

# PALM OIL DIPLOMACY 2018



## **PALM OIL DIPLOMACY 2018**

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Center for Analysis and Development on American and European Regions  
Policy Analysis and Development Agency  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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# ABBREVIATIONS

- BASP** *Belgian Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil*
- BEE** *Biodiversity Enrichment Experiment*
- BPDP-KS** *Badan Pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit*
- CRC990** *Collaboration Research Center 990*
- CPO** *Crude Palm Oil*
- FAO** *Food Agricultural Organisation*
- FFB** *Fresh Fruit Bunch*
- FONAP** *Forum Nachhaltiges Palmöl, or the Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil*
- GAPs** *Good Agricultural Practices*
- ILO** *International Labour Organization*
- ISCC** *International Sustainability and Carbon Certification*
- ISPO** *Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil*
- ISS** *Integrasi Sawit dan Sapi*

<b>JAN</b>	<i>Jaringan Auditor Nusantara</i>
<b>IUNC</b>	<i>International Union for Conservative of Nature</i>
<b>OPWP</b>	<i>Oil Palm Workshop for Peace</i>
<b>RSB</b>	<i>Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials</i>
<b>REKI</b>	<i>Restorasi Kehutanan Indonesia</i>
<b>ROPC</b>	<i>Regular Oil Palm Course</i>
<b>RSPO</b>	<i>Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil</i>
<b>SDGs</b>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
<b>SNI</b>	<i>Standar Nasional Indonesia</i>
<b>PADA</b>	<i>Policy Analysis and Development Agency</i>
<b>PTPN</b>	<i>Perseroan Terbatas Perkebunan Nusantara</i>
<b>UNDP</b>	<i>United Nations Development Program</i>

# LIST OF APPRECIATION

06



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**Indonesia Palm Oil Association (IPOA)**

**Mekarjaya Village and Pompa Air Village, Muaro Jambi Regency**

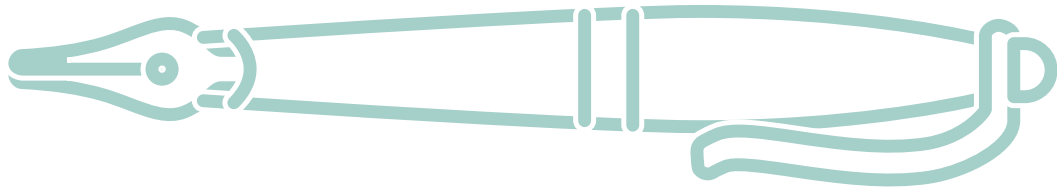
**Forum Tani Swadaya Desa Pulau Pauh Renah Mendalau**

**PT. Asian Agri**

**PT. Humusindo Makmur Sejati**

**PT. Perkebunan Nusantara VI Jambi**

**Indonesia Palm Oil Board (IPOB)**

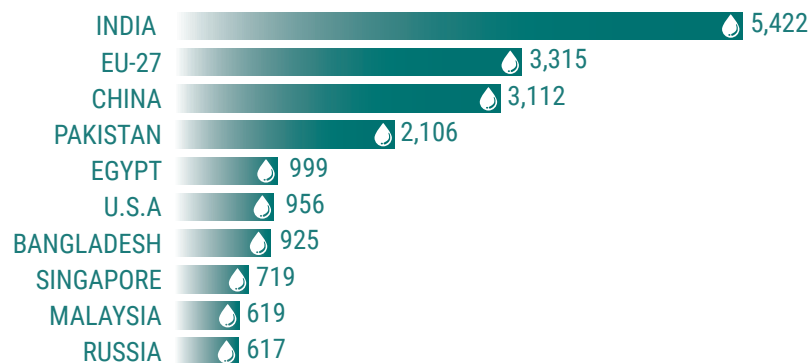


# PREFACE



In April 2017, Indonesian palm oil industry was shocked by the issuance of European Union resolution on palm oil and deforestation of rainforest. This resolution highlights a number of issues suspected of affecting Indonesian oil palm industry that over the past few years has become the main focus of Western countries. The issuance of the resolution is a challenge for Indonesian oil palm products, especially those that will enter the EU market. Statistics show that EU is the second largest export destination for Indonesian palm oil product that significantly contribute to total value of Indonesian palm oil exports. The value of Indonesian palm oil export in 2017 is the largest compared to another Indonesian export in non-oil and non-gas sectors.

**COUNTRIES OF INDONESIA  
OIL PALM EXPORTS**  
Period 2017 (000 Ton)



Source: Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit | [www.bpdp.or.id](http://www.bpdp.or.id)

Palm oil has a strategic position and is inevitably concern all related parties in Indonesia. The disruption of Indonesian palm oil export to EU will affect Indonesian economy as a whole. Oil palm sector contributes to achieve the reduction of poverty, to support the providing food, to develop renewable energy and to play significant role in sustaining economic growth. Therefore, the palm oil issue is an important part from Indonesian economy diplomacy.

As a 'think tank' of Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Policy Analysis and Development Agency (PADA) efforts on economic diplomacy in palm oil sector is now focused on the engagement alongside academics, researchers, think tanks, as well as concerned governmental agency in research and development sector. This matter is a part of serious efforts by Indonesian government in utilizing scientific approach in formulating public policy.

On this basis, PADA developed a cooperation with some experts of sustainable oil palm in Bogor Agricultural University and Jambi's University to make a collaboration research of sustainable oil palm by holding sustainable oil palm diplomacy. The expert has made a research with Collaborative Research Center 990 (CRC 990). CRC 990 research, for now, is the only organization that comprehensively study the land transformation in tropical area, some of them include studies on palm oil.

Form the results of this engagement, in 2018 PADA has developed four main activities in sustainable oil palm economic diplomacy in palm oil sector, namely Executive Oil Palm Program for EU Ambassadors, Regular Oil Palm Course, (ROPC), Dissemination of the result of sustainable Palm Oil Research, and Oil Palm Workshop for Peace (OPWP).

We hope, those four activities can further broaden the horizon regarding sustainability aspects form the plantation and palm oil industry which has always been a problem criticized by other countries in Europe, while introducing the complexity of Indonesian palm oil industry in terms of socio-cultural, economic, and legal aspects.

On this occasion, PADA of Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to thank and appreciate to all parties who have contributed to the realization of those four main activities in sustainable oil palm economic diplomacy.

In addition, we hope the economic diplomacy activities continue on an ongoing basis and receive greater support from parties who are stakeholders for the Indonesian palm oil industry.

This book will explains the implementation of the four sustainable oil palm diplomacy projects which can provide inspiration, description and guidance in implementing tantamount activities in the future.

Thank you.

Jakarta, December 2018

Head/Director General of PADA  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

