) have policies to support development of overseas agricultural/forest resources. Support plantation companies.
 - Financial institutions: National Pension Service (NPS), government agencies (the KFS, the MAFRA), Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM) – public funds // other private funds
 - Product manufacturers: processed foods such as ramen and snack, cosmetics, bioenergy feedstock - no campaign by company
 - Distributors: No domestic supply chain monitoring mechanism in place + campaigns targeting distributors are limited as palm oil is used as feedstock for consumer goods in various forms

AUTHOR AND DATE

Showing Forests and People

- Production of reports, videos, etc. based on local survey
 - In 2016, as part of local survey of Korean companies in Indonesia, visited Korean companies' plantations in Riau and West Kalimantan and conducted survey. Violations of human rights/labor rights, complaints about environmental destruction issues. (2016 Local Survey Report on Korean Companies Abroad – Indonesia/ Korean Transnational Corporations Watch)
 - In 2018, visited plantations in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, and conducted survey through meetings with the Indonesian civil society. Published a report disclosing overall problems of the palm oil industry. (Does Spring Come to Stolen Forests / Korea Federation for Environmental Movements (KFEM), Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL))
 - In 2020, visited Korean companies' plantations in Papua, Indonesia and disclosed problems of human rights violations and environmental destruction through meetings with local residents and civil society. (The Last Hunt / APIL, KFEM)

AUTHOR AND DATE

Calling on Companies

- Had press conference and campaigns in alliance with domestic and foreign organizations against major deforestation companies
- Filed a petition on human rights violations and environmental destruction of palm oil plantation companies in Indonesia with OECD NCPs
- Demand through investors – requested responsible investment regarding environmental destruction and human rights violations (including suppression of local human rights advocates) happening in companies in which the NPS holds shares
- Put pressure through various media



AUTHOR AND DATE

Calling on the Government

- Against the MAFRA and the KFS, raised the question of lack of screening standards of environment/human rights violations in the process of their supporting overseas resources developments
- Against KEXIM, raised the question of lack of screening standards of environment/human rights violations in the process of its supporting overseas projects
- Called on the NPS to play an active role. Demanded it add deforestation, human rights violations, etc. to the socially responsible investment standards
- Used the UN processes – induced recommendation through the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

1. Establish a legal obligation for Korean companies abroad to exercise due diligence (regarding companies' activities and decisions, the duty to identify, prevent and avoid the risks of violations of human rights with due diligence to ensure they do not happen, and if such violations have occurred, to mitigate and account for the negative impact thereof), including those in the supply chain on which such Korean companies can have influence (subcontractors, suppliers and franchisees). 2. Public financial institutions should not recklessly invest in, provide loans and grants to, or give overseas development assistance to, Korean companies abroad which are involved in human rights violations. 3. Act upon allegations of violations of human rights by Korean companies abroad without turning a blind eye and ensure that victims can claim judicial or non-judicial remedies (E/C.12/KOR/CO/4, paragraphs 17, 18, 19 and 74)

AUTHOR AND DATE

Challenges Going Forward

- Awareness of problems about increased palm oil use in the course of implementing the bioenergy promotion policy as part of the efforts to tackle the climate crisis. Need to raise a question about it.
- Absence of law/systems that can cover the overall supply chain – campaign to enact the bill on supply chain monitoring and the bill on mandatory human rights due diligence
- Attention to the role of financial institutions. In particular, request public financial institutions establish investment standards that take into account environment and human rights
- Need to amend the laws on overseas resources development

Panel discussion

Major issues of bioenergy supply chain risks and civil society responses in S.Korea, Indonesia and the United States

Kurniawan Sabar
INDIES



UNDERSTANDING ON LAND MONOPOLY AS THE SOCIAL BASIS AND SOURCE OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PALM OIL PLANTATION IN INDONESIA

Webinar Meeting

“Understanding Bioenergy Trade and Supply Chain Risks”

24 February 2021

Organized by: Solutions for Our Climate (SFOC), Korea Federation of Environmental Movement (KFEM) and Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL)



- Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with 13,466 islands, 1,922,570 km² of land area and 3,257,483 km² of water area
- Consists of 34 Provinces, 416 districts and 98 cities, 7,024 sub-district, and 81,626 villages.
- There are more than 1,340 nation tribes and 300 ethnic groups (the largest Javanese tribe 41%). More than 721 Local languages.
- The population is 270,054,853 million in 2018 (the 4th largest in the world)

