

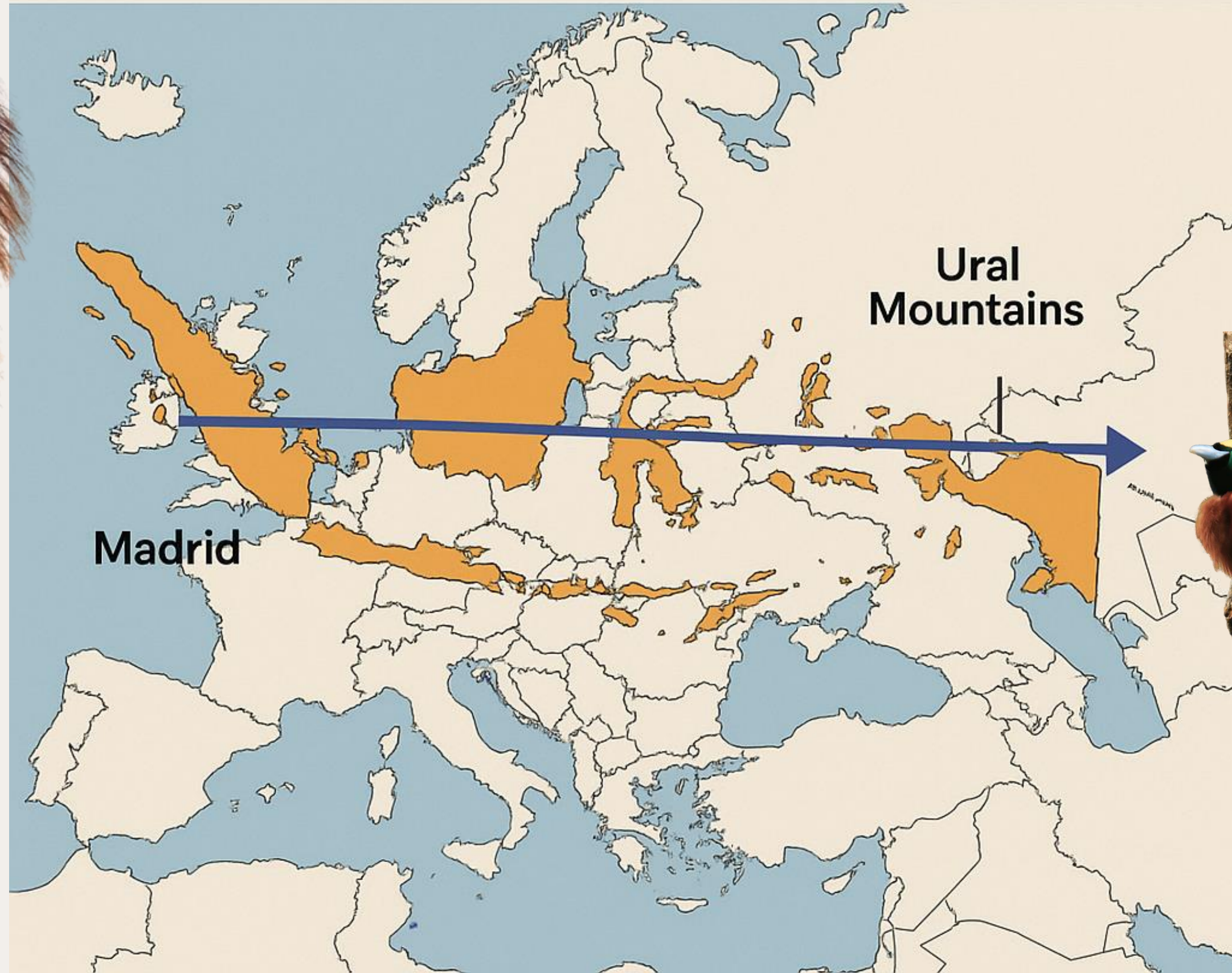


PALM OIL Indonesia, 2025.