*Dr. Siswa Pramono, LL.M*

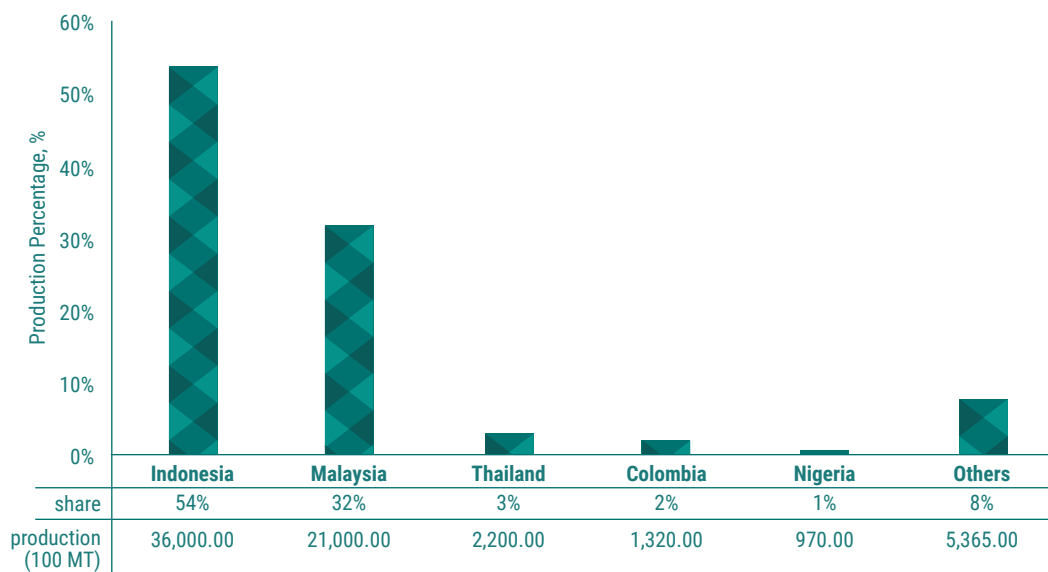




# INTRO DUCTION

The land of Indonesian oil palm plantations, based on 2018 data, has an area of 12.3 million hectares, which can produce around 41.98 million tons of palm oil. With this production volume, Indonesia supplies around 54% of the world's total palm oil production of 65 million tons. This puts Indonesia as the world's largest palm oil producer, surpassing Malaysia, Thailand and Cambodia.

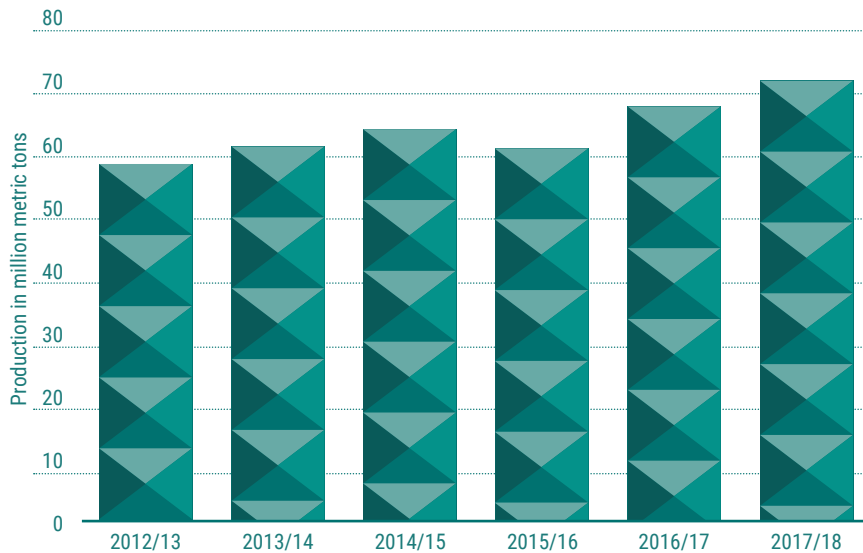
The size of the Indonesian palm oil industry also plays a significant role in providing employment. As many as 5,5 million people are direct labor in the palm oil sector, while 12 million work in the palm oil industry derivative sectors.



Meanwhile, the ownership of oil palm plantations is not only dominated by large-scale companies. Statistical data shows that 41% of the total oil palm plantation area is owned by smallholders, whose numbers range from 2.3 million people. With these facts, it is not surprising that oil palm has developed into a strategic industry that has important value for the Indonesian economy, especially in terms of exports.

Of that amount, around 31,05 million tons are exported to a number of countries, while the remaining 12 million tons are consumed domestically. The significant export volume of palm oil has succeeded in contributing 2017 state revenues of USD 18,5 billion or 12,32% of the total value of Indonesia's exports. The Indonesian palm oil products are exported to various countries. Data for 2017 shows that the main buyers of Indonesian palm oil, ranked by the largest number of imports, are India, the European Union, China, Pakistan, the Middle East, Africa and South America.

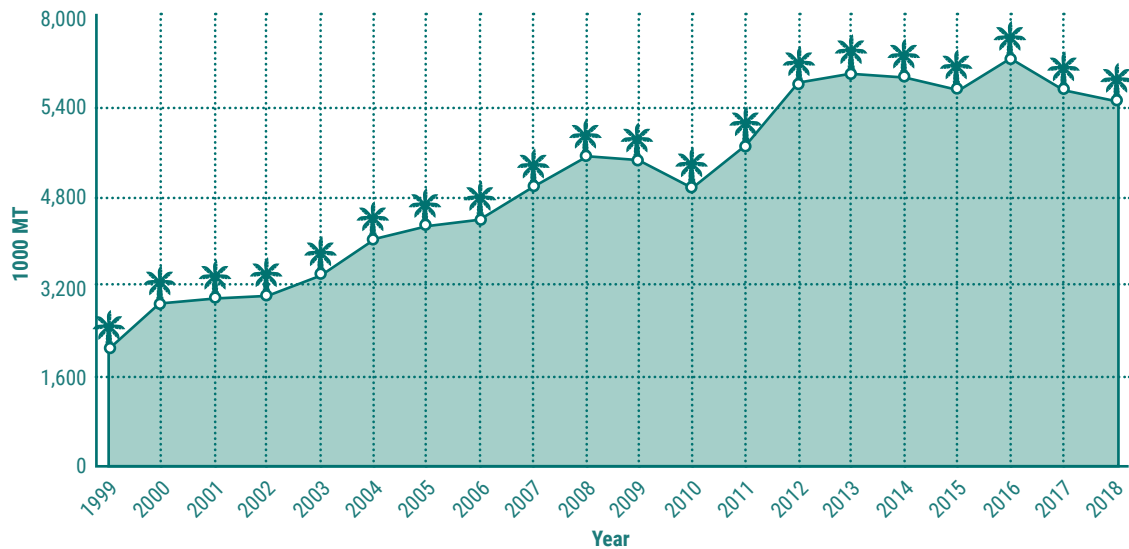
### Production volume of palm oil worldwide from 2012/13 to 2017/18 (in million metric tons)



The Indonesia Oil Palm Association (GAPKI) estimates that the number of world vegetable oil demand in 2025 will increase to 226.7 million tons. In 2018, palm oil has held a share of around 37,3% of the total vegetable oil used by the world. For Indonesia, oil palm has developed into a strategic industry that has important value for its economy, especially in terms of exports. Therefore, Indonesia has an interest in continuing to develop its palm oil industry by taking into account the productivity, environmental sustainability, and maximum impact on the country's economy, especially smallholders through the application of sustainability principles.

In this regard, the development of a sustainable palm oil industry is in line with Indonesia's commitment to achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030, specifically Goal Number 1: Poverty.

### European Union (EU-27) Palm Oil Imports by Year



On April 4, 2017, the European Union Parliament issued a resolution on palm oil and deforestation of rainforests, the aim of which is to finally ban the import of unsustainable palm oil and its derivative products by 2020 to the EU region. After two months, in June 2017 the Norwegian parliament also issued a similar resolution which essentially urged the Norwegian government to ban the use and public procurement of palm oil and all its derivative products.

The publication of these two resolutions received serious attention from the Indonesian government. This is due to the resolution 'disrupting' the export of Indonesian palm oil, which is expected to have an impact on the Indonesian economy as a whole which in turn will also affect the achievement of the targets in the SDG's 2030 Agenda.

### **Sustainable Oil Palm Diplomacy**

Policy Analysis and Development Agency (PADA) of Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs held four main activities regarding the Sustainable Palm Oil Diplomacy. Those are Executive Oil Palm Program for EU Ambassadors, Oil Palm Workshop for Peace, Regular Oil Palm Course and Dissemination of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil.