Land Monopoly as the Social Basis of Economy

- Indonesia is the semi-feudal country under domination of the US imperialist. Indonesian economy is highly dependent on the backward-agricultural system which rely on large scale of land monopoly, backward technology, and export oriented of cheap raw material and agricultural commodity.
- Majority of land controlled by the big-landlords, mainly corporations (foreign and domestic) and the State which directly linked to the international monopoly of capitalism. These land (including forest) is used to develop and extent the plantations (timber, palm oil, sugar cane, rubber, etc.), mining, and mega-infrastructure.
- Land monopoly is the basis to create power and control in economy, politic, and cultural. By large-scale monopoly of land, corporations gain super profit and free to determine which land they want to acquire whether abandoned land or already own by people. They can even get power over the regulations, State, security protection, labour, and even control the knowledge. This is the real situation occurred throughout the country.
- Land monopoly has become the basis for land rent system which has plunged Indonesian people into the abyss of suffering. As consequences, Indonesian people not only lose of land, forest and natural resources, but the most dangerous condition is life-dependent on loan and usury, loss of sovereignty in production, distribution, and determine the price of commodity, even loss of right to develop the knowledge.
- In Indonesia, development of large-scale palm oil plantations is relying on this unjust system. Therefore, agrarian problem, conflicts, deforestation, human rights violations sustain and extend along with the existence and expansion of the palm oil plantation in many region.

Land Monopoly and development of palm oil plantation

- Indonesia has the biggest palm oil plantation area in the world. But very low productivity.
- Palm oil plantation companies have obtained permits of HGU (cultivation rights) to 26 million (or 29 million) hectares.
- 13 million (or 14 million) hectares have been planted (larger than South Korea). Mostly in Sumatera and Kalimantan/Borneo Island.
- There are 5.1 million hectares of oil palm plantation controlled by 25 big private corporations like Wilmar, Sinar Mas, IOI, Raja Garuda Mas, Batu Kawan, Salim, among others (Tuk Indonesia).
- New areas for palm oil plantation: Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua.
- 70% of the total population is peasant. Approximately 56% of them just owned 0.5 hectares of land. Landlessness are increasing every year.
- 1,000 hectares of palm-oil plantation just can absorb average 200 workers. It means that every 1 person responsible to cultivate and manage of 5 hectares of palm plantation area with heavy workload, but without sufficient tools, technology and safety equipment.

Land Grabbing Actors; Monopoly of land and forest

Sector Driver	1980-2001	2004-2011-2014		2014-2025
Logging	72 Million hectares	25 Million Hectares		26,2 Million Hectares
Tree Plantation	2,1 Million Hectares	9,8 Million Hectares		12,5 Million Hectares
Palm Oil	4,1 Million Hectares Palm Oil + Cacao + Sugar + Coffee Plantation	6,2 Million Hectares	12,35 Million Hectares, by forest converted	26,3 Million Hectares
Mining	352.953 Hectares	3.2 Million Hectares		3.2 Million Hectares
Total	78,2 Million Hectares	38 Million Hectares	56,55 Million Hectares	80,5 Million Hectares