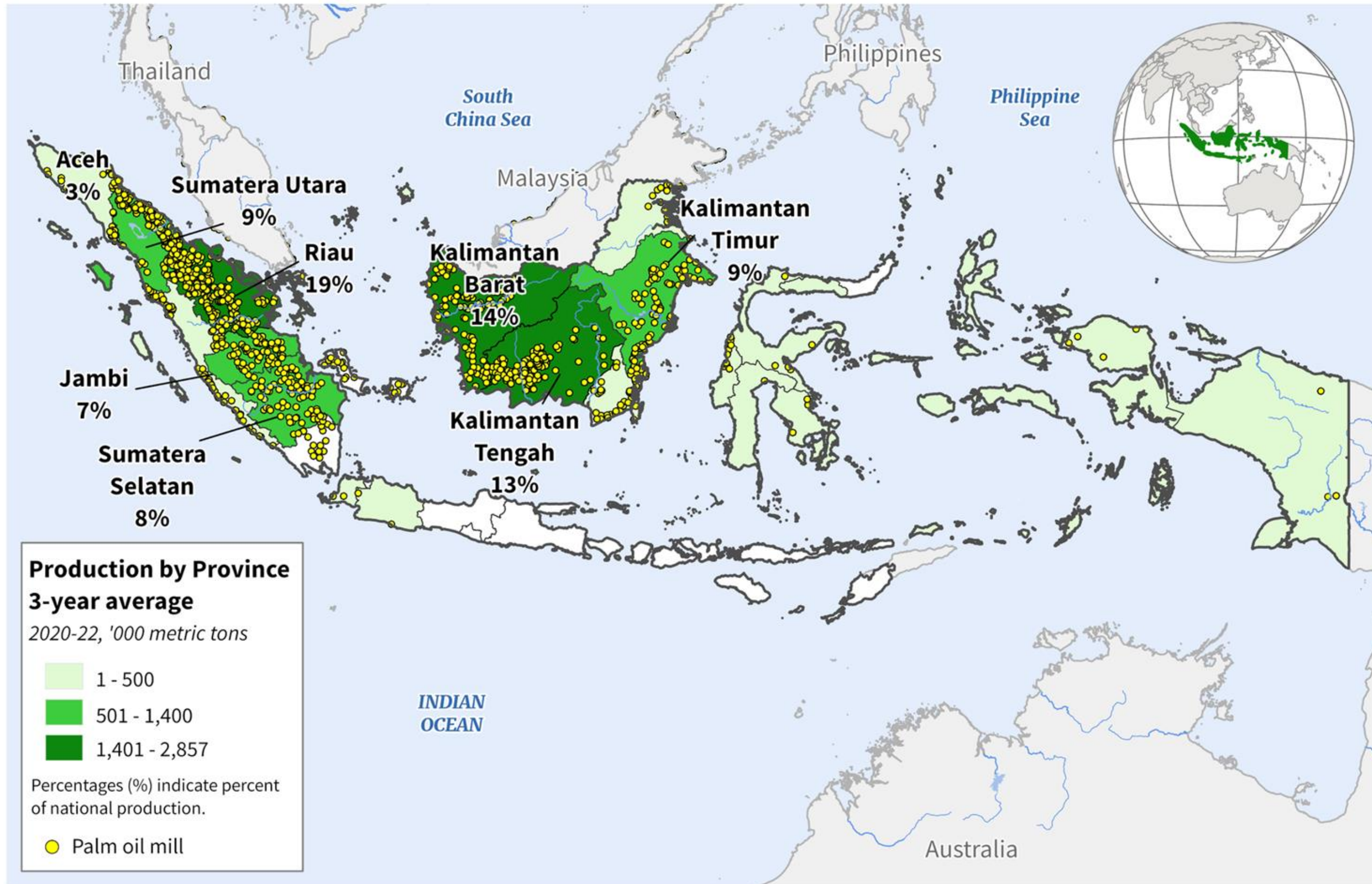


Indonesia

as long as Madrid to Ural Mountains
 ± 5.120 km



Indonesia Palm Oil Production



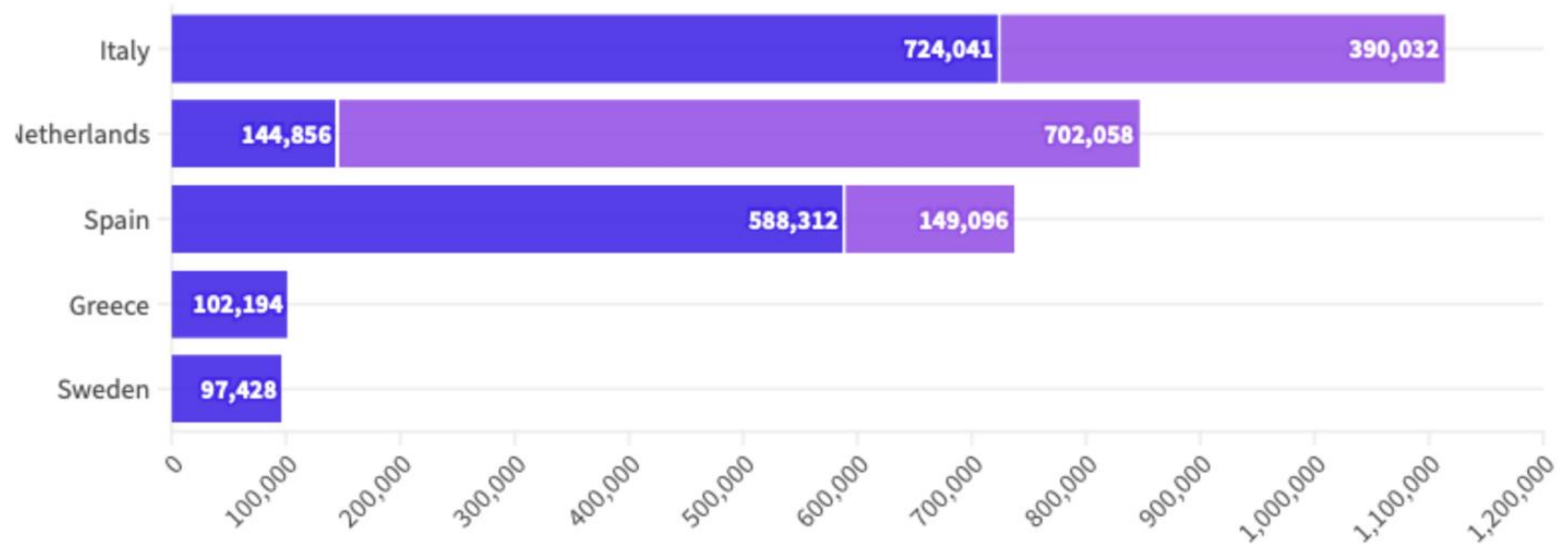
Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia,
Global Forest Watch Universal Palm Oil Mills