Executive Oil Palm Program for EU Ambassadors has purposes such as introducing sustainable palm oil agro-business in Indonesia, getting to know sustainable palm cultivation and the lives of oil palm farmers along with the local culture that underlies it. This program also publicize and recognize the structure and management of the oil palm industry, and let the ambassadors to observe directly the process of managing oil palm in Indonesia, including the replanting program.

Oil Palm Workshop for Peace is held since Indonesia and Columbia has unique experiences of using agriculture policy as part of peace building. The program has already been introduced as part of Aceh Peace Deal (Helsinki Agreement) in 2001. Indonesia has allocated suitable farming land as well as fund to the authorities of Aceh for the purpose of facilitating the reintegration to the society of the former combatants. Many of the lands have been transformed into oil palm plantations of smallholders (former combatants). This program has purposes such as, to share the experiences and good practices among countries or organizations which have the experience with Crops for Peace Program, and to improve the productivity and sustainability of plantation run by smallholders

Regular Oil Palm Course (ROPC) is a program to give a clear perception of developing Indonesia's oil palm industry. This is driven by an increasing demand for palm oil globally, especially in European Union which become the second largest importer of Indonesian palm oil products. The higher yield of palm oil output is stimulated by means of establishing *Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil* (ISPO) certification issued by Ministry of Agriculture. Indonesia is currently in the process of revamping ISPO certification system to encourage its recognition internationally.

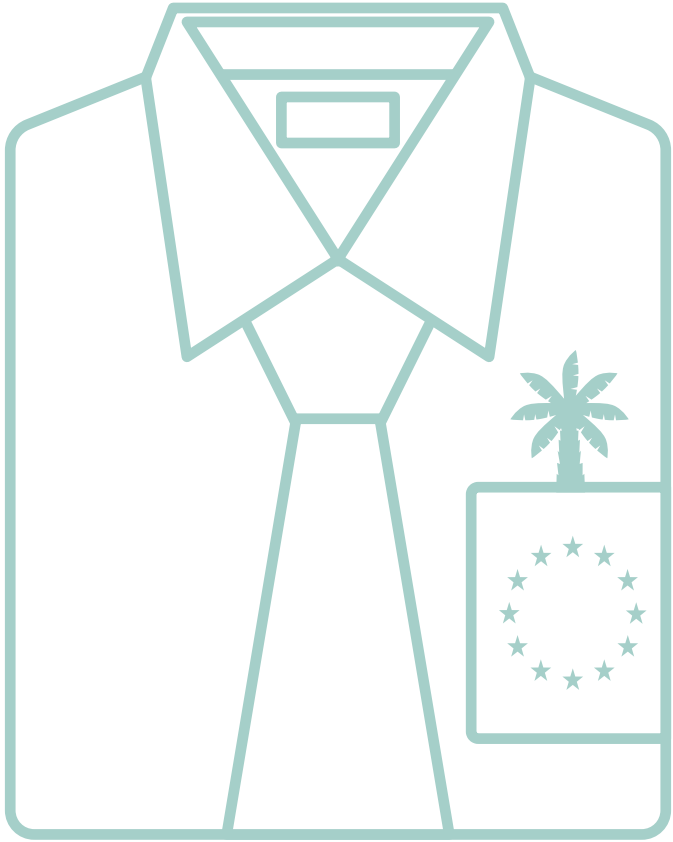
ROPC has following aims (1) to make understanding the concept of the cultivation of palm oil development, (2) to improve the economic and social aspirations of its rural communities, (3) to give more inspiration the implementation of environmentally-friendly and sustainability in the palm oil industry by implementing ISPO as a mandatory certification for all Indonesia's palm oil businesses, (4) to understand the structure and management of the palm oil industry in Indonesia and (5) to obtain an understanding that waste from oil palm plantations can be processed into biogas power plants.

The Dissemination of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil event is held due to the background that Indonesian palm oil products continue to receive the spotlight from the international community, especially the European Union (EU). Some criticisms of the palm oil industry are the causes of deforestation and environmental damage, human rights violations, and health issues. The issue of oil palm in Europe will become a negative impact for Indonesian export of palm oil since EU is the second largest importer of Indonesian palm oil product.

Some notes from *Collaborative Research on Palm Oil*, there are positive findings from this study regarding the use of water by oil palm as well as the size of the forest, so that “rumors” that oil palm absorbs excess water are not proven; then the nitrogen content in the soil in oil palm is lower than rainforest, and is higher than rubber land. While some negative findings include water absorption and carbon emissions of young oil palm trees that are higher than forests, but these negative things can be neutralized by improving land and water management, enriching oil palm, and managing plantations.

Based on this research, PADA of Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs deemed it necessary to disseminate results of the research to European countries to counter negative campaigns of palm oil derivative products and the development of Sustainable Palm Oil issues in Europe. The purpose of the Dissemination program is to produce recommendations and countering the negative campaign regarding the oil palm issues by providing evidences and analyzes, input on the future steps for the sustainability of Indonesian palm oil, and identifying foreign policies that Indonesian can prioritize against negative campaigns in the European region.





EXECUTIVE  
OIL PALM PROGRAM  
FOR  
EUROPEAN UNION  
AMBASSADORS

Policy Analysis and Development Agency (PADA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Indonesian Oil Palm Estate Fund (BPDP-KS) has organized the Executive Oil Palm Program for EU Ambassadors in Jambi, April 15-18, 2018. The event was attended by 9 representatives of EU member countries. Of the 9 diplomatic representatives, 7 of them were Ambassadors namely European Union, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Poland, and Sweden, while the Netherlands and United Kingdom were represented by senior staffs. The total number of participants was 13 people. This activity was supported by partners in Jambi such as Jambi University (CRC-990), PT. Perkebunan Nusantara VI (PTPN VI), PT. Humusindo, Asian Agri Group, and PT. Restorasi Ekosistem Indonesia (PT. REKI).

Activities were intended to (1) introduce sustainable palm oil agrobusiness in Indonesia; (2) recognize the culture of sustainable palm oil, and the lives of oil palm farmers (smallholders) as well as the underlying local culture; (3) recognize the structure and management of the oil palm industry in Indonesia; (4) observe directly the process of managing oil palm in Indonesia, including the replanting program.

The event began with a welcoming dinner held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and BPDP-KS, in which the event was filled with several remarks, namely:

- The Head of PADA conveyed a glimpse of the program that will be undertaken by the participants while in Jambi. He also explained about the importance of oil palm for Indonesia, especially to achieve the goal of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).
- The Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Jambi, who is also one of the researchers from CRC-990, briefly explained the studies conducted by CRC-990 which prove that oil palm plantations can become sustainable plantations.

- The President Director of the Indonesian Oil Palm Estate Fund (BPDP-KS) said that even though oil palm uses less land than other vegetable oil producers (rapeseed, sunflowers, etc.) Indonesia remains committed to supporting sustainable palm oil management including meeting all sustainability standards. The President Director of BPDP-KS also explained the role of BPDP-KS to collect and to manage funds transparently to be used to support programs such as replanting, biodiesel programs, research, promotion and advocacy, training for farmers, and also support for infrastructure development. These roles are based on Presidential Decree No. 61/2015.
- The Vice Rector of University of Jambi conveyed a glimpse of the progress of the University of Jambi since its establishment until now which occupies the 43rd rank of the 100 best non-polytechnic universities in Indonesia.
- The Managing Director of the Asian Agri Group showed best practices from his company that are RSPO certified, and have met international standards that are required for sustainable oil palm plantations.