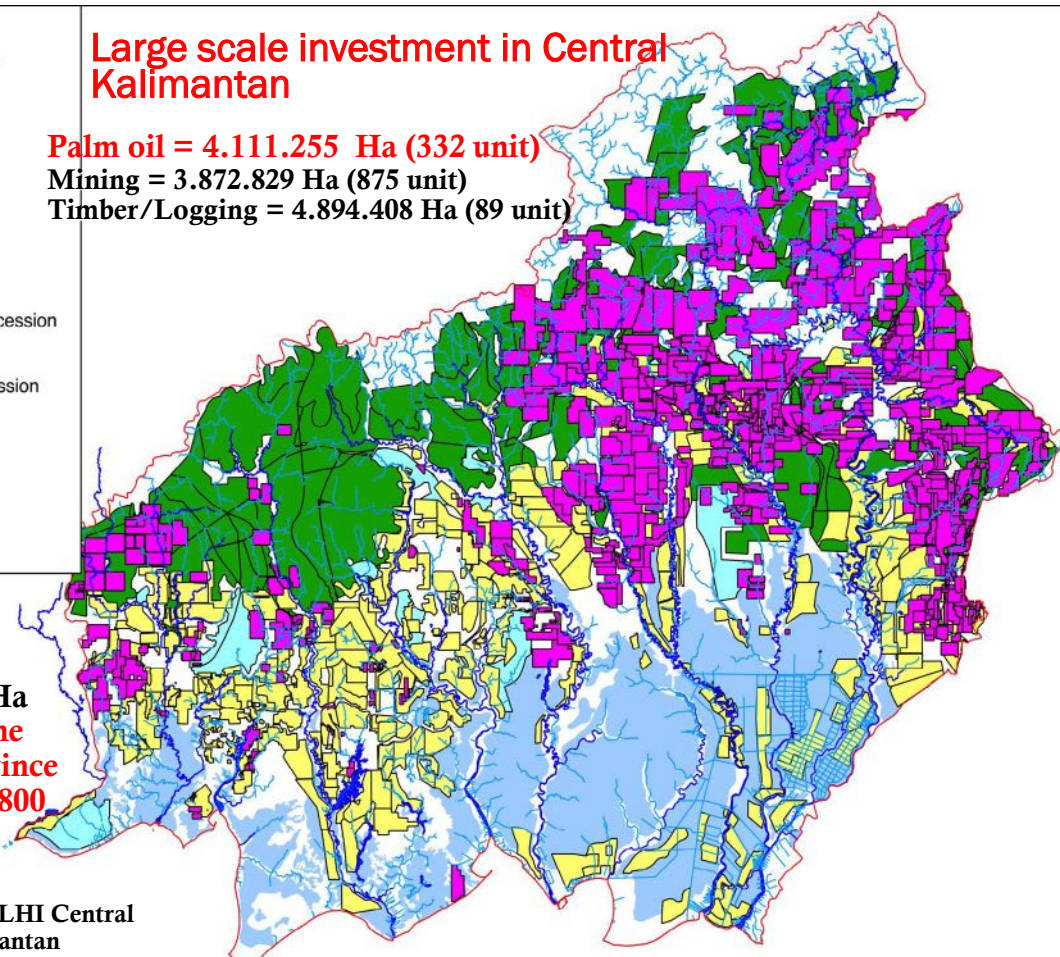
Source: WALHI, 2015

5

- Legenda**
- Provincial Boundary Line
 - Small River
 - Big River
 - Mining Concession
 - Palm Oil Plantation Concession
 - Timber Plantation Concession
 - Logging Concession
 - Peatland Area

Large scale investment in Central Kalimantan

Palm oil = 4.111.255 Ha (332 unit)
Mining = 3.872.829 Ha (875 unit)
Timber/Logging = 4.894.408 Ha (89 unit)



The total of concessions:
12.878.492 Ha
(78% from the total of province area 15.356.800 Ha)

Source: WALHI Central Kalimantan

Land Grabbing and Human Rights Violations

- The easier way to obtain the land/area for palm plantation is grabbing the land of people, peasants, and indigenous people.
- Obtained Legal permit doesn't mean that the corporation passed the right way to obtain the land.
- In 2013, over 3,000 conflicts occurred between palm oil companies and local communities according to the Indonesia land agency
- Intimidation, criminalization and torture of people is the part of practices of palm plantation companies to grab, extent, and sustain their plantation area.
- Recent research of agrarian conflict in Central Kalimantan shown that 80% of the conflicts (182 conflicts) occurred due to land acquisition problem by the corporations which majority of them are palm oil plantation companies (KITLV – WALHI Central Kalimantan, 2020)

Deforestation, Forest Fire, and Carbon Emission

- Aside of deforestation occurred in Kalimantan and Sumatera, new expansion of palm oil plantation will target mainly rainforest in Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua.
- Destruction of rainforest and peat land functioning as a huge carbon tank leads to enormous emission of carbon dioxide.
- What is worse, fire is routinely used in the process of clearing lands for cultivation, which is the cheapest and easiest of land clearing in the peatland and forest. In 2015, large-scale fire occurred nationwide, and many of them are from the site of palm oil companies. Forest fire brings about serious air pollution. Haze having occurred in 2015 in Indonesia spread to Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, which resulted in 19 deaths. 500,000 suffered from respiratory diseases.
- In October, 2015, the GHG emission due to the forest fire of Indonesia exceeded that of US due to economic activities (about 16,000,000-ton GHG emission a day).

Lost of Biodiversity

- Lost of many important plasma nuftah as an impact of deforestation
- The main cause of biodiversity loss used to be logging to gain timber in the past but is now plantation-building for palm oil production.
- In the recent 16 years, 100,000 orangutans have disappeared in Borneo of Indonesia.
- 69% of the elephant habitats have been destroyed in a generation, and less than 100 rhinos are left in wild.
- 200 kinds of mammals and 500 kinds of birds including endangered species such as orangutans, elephants, rhinos, tigers live on Borneo and Sumatra in Indonesia whose biodiversity is being threatened because of large-scale plantations.