Europe/Spain consumption on Indonesian palm oil

5 Largest EU Countries Importing CPO and Fatty Acids from Indonesia in 2022 (Tons)

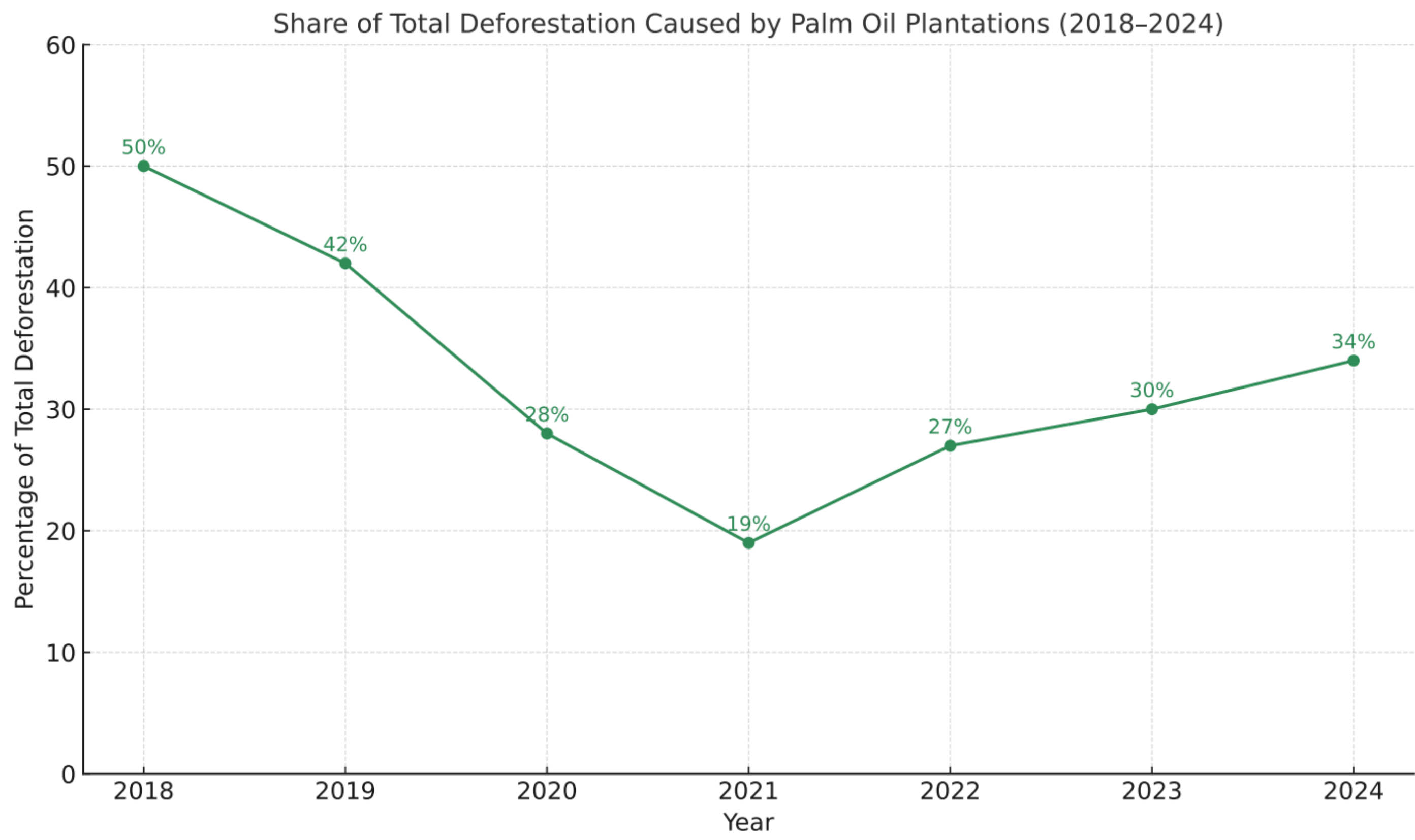


■ CPO ■ Fatty Acids & Acid Oils



Source: trade.ec.europa.eu

EXPANSION TREND





Courtesy of Greenpeace.
2022

RECENT DEFORESTATION

POOR GOVERNANCE

- Indonesia has no “**No Deforestation**” Law. Allowing legal deforestation and contradicting its FOLU target.
- Omnibus Law 6/2023 on Job Creation based on land based industry and, **cut off the ties between community and development project harming HR and Env** (EIA);
- Govt Regulation 24/2021 gives deforester ‘**amnesty**’ and removing penalties;
- Govt Regulation 57/2016 jo. MoEF Regulation 10/2019 lowering standard by allowing land based industry to **clearing peatland area. Only 30%** protection mandated in one’s concession.
- Presidential Regulation 10/2010 on Suspension of New Permits on Primary Forest and Peatland (PIPPIB) **is a weak instrument** and enclosed data. In reality protected peatland number constantly decreasing.

Access the paper here:



- Highlighting Indonesia’s projecting position towards EUDR;
- Deforestation and expansion caused by palm oil;
- Indonesia policy status on degradation;
- Projected deforestation on palm oil;
- Human rights violation and corruption in palm oil industry

**Oil palm plantation
disrupts biodiversity in
East Kalimantan