On the first day of the program, the Ambassadors visited the area of oil palm plantations and biogas plants managed by the Asian Agri Group. Asian Agri's Managing Director Kevin Tio demonstrated to the participants about sustainable and environmentally friendly plantation management managed by private sector. The Ambassadors were very impressed with the hi-tech aspect that was applied to the development of quality seeds. They were also impressed with the application of environmentally sound local wisdom such as eradicating pests with owls, the use of several types of fungi and flower plants to control unwanted insects to use palm waste as fertilizer. During a visit to the biogas plant, it was informed that the waste from the oil palm plantation (methane) was processed into electricity. One bio-power

plant center could produce 2.5 megawatts electricity. In Sumatra, the Asian Agri Group has 10 such power plants. The first day's activity was also used to interact with smallholders (farmers) who are members of the Asian Agri Group, to provide an overview to the Ambassador about the concrete evidence of socio-economic development experienced by smallholders of oil palm plantations.



**Visiting to Tungkal Ulu where the Asian Agri company biogas was made.**

On the second day, the Ambassadors and other participants visited location of the CRC 990 research cooperation plot at Humusindo and PTPN VI plantations. The participants received an explanation of the intercropping experiments carried out in oil palm plantations (biodiversity). The results of the research showed the prospect of developing oil palm in the future from monoculture to become multicultural (enriched plantation). In addition, intercropping systems increase the productivity of oil palm plantations (in hectares), and better guarantee the welfare of farmers, because they can still compensate by selling the types of intercropped superior commodities.



Listening to the explanation of biogas to become an electric power source.

After getting an explanation about biodiversity, the participants also visited the CRC-990 Climate Tower which was located at the PTPN VI plantations. This tower can present data on carbon production from oil palm trees, humidity level, and nitrogen level at all plantation area. In this case, from the data produced by the tower, it was found that at the age of 1-5 years oil palm trees release carbon emissions. But if oil palm trees has reached productive age from 5 years to 25 years, or even 30 years, then oil palm plantations will be an effective carbon sink/carbon absorbent. Likewise, at the level of air absorption, one hectare of oil palm has air absorption comparable to one hectare of ordinary forest. Thus, the assumption that oil palm plantations deplete groundwater is not correct. In addition to visiting plantations and research plots from CRC-990, the Ambassadors also visited the location of the Cattle Palm Integration (Integrasi Sawit Sapi). CPI is a cattle farm that uses oil palm leaves and oil palm cake (bungkil) as food and the cattle's feces can return to the plantation as fertilizer. From this visit the Ambassadors witnessed the management of the palm oil industry in a zero waste manner.



**Visiting the CRC-990 Climate Tower which was located at the PTPN VI plantations**

At night, the Acting Governor of Jambi, Fachrori Umar, hosted the dinner for the participants of the Palm Oil Program. At the event the Jambi Government conveyed its commitment to the Ambassadors about a sustainable palm oil program. The Acting Governor of Jambi reaffirmed the commitment of the Regional Government to use the oil palm industry as a means of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, particularly poverty alleviation.

On the last day, the Ambassadors of Austria, Germany and Denmark accompanied by their staffs visited the Harapan Forest, a conservation forest area managed by PT. REKI. During this visit, participants received information that in the midst of accusations of deforestation, there were real steps to implement forest conservation as carried out by PT. REKI. In the rehabilitation and conservation program of damaged forest areas, PT. REKI partnered with many parties, among others with the EU, Germany and Denmark. During this visit the participants had the opportunity to have a dialogue with the management of PT. REKI and

discussed the sustainability of the conservation of tropical rainforests in Jambi which require large funds. On this occasion, PT. REKI also invited the participants to do a forest trail in the conservation area.



**Visiting forest conservation managed by PT. REKI**

In Hutan Harapan, the group was also met with indigenous people (Anak Dalam tribe), the inhabitants of the forest, the Batin Sembilan community. In the meeting with the native population, information was received that sometimes there was still illegal forest encroachment carried out by individuals from outside the forest, even from outside of Jambi. For this reason, the Ambassadors, as a donor, suggested the regional government to increase law enforcement against illegal squatters. Responding to this, the Jambi Provincial Government stated that they were ready to work together and help the Batin Sembilan

community. For instance, to make the community the target of the seed distribution program which was routinely held by the Jambi Provincial Government and the Batin Sembilan community included in the Social Forestry program.



**Ambassadors planted trees in the forest managed by PT. REKI**

The implementation of *Executive Oil Palm Program for the European Union Ambassadors* was successful. Thanks to good cooperation from all parties. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides program design and leads its implementation. BPDP-KS provides funds as well as ambulances/medical facilities. The partners of the palm oil company provide experts/scientists to guide the Ambassadors in understanding the research findings. The Jambi Regional Police facilitated security aspects, including the deployment of more than 100 escort personnel and vehicles. The program was widely covered by the media.

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REGULAR OIL PALM  
COURSE (ROPC)  
2018



**Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a speech at the opening ceremony of the ROPC**

The Policy Analysis and Development Agency (PADA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia held the Regular Oil Palm Course 2018 from November 19-26 with participants from 11 countries to popularize the

country's sustainable palm oil program. The activity was organized in cooperation with the Indonesian Oil Palm Estate Fund (BPDP-KS), the Bogor Institute of Agriculture, and the University of Jambi. The aim of ROPC is to increase understanding of the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil industry as well as an effort to counter Indonesia's black palm oil campaign.

The activity was held in Bogor for three days and Jambi in Sumatra for six days with participants that include consultants, researchers, environment activists and academicians from countries such as Australia, the Netherlands, Czech, Hungary, United Kingdom, Italy, France, Poland, Russia, Slovakia and Spain. In the first three days, participants would be given lectures regarding policy, facts and discoveries, the palm oil business or organizational structure in general, as well as research and development. In the next five days, they will conduct field visits in the Jambi province and palm oil companies that have held the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil Certificate (ISPO) and Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil Certificate (RSPO).

During the visit, participants would also be given an opportunity to learn about local cultures with a hope they may have complete understanding of the palm oil industry from the local farmers' perspective. The participants are expected to be able to give the right information about the palm oil industry in Indonesia. In a number of European countries that become Indonesia's main palm oil markets,

inaccurate information relating to palm oil such as deforestation, carbon and water issues and a loss of biodiversity has widely spread that have often been accepted by the public.

Indonesia has seen the negative campaign about palm oil as a serious threat to the palm oil industry, which is one of the country's biggest export drivers and the key to economic improvement for years. Indonesia has been the world's biggest palm oil producer and exporter with a total market share of 58 percent.

In the opening session, Director General of PADA, Dr. Siswo Pramono, in his report said that ROPC 2018 is a continuation of the successful implementation of the 2017 Oil Palm Course which was attended by 11 participants from 5 countries. This year, there are additional ROPC participants to 15 people from 11 countries, namely Australia, the Netherlands, Czech, Hungary, United Kingdom, Italy, France, Poland, Russia, Slovakia and Spain, with various backgrounds, namely consultants, researchers, activists environment, and academics.



**The opening ceremony of the ROPC at Nusantara Room,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia**



**The President Director of BPDP-KS gave a speech at the opening ceremony of the ROPC**

The 2018 ROPC participant from Slovakia, Paul Cluver Meager, said that this ROPC is a good opportunity for foreigners, especially Europeans, to see

conditions on the ground and obtain balanced information about oil palm which is often negatively associated by many groups, especially in the European Union. He hoped that this program could continue to promote sustainable Indonesian palm oil, especially in Europe.

The President Director of BPDP-KS, Dono Boestami, in his speech said that palm oil is the most traded and most affordable cooking oil and is the most widely used raw material for various products. Besides, oil palm has a higher productivity compared to other crops. Therefore, this sector is very strategic for Indonesia. Palm oil is the most traded vegetable oil because many derivative products, ranging from soap, toothpaste to food products. Palm oil productivity compared to other vegetable oils reaches 4 tons per hectare, the most efficient compared to rapeseed oil of 0.7 tons per hectare, sunflower oil 0.6 tons per hectare and soybean oil 0.4 tons per hectare. The palm oil industry is a labor intensive industry, with around 20 million workers dependent on this industry. Indirectly, almost 20% of Indonesia's total population in more than 20 provinces is related to the palm oil industry. "Since 2000, the palm oil industry has pushed at least 10 million people out of the poverty line, and 1.3 million of them live in rural areas. The contribution of oil exports to the Republic of Indonesia's economy last year reached Rp 240 trillion, far higher than oil and gas. Of the 50% of players in the country's palm oil industry are smallholders, generally small-medium

income with a maximum land area of 4 hectares, consisting of local communities and transmigrates. On the other hand, oil palm has an important role to provide environmentally friendly energy Indonesia through the B20 program, where FAME uptake as a biodiesel feedstock this year will reach 4 million kilo liter and is targeted to increase to 6-7 million kilo liter per year starting 2019.



**Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a souvenir to Presiden Director of BPDP-KS**

At the opening ROPC in Nusantara Room, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador AM Fachir, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the palm oil industry was one of the keys to improving Indonesia's economy for decades. The palm oil industry is home to more than 5 million farmers and more than 12 million workers in Indonesia. Given the high contribution of the palm oil industry to the Indonesian economy, the Government of Indonesia has an interest in ensuring that the industry applies sustainability principles that are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

## ACTIVITIES IN BOGOR

Participants get the subject matter of access and rights in the oil palm plantation. Based on the FAO definition, oil palm cannot be categorized as forest. Thus, the transfer of forest land to oil palm plantations is categorized as deforestation. Therefore, the land transfer scheme must be part of a sustainable development program. The best strategy in developing oil palm plantations in Indonesia is to combine strategies to improve good agricultural practices and the application of land transfers with rational compensation schemes.



The participants were listening to a theory about oil palm planting at Bogor Agricultural University

In the matter of the *Socio-Economics* Aspect, they received information that from the results of research carried out by CRC 990, the income of farmer and non-farmer households in villages that have oil palm plantations is much higher compared to villages that have other plantations, such as rubber. The oil palm industry does not show a significant impact on the overall gap. Although on the one hand oil palm cultivation has created a gap between farmers, the gap between non-farmers has been minimized through the opening of employment opportunities.

With regard to ecological issues, there are some of the ecological problems that are often associated with oil palm include increasing carbon footprint and global temperatures and damaging biodiversity.

However, the allegations are refuted by the results of research conducted by CRC 990. The Indonesian government has made various efforts to encourage sustainable palm oil, among others, through the issuance of a moratorium on permits for the transfer of peat lands and primary forests as well as the implementation of good agricultural governance.



**The participants were listening to a theory about oil palm planting at Bogor Agricultural University**

Regarding the issues of *Child Labours and Gender in* the location of oil palm plantations which is relatively remote and remote area, the farmers was encouraging male oil palm workers to bring their families to live on plantations. The situation also encourages their wives and children to help with the work of their husbands or fathers. This condition then makes women and children vulnerable to becoming workers on oil palm plantations. At present Indonesia has implemented Law No. 13/2003 and No. 20/1999 and ratify the ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Work Permit that prohibits the employment of

minors. In addition the Government has also established a 12-year Compulsory Education National Education Program The application of these rules and policies is expected to be able to encourage labor violations, especially child labor, on oil palm plantations.



**The participants walked to the bogor botanical garden to see the first oil palm plants brought by the Dutch colonial government**

The participants also get about good agricultural practices. Oil palm plantations in Indonesia are managed with reference to management principles that are adapted to local conditions and policies on plantation development governance. The FFB production process refers to the best plantation management (Good Agricultural Practices / GAP), while the product quality standards refer to the Indonesian National Standard (Standar Nasional Indonesia-SNI). Various factors that influence the failure to achieve production targets and productivity, in addition to the lack of capacity and capability of oil palm cultivation such as GAPs, also the limitations of various accesses and the absence of incentives from the government or companies. The governance of oil palm plantations in the future is expected to pay attention to sustainability aspects that require direct involvement of oil palm farmers.

## ACTIVITIES IN JAMBI

On November 22, 2018, in Jambi, participants of the 2018 ROPC visited the Asian Agri company to look closely at the Asian Agri oil palm plantation which stretched to an area of 100,000 ha. Asian Agri is one of the largest producers of palm oil in Indonesia with a total production capacity of more than 1 million tons of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) per year. Asian Agri was founded in 1979 and operates in North Sumatra, Riau and Jambi. Participants also visited palm oil processing plants and palm oil waste processing plants (good plantation management practices) that were converted into biogas.



Participants get an explanation of various Asian Agri activities in the management of oil palm plantations



**Participants of the ROS PC 2018 visited Oil Palm-Cattle Integration (Integrasi Sawit dan Sapi-ISS). ISS provides an understanding of waste in the form of oil palm leaves and cake can be processed into animal feed.**



**Visiting Biodiversity Enrichment Experiment of CRC 990 Area**

In the Biodiversity Enrichment Experiment (BEE-CRC-990) area which is a trial area, participants can see and prove that some plant species can still be planted between oil palm plants without disturbing the process of growing oil palm or intercropping. This will provide multiple benefits for farmers of oil palm plantations.

Regarding the acquisition of certificates, participants of ROPC 2018 visited the Palm Oil Self-Help Farmer Facility (Petani Swadaya Kelapa Sawit) located in Merlung Renah Mendaluh, Pulau Pauh Village, Jambi, to get an explanation of the activities of the farmers, how to obtain RSPO certificates, and benefits (market access) obtained by ownership the RSPO certificate. Participants were on oil palm land owned by an RSPO-certified independent smallholder and they watched the harvest of palm fruit. On average, independent smallholders have two hectares of oil palm land.



**The Participants discussed with the farmers of the Palm Oil Self-Help Farmer Facility in Pulau Pauh Village**



**The participants were in the oil palm fields of small farmers**

In general, the response was positive, especially for participants who were just looking at the field for the first time. Some negatives and barriers to the processing of oil palm land can be confirmed to provide a comprehensive understanding. Even though they are finally agreed, there will be some improvement needed to be the industry as a whole. They understand that many farmers depend on their lives for oil palm, and certainly for the future of their children's education. In this program, at least it has opened their views about the Indonesian government's efforts to continue to support sustainable palm oil.



Visiting University of Jambi to receive a brief explanation about Jambi Province.



**Listening the vision and mission of Jambi University**

On November 26, 2018, the participants visited Jambi University. They were briefed regarding the vision and mission of Jambi University, various campuses and faculties that are owned by the University, study programs, number of teachers and students, and various campus activities. Participants also received a brief explanation about Jambi Province, and the classification of existing and utilization of land used in Jambi.



**Participants received an explanation of oil palm cultivation by PTPN VI officials**

On this occasion, they also visited oil palm plantations owned by PTPN VI to see the climate tower which is funded and built by the German Government through the CRC 990 program. The tower was built in 2014 with the aim of monitoring the level of humidity, nitrogen and CO2 gas in the plantation area. Moreover, the participants were also able to witness the process of making holes for the purposes of oil palm fertilization. The workers made ten holes prepared for one tree with an average hole filled with 500 grams of NPK fertilizer.




Participants visited center of Batik Jambi where place to make handicrafts

The day before the closing ceremony, the participants also visited the center of Batik Jambi and the place for making handicrafts. Inside the craft center, participants get the opportunity to practice drawing on batik cloth. At the end, the event was held at the Jambi Governor's residence, attended by Second Assistant of Jambi Regional Government and some local Government officials, Acting Director of Center for Policy Analysis and Development in the American and European Region, and lecturers of Jambi University.







DISSEMINATION OF  
THE RESULTS OF  
PALM  OIL  
RESEARCH TEAM

The Team of Dissemination of the Results of Palm Oil Research Team namely Dr. Bambang Irawan, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, Jambi University; Dr. Nunung Nuryartono, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, IPB; and Bart Van Assen, the Indonesian Auditor Nusantara (JAN), has disseminated the result of Palm Oil Research in Amsterdam, Frankfurt and Brussels, from 3-7 December 2018.