Problems of Palm Oil Plantation Worker

- Heavy workload but paid with very low wages and unfair deduction of wages
- Lower wages for women labor
- Unpaid labors: women and children (Kernet workers)
- Inadequate safety equipment; labor has to provide the safety equipment by them selves
- Using the deadly toxic materials; Paraquat, Round up, Gramoxone without information and adequate education from the management of companies

Thank You,..



Panel discussion

Major issues of bioenergy supply chain risks and civil society responses in S.Korea, Indonesia and the United States

Rita Frost

Dogwood Alliance



Forest, Climate, and Justice risks of wood pellet biomass



Rita Frost
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Dogwood Alliance

- Dogwood Alliance's mission and campaigns
- Our wood pellet campaigns
- Goals, target, strategy and tactics

Agenda



Our Mission

Dogwood Alliance mobilizes diverse voices to defend the unique forests and communities of the Southern U.S. from destruction by industrial forestry.

- Transforming the Paper Industry
- **Our Forests Aren't Fuel: Challenging Industrial Scale Biomass**
- Wetland Forests Initiative
- Forests and Climate - Thought Leadership and #Stand4Forests

Southern Forests



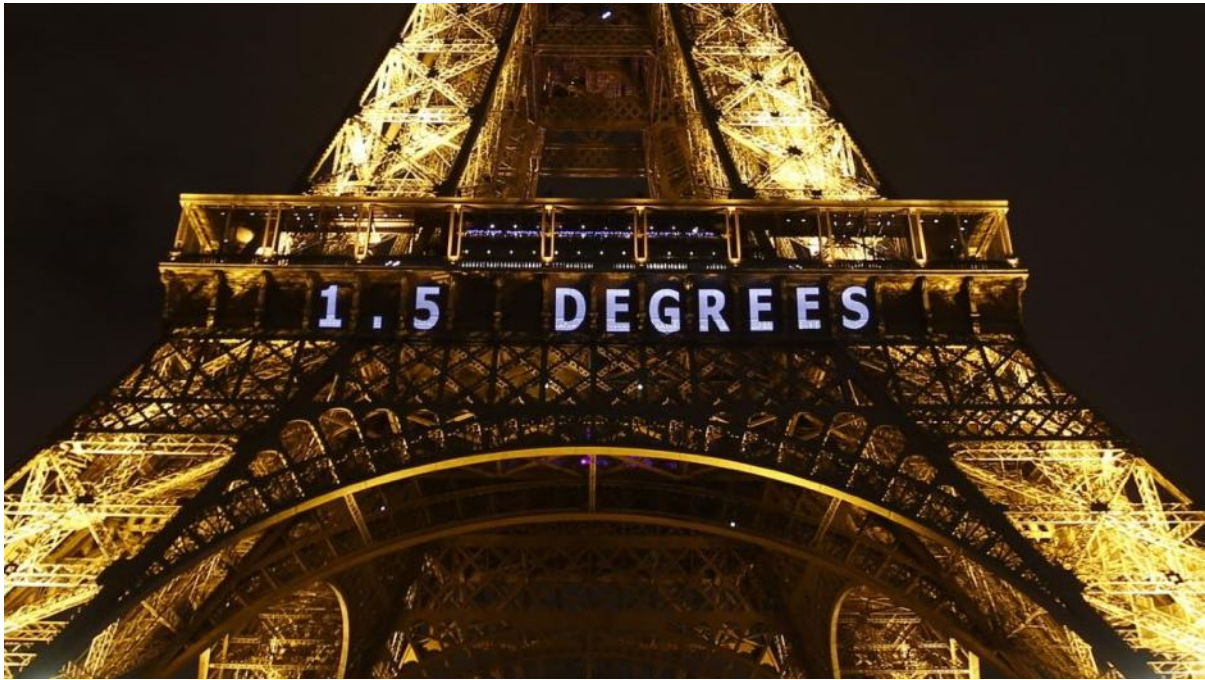


Winifred Helton-Harmon Photos © 2017



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Forests and Climate



Ground zero for a Global Debate

Southern US

- World's Largest Wood Product Producing Region
- World's Largest Exporter of Biomass Wood Pellets
- Forest Disturbance Rates in the US South 4X that of South American Rainforest
- In the past 60 years, we have lost over 33 million acres of natural forests in the Southern US.
- In that same time period, industrial pine plantations have grown from 0 to 40 million acres.
- Communities on the frontlines of forest destruction are also on the frontlines of climate impacts

Shifting from markets campaigns to political campaigns: Considerations

- Shifting resources and attention from corporate accountability campaigns and political campaigns
- Long-term political strategy
- Developing an inside game
- Understanding our targets
- Working in coalition
- Learning as we go