 In Amsterdam, the Netherlands, the team of dissemination made a presentation at the Both Ends  Amsterdam office which is a non-governmental organization that aimed at promoting sustainable natural management. This organization is engaged in the field of advocacy for local communities related to environmental issues, including Indonesia. The activity was attended by the Dutch Oil and Fat Association (MVO), the International Union for Conservative of Nature (IUNC), AAK and Wilmar Europe Holdings and academics from Wageningen University.



The team was discussing with the member of Sustainable Palm Oil Forum in Frankfurt



In Frankfurt, Germany, the Dissemination Team met at the office of the Sustainable Palm Oil Forum (FONAP), which was established in 2015 as an association consisting of various parties including producers, retailers, non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Federal Republic of Germany. The forum aims to raise standards for sustainable production of palm oil and derivatives on the German, Austrian and Swiss markets. FONAP has 50 members of companies, industries and NGOs. FONAP is committed to using certified palm oil and its derivatives for all food, cleaning, cosmetic and medicinal products and others. In this case, FONAP cooperates with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC), Rainforest Alliances Certificate, and the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB).



The team was answering questions from the audiences in at Residence Palace in Brussel



In Brussels, Belgium, the Dissemination Team attended a presentation at the Belgian Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil (BASP) at the Residence Palace, attended by around 50 participants from the diplomatic, business and oil palm observers. BASP was founded in 2012, and currently has 16 members consisting of company and industry associations. The main objective is to raise awareness about sustainable palm oil by setting examples and monitoring made in their respective sectors. Since December 2015, members of BASP companies have used certified sustainable palm oil. By 2020, under the direction of BASP, it will implement more appropriate criteria to protect forests and peat lands with high carbon stocks.



**The dissemination team was in the preparatory meeting led by the deputy chief of mission, Indonesian Embassy in Brussel, Mr. Dupito Dorma Simamora**

In these various exposures, the Sustainable Palm Oil Dissemination Team gave an explanation regarding the use of oil palm in Indonesia, including changes in land used from peat lands, rubber and then oil palm plantations; the impact of increasing socio-economic standards for local communities, especially smallholders in oil palm plantations that are better economic conditions than non-oil palm farmers; and air temperature problems in oil palm plantations and an explanation of intercropping of various plants that can grow side by side with oil palm trees (biodiversity); and an explanation of the difficulty of conducting audits of agricultural land related to sustainability and certification, especially to ensure that farmers have met sustainable palm standards, among others, workers' rights, use of fertilizers and so on.

The Dissemination Team received good response from the discussion with participants by asking several questions related to oil palm land use, the role of smallholders in managing oil palm plantations and related policies on the moratorium on oil palm land clearing. The presentation

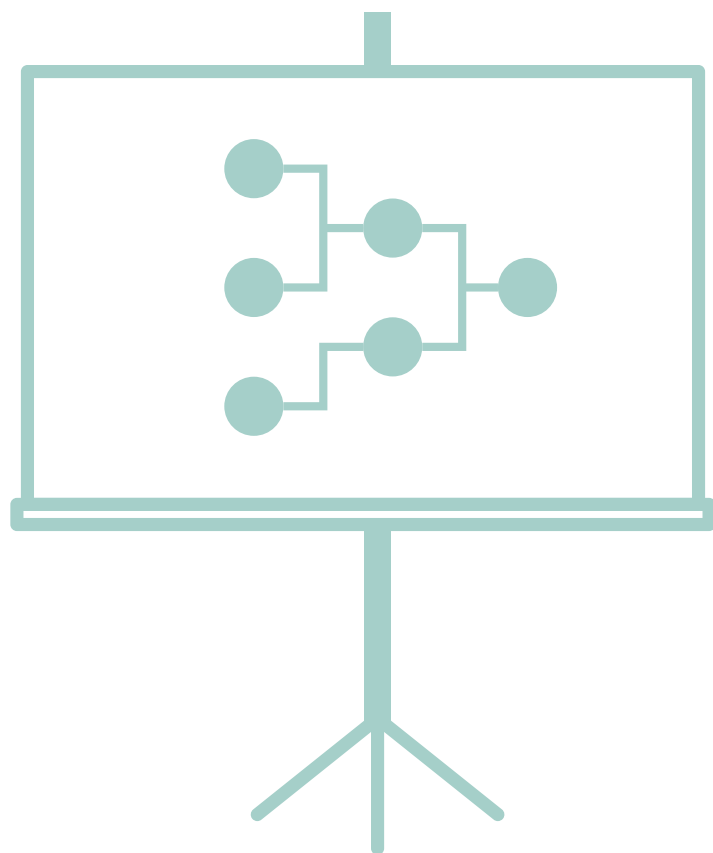
is very important to explain to entrepreneurs who are members of the institution that Indonesia has advanced in implementing a sustainable palm oil policy that has been proven by several scientific studies.

In the discussion, there was an understanding from various parties that the issue of sustainable palm oil was not only technical in nature as it had been described with various indicators to overcome the problem in question. Apart from that, the association or non-governmental institutions believe that the issue of sustainable palm oil is mostly related to political factors. In this connection there needs to be a joint synergy to be able to reach understanding in the issue of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



**The participants enthusiastically listened to the explanation from the dissemination team**

In general, this dissemination activity is an effort to provide comprehensive understanding through various scientific data related to the opportunities, obstacles and progress of Indonesia in achieving sustainable palm oil. More than that, the more parties involved, such as associations and NGOs who get dissemination, will increase their level of understanding of sustainable palm oil management in Indonesia.



🕒 OIL PALM  
WORKSHOP  
FOR PEACE  
(OPWP)

Policy Analysis and Development Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in cooperation with Jambi University has held an Oil Palm Workshop for Peace (OPWP) event on Dec 10-14 in Jambi, Province of Jambi. The event is a pilot project which aimed at providing training in sustainable palm oil management to smallholders. The training also provided a platform for sharing best practices between Indonesia and Colombia in exploring the potential of agriculture to create peace.



**Dr. Siswo Pramono gave a speech in the opening ceremony**

The OPWP event was officially opened by Director General Policy Analysis and Development Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the International Airport Hotel in Soekarno Hatta, Tangerang, on Monday afternoon. A total of 13 participants, from Indonesia, Thailand, Colombia, Timor Leste, Philippines and Papua New Guinea, took part in the 2018 workshop.



**The opening ceremony of Oil Palm Workshop for Peace**

The participants attended training activities in Jambi that are coordinated by the Jambi University. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cooperated with other partners, including PT Perkebunan Nusantara VI and PT Asian Agri, in implementing this

training. The initiative for OPWP inspired with the Helsinki Process peace agreement, in which the Indonesian Government allocated several land areas and budgets that were then managed by former combatants into agricultural land. This effort served as one of the approaches to re-integrate former combatants into the community and some of the agricultural land is used as palm oil plantations.

Colombia has also employed a similar approach in its peace efforts, including through the Cacao for Peace Program in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program, or UNDP. With such experiences, Indonesia and Colombia collaborated to share best practices on the utilization of agricultural policies in creating peace, increasing the productivity of palm oil farmers, and managing sustainable palm oil.

During the OPWP workshop, participants were trained on policies, findings, and facts as well as organizational structures for palm oil companies, in general, as well as palm oil related research and development. This is in addition to the field visits conducted to palm oil companies, certified under the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) scheme and Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in Jambi.

In Jambi, participants of Oil Palm Course for Peace 2018 began their activities by visiting the CRC 990 research center in Jambi University on 11 December 2018.