Examples from Dogwood Alliance's work

- European policy
 - EU level, member state level
- US domestic politics
 - Local level: city/county resolutions
 - State level: cultivating legislator champs, targeting Governor Cooper admin, Natural and Working Lands Group, influencer politics
 - National level: Stand4Forests platform and Week of Action
- Permit challenges - agency engagement, public pressure, frontline community organizing





40 US Mayors Endorse Forest Protection To Slow Climate Change

FORESTS SEP 24, 2018

Declan Foraoise



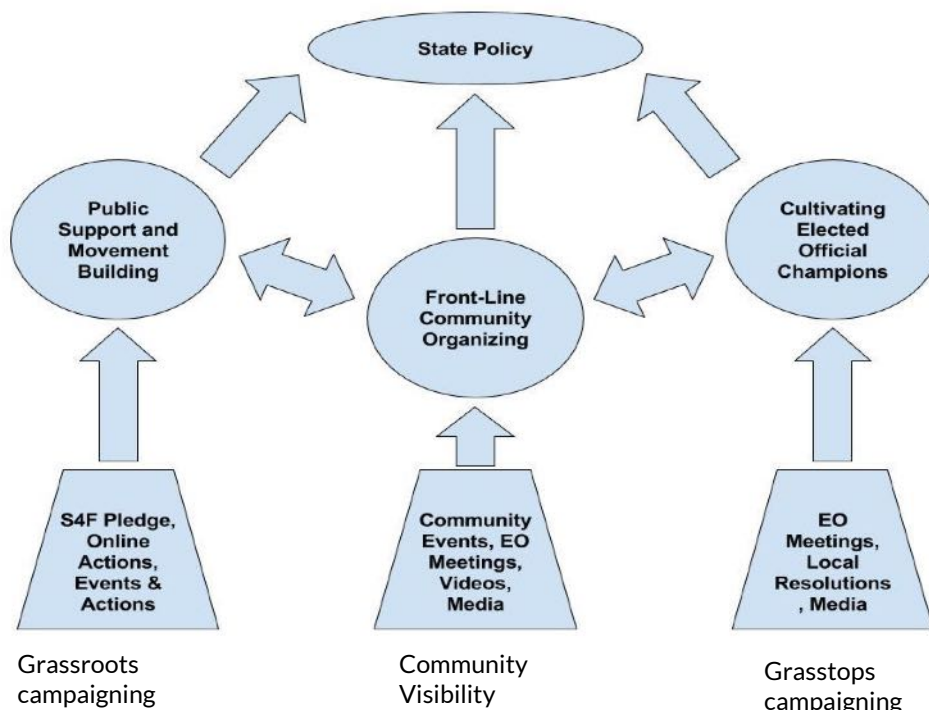
In the wake of Hurricane Florence and wildfires that have swept the country, over 200 organizations, scientists and elected officials – including 40 mayors from across the country – have endorsed a new effort to slow climate change by protecting US forests.



The initiative, called the Stand4Forests platform, comes as a new report called "Seeing the Forest: Nature's Solution to Climate Change" focuses on the high climate impact that burning wood for electricity has – namely, releasing up to 50 percent more carbon dioxide per unit of electricity than coal

Richmond Countypdf Submitting Publicpdf

Connecting to our long-term strategy



Examples

Goal: EU Renewable Energy Directive Excludes Biomass from Subsidies

Target: EU Environment Commission

Strategy: Convert swing votes on the Environment commission through overwhelming opposition from key experts and influencers

Tactics: Direct advocacy and briefings, coalition letters (EU/US groups, climate scientists), media visibility and op-eds

Examples



Goal: Pass a Stand4Forests resolution in a NC county

Target: County Commission

Strategy: Demonstrate public support and leadership opportunity for county to be first in the state to pass this resolution

Tactics: Public comments at county meetings, letters to the editor and op-eds, direct advocacy to county commissioners, grassroots mobilization - petitions

Examples

Goal: Permit for Enviva wood pellet facility rejected

Target: Dept. of Environmental Quality

Strategy: Demonstrate widespread public pressure and opposition to industry, aligning with legal case against permit

Tactics: Coalition organizing, influencer politics (get legislators/important folks to contact DEQ), public comments and petitions, LTEs and op-eds, rally/visibility

What if you don't get what you want?

- That happens... a lot!
- Demonstrates structural and systemic injustices
- Important to keep on keeping on
 - Example: EU 2030 plan > shift to member state focus, increased attention on increasing domestic political power
 - Example: Richmond County > legal strategy around air quality, push back against expansion





QUESTIONS? TAKEAWAYS?

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OUR FORESTS. OUR STRENGTH.