**The participants was listening a presentation by Prof. Dr. Zulkifli Alamsyah**

Prof. Dr. Zulkifli Alamsyah, Vice Rector IV of the University of Jambi gave a presentation to the participants regarding the general picture of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, the contribution of oil palm to the regional and national economies, and the role of oil palm in alleviating poverty and improving community welfare.



**The Participants was listening to presentation by Dr. Fuad Nurdiansyah.**

The OPWP 2018 participants started the activity again by listening to a presentation on oil palm by Dr. Fuad Nurdiansyah, as a speaker, lecturer at Jambi University from the Department of Agro technology, Faculty of Agriculture. He gave an explanation of various diseases and plant pests that commonly afflict oil palm, how to recognize them, and how to overcome them. The next issue of oil palm management is presented by Ir. Yunta Gombang Armando, MSc, from the Institute for Research and Community Service of University of Jambi, who presented a paper entitled "*Harvesting and Processing Technique of palm oil*". OPWP 2018 participants were invited to recognize the characteristic of oil palm that are ready to be harvested, harvest rotation, harvesting methods and techniques and proper handling of post harvest of oil palm.



**Mrs. Teresa Pena shared Columbia's Experience in managing oil palm to economic well being.**

Participant from Colombia, Teresa Peña Correa (Representative of small oil palm producers in the conflict area of Catatumbo) shared her experience in managing oil palm. She explained the history of the establishment of ASOGPADOS (September 27, 2001) by the Colombian Government as a nonprofit institution, which aims to prepare the process of replacing illegal plants (cocaine) on smallholder plantations with oil palm.

ASOGPADOS is an agricultural association with social interest purposes, responsible for promoting the cultivation of African Palm through the commercialization of the fruit of the palm as its main product. This association currently has 83 producers in an area planted with 800 hectares of oil palm, all in production cycle. According to his legal representative, José del Carmen Martínez Díaz, the fruit of the palm is sold to his partner and commercial ally Oleoflores SAS thanks to an exclusive contract for the sale of fruit.

Among the objectives of this social organization is to contribute to the economic well-being and the improvement of the living conditions of its members, as well as to constitute a productive, profitable and sustainable alternative that provides new employment opportunities and allows the substitution of crops of illicit use settled in the area. ASOGPADOS is the operator and owner of a pilot project on a 1,000-hectare land located in the Tibu district, which will be planted with African oil palm. A total of 133 small farmer families were involved in this program. Each family is given economic assistance and 7.5 hectares of land to be planted with oil palm. This amount of 7.5 hectares is to replace the 3.5 hectares of land that is usually owned by farmers for planting cocaine.



**Dr. Bambang explained the contribution of oil palm industry to social and economic issues.**

As the last presenter at the CRC990 Center, Dr. Bambang Irawan, Dean of Forestry Faculty of University of Jambi, explained, among others, the contribution of oil palm industry to social and economic issues in Indonesia, technical explanations regarding the relationship of oil palm and soil conditions, intercropping in the midst of oil palm plantations (biodiversity enrichment) and the possible impact on improving the welfare of farmers.



**Participants visited cattle farm center**

During a visit to the field, the OPWP 2018 participants saw firsthand the processes and techniques of planting oil palm, fertilizing, and harvesting. Participants were also invited to visit the cattle farm center that is integrated with oil palm. In this center the participants were shown how palm oil waste in the form of leaves and cake were processed with a mixture of certain elements of food to be used as feed for all cattle that were there.



**The participants visited the PTPN VI field of oil Palm in Bunut**

After classroom presentation, the afternoon activity was filled with a trip to PTPN VI and visited a plantation to see the process of planting, fertilizing and harvesting of oil palm. All participants of OPWP 2018 were also invited to visit an integrated cattle breeding center with oil palm. In this center, the participants were shown how oil palm waste in the form of leaves were processed with mixture of certain elements to be used as food for the cattle in the center. To end the series of official activities in Jambi which began on 11th December 2018, all OPWP 2018 participants visited PTPN VI in Bunut on 13th December 2018. All participants were wellcomed by PTPN VI Bunut leadership and staffs. Presenters from PTPN VI explained the history of PTPN VI formation, business activities according to the company's vision

and mission, management of oil palm by PTPN VI Bunut, cooperation programs with plasma farmers, social partnership programs, RSPO and ISPO certification issues.

At the end of PTPN VI Bunut visit, all the participants of OPWP 2018 were invited to visit the oil palm processing mill owned by PTPN VI Bunut. The participants were shown how PTPN VI Bunut handles the oil palm fruits, the machineries and the technique of processing the oil palm inside the mill as well as oil palm waste management process at the filtration pools behind the mill.



**The participants were looking at the oil palm harvesting process**

At the hotel, after dinner, all participants were invited to say few words regarding the OPWP 2018. Participant from Colombia expressed her gratitude for getting useful lessons from OPWP 2018 and invited other participants to visit Colombia. Filipino participant expressed his gratitude because many of the lessons learned from OPWP 2018 can be implemented in Mindanao to improve the lives of local farmers.



Thai participant expressed her gratitude for being invited to take a course that has provided many useful lessons in managing the oil palm industry to improve the economy of small farmers in villages. Participant from PNG said that sharing experiences was very useful for the participants. PNG participant was hopeful that Indonesia will help PNG in building the palm oil industry. He said that OPWP 2018 has provided important lesson that could be utilized by smallholders in building an industry in PNG.

Participant from Timor Leste expressed his gratitude for being invited in this useful course to manage palm oil industry. Timor Leste can learn so much from the biggest producer of palm oil in the world. Timor Leste participant was hopeful that they will be invited again but with other topics such as cashew or coffee. Participant from Aceh Province expressed his gratitude because many of the lessons learned from OPWP 2018 could be implemented in Aceh to improve local economy through oil palm plantation. After participants expressed their views, the Head of Center for Policy Analysis and Development for America and Europe region officially close the course. After OPWP 2018 activity was officially closed, all participants were welcomed to enjoy the live band and sing together.

# CLOSING

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In general, the university expressed its appreciation for the opportunity given again to be involved in cooperation related to sustainable Palm Oil Diplomacy. Palm Oil Diplomacy activities are an excellent opportunity to be involved in providing information or transfer of knowledge, while increasing university exposure to the international community. The university will always support sustainable Palm Oil Diplomacy activities in order to provide broader insights into the sustainable palm oil industry.

In 2018 program, ROPC activities are far more diverse in terms of participant origin, compared to ROPC 2017. These activities generally aim to build an understanding that oil palm can be environmentally friendly and have a significant impact on local communities. This is for example showed by a visit to PT Asian Agri which has achieved zero-waste in the management of palm oil waste. The visit to PTPN VI was intending to see the integration of cattle-palm. It also shows that in addition to zero-waste, palm oil waste management can also involve the livestock industry. In addition, the program also shows participants the other side of oil palm management through alternative management of oil palm monoculture with multiculture, and the difference between forest and non-forest areas through jungle rubber.

The participants have been given the opportunity to be introduced the local culture and to visit the Craft Center (Dekranasda), Muara Jambi Temple, and batik handicrafts. The aim of visit is to introduce local culture that has a socio-economic effect on the oil palm industry. Moreover, the participants also visited Tungkal Ulu to see smallholder farmers who were not directly affiliated with the company. The NGO has also involve to facilitate the farmers in obtaining RSPO certification. This is a good example that not only large companies and government are helping community oil palm management, but also community organizations themselves.

In the dissemination activities that have been held in The Hague, Frankfurt and Brussels, not all the agenda can be carried out properly because of the activity time at the end of December. Agenda such as the Netherlands Land Academy and Tropenbos, as well as a number of meetings with the Import Promotion Desk, the Federal Association of the German Confectionery Industry, and the European Palm Oil Association cannot be held. The visit of Dissemination Team to Both Ends in Amsterdam took place quite well where several palm oil related institutions around Amsterdam were also present. A visit of Dissemination Team to Frankfurt to meet with Forum for Sustainable Oil Palm (FONAP) in Bonn can be done well. Meanwhile, activities with the Belgian Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil were carried out in quite a large forum, but the time allocation was very limited.

To further improve the effectiveness of dissemination in the coming years, several things should be considered, among others: (1) the importance of inviting NGOs that are contradictory to oil palm; (2) the timing of the dissemination activities should be carried out in before December; (3) the need for follow-up on the results of dissemination, such as the need to involve FONAP in Bonn or Both Ends in Amsterdam, especially to provide recommendations regarding the next ROPC participants, and; (4) the need to involve collaboration with other ministries/agencies that also carry out dissemination activities or other activities related to oil palm.

Some important notes on implementing the ROPC are necessary to consider climate and weather factors. In addition, coordination with immigration and other related institutions, such as universities, also needs to be improved. In terms of the substance of the training, the results of the pre-test and post-test showed that participants'

knowledge seemed to increase, but some participants suggest that the need longer time allocated for each sessions. In addition, there is material on international trade that might also need to be included in the training because it is quite crucial to understand the map of oil palm in international trade.

### **Recommendations / Suggestions**

- The Indonesian representative abroad may continue to monitor the ROPC participants to disseminate the results of the activities referred to in various print and electoral media in respective country;
- It is necessary to provide Indonesian souvenirs to participants;
- It is recommended that the implementation of dissemination abroad could be carried out after the CRC 990 meeting in Gottingen, Germany on September 17-19, 2019, so that it will make it easier to coordinate with the speakers from CRC 990;
- To propose that the dissemination program should be done first before ROPC, so that it can provide information and will get potential candidate who will be invited from NGO partners to participate in the ROPC;
- It is necessary to increase coordination with Oil Palm State Fund (BPDP-KS) regarding administrative and financial issues.
- The Sustainable Palm Diplomacy Activities, both ROPC and Dissemination, need to be continued in 2019. Specifically for the Dissemination program abroad, it is recommended the United States of America (USA) should be considered as the destination country, since the US has the big potential market to replace the European market.
- To carry out program of the 2019 Crops Workshop for Peace with a theme: *Management of Coffee and Cashew for Peace*.



# TESTIMONY

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*"We met very skilled lecturers who care about the palm oil industry but also about social and environment. Government must listen to all participants (companies, universities, smallholders, and environmental organisations)."*

**Stanislav Dušička** - Officer, Envien Group,  
Meroco, a.s., Slovakia

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*"Now I know that this industry is improving very quickly, it's more effective."*

**Pavel Novotny** - Journalist of Newspapers of  
Hospodarske Noviny, Slovakia

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*"The industry is huge and its socio-economic and environmental impacts are substantial. It is necessary to seek a balance between socio-economic gain and environmental losses to develop the country without depleting natural capital."*

**Jiri Sejkora** – Assistant to Vice-Dean for Research and  
Doctoral Studies, University of Economic,  
Prague, Czech Republic

*"Comprehensive, however some issues need to be addressed."*

**Paul Cluver Meager – Consultant, Slovakia**



*"I learn a lot from the course, about smallholders, from private company, understand the structure & how they work together, sustainability is the most important part. The government has put a lot of resources to make this course happen, staffs are very friendly, provide service from their heart, I would highly recommend this course to someone who want to know and understand oil palm industry in Indonesia."*

**Wai Tung Chow - Managing Director of Oceanic Cattle Stations, Australia**



*"Very well organized and useful to have a complete view of the oil palm sector in Indonesia."*

**Tommaso Chiti – Researcher at University of Tuscia, Italy**



*"Positive, because they are open-minded for the new technologies and choosing the sustainable way of production."*

**Atilla Perzse – Professor at Szent István University, Hungary**



*"This course provides an opportunity to learn the whole process."*

**Andhika Ursula Rutten - Community Manager at Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Netherlands**





*"People works so hard, there is a lot of power in palm oil plantations, it can increase the economic and life conditions of Indonesian people."*

**Orienne Lavignon – Student at ESI Business School, France**



*"Now I have a bigger picture of the palm oil industry, maybe an incomplete picture yet, but I could see a lot of positive solution which are still on the process and those actions give the hope that almost everything is going to the right direction."*

**Sylwia Angelika Tubielewicz-Olejniak – President of Institute of Sustainable Development Europe-ASEAN, Poland**



*"There are lots of efforts underway to ensure that palm plantation can be sustainable. There will be good and bad actors (as with anything), but the government is making concerted effort towards making the industry more sustainable."*

**Mollie Brennan - Research Associate, Global Counsel, United Kingdom**



*"This is one of the most important sectors of the economy for Indonesia, which has huge potential and therefore is of strategic value for your country."*

**Yulia Dementyeva – Spokeswoman of Oil and Fat Association in Russia**



*"Larger than my thought before that, huge differences between smallholders and private plantation."*

**Katalin Andrea Posta – Professor at Szent István University, Hungary**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
EXECUTIVE OIL PALM PROGRAM  
FOR EUROPEAN UNION AMBASSADORS  
JAMBI, 15-18 APRIL 2018**

No	Mission	Name	Designation
1.	European Union	H.E. Mr. Vincent Guerend	Ambassador
2.		Mr. Michael Bucki	Climate Change and Environment Counsellor
3.	Embassy of the Republic of Austria	H.E. Mrs. Helene Steinhäusl	Ambassador
4.	Embassy of Denmark	H.E. Mr. Rasmus Abildgaard Kristensen	Ambassador
6.		H.E. Mr. Michael von Ungern-Sternberg	Ambassador
7.	German Embassy	Mr. Svann Langguth	Science and Technology Counsellor
8.	Embassy of Ireland	H.E. Mr. Kyle O'Sullivan	Ambassador

**PARTICIPANTS**  
**REGULAR OIL PALM COURSE (ROPC) 2018**  
**BOGOR AND JAMBI, 18-26 NOVEMBER 2018**

No	Country	Name	Occupation
1.	Australia	Nisin Sunito	<b>Managing Director</b> Oceanic Cattle Stations
2.	Netherland	Andhika Rutten	<b>Community Manager</b> Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)
3.	Czech	Jiri Sejkora	<b>Assistand to Vice-Dean for Research and Doctoral Studies</b> University of Economic
4.	Hungary	Dr. Katalin Andrea Posta	<b>Professor</b> Szent István University
5.		London	<b>Professor</b> Szent István University
6.	United Kingdom	Mollie Brennan	<b>Research Associate</b> Global Counsel
7.	Italy	Tommaso Chiti	<b>Research</b> University of Tuscia
8.	France	Orianne Lavignon	<b>Student</b> ESI Business School
9.	Polandia	Sylwia Angelika Tubielewicz-Olejniak	<b>President</b> Institute of Sustainable Development Europe-ASEAN
10.	Rusia	Yulia Dementyeva	<b>Speaker</b> Oil and Fat Association in Rusia
11.	Slovakia	Pavel Novotny	<b>Journalist</b> BNewspapers of Hospodarske Noviny
12.		Richard Ulianko	<b>Researcher</b> ESORG
13.		Stanislav Dušička	<b>Officer</b> Envien Group, Meroco, a.s.
14.	Spain	Maria Victoria Albiñana Giner	<b>Officer</b> Fundación Española Del Aciete De Palma Sostenible
15.		Malo Duchet-Suchaox	<b>Sales Manager</b> Lipidos Santiga SA

**PARTICIPANTS**  
**OIL PALM WORKSHOP FOR PEACE (OPWP) 2018**  
**10-14 DECEMBER 2018**

No	Country	Name	Occupation
1.		Jakarat Anothai	Government Official
2.	Thailand	Natworarat Khantisit	Manager of Living University, Mae Fah Luang Foundation
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