Indonesia (Sept, 2025).**



Conflicts, Violence, Intimidation, and Criminalization of traditional land use/activities.



In 2022, agrarian conflicts increased, with **99 out of 212 cases caused by plantation business activities**, affecting 377,000 hectares and **141,000 families**. Conflicts were frequent on **plasma palm oil plantations**. Between 2012 and 2022, **137** companies **failed** to allocate sufficient plasma plantations (Gecko Project, 2023)

VICTIMS	
IDENTITY	TOTAL
FARMER	26
FISHERMAN	1
VILLAGERS	1667
ACADEMIC	1
ACTIVIST	2
LABORER	0
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY LEADER	1
STUDENT	34
LEGAL ASSISTANCE	4
NGO/CSO STAFF	7

Satya Bumi, 2024.

III. Palm oil related corruption



Amran Batalipu
ex-Buol Regent

Annas Mamun,
ex-Riau Governor

Surya Darmadi,
Duta Palma Group's Tycoon

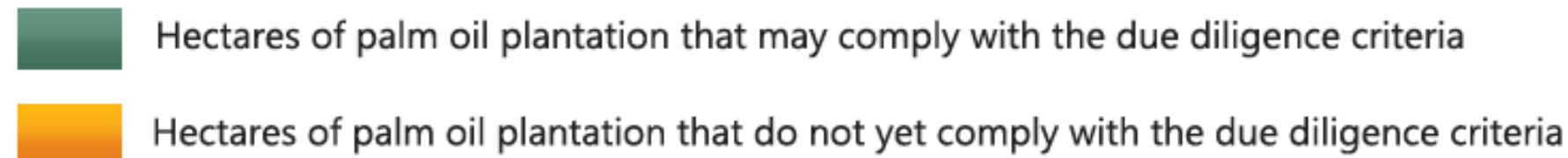


- The biggest case in Palm Oil Industry represents in Surya Darmadi's case. Since 2002 - 2023, he resulted approx. USD **6.93 bn economic and environmental loss**. He opened a protection and KBA forest in Riau, Sumatera, Indonesia.
- In 2022 economy loss form natural resources and agrarian corruption reached **643.49 million USD** (ICW, 2022)
- Three companies are accused of bribing (\$3.57 million) judicial officials to secure favorable rulings in a high-profile case concerning illegal crude palm oil (CPO) exports during a domestic cooking oil shortage in 2022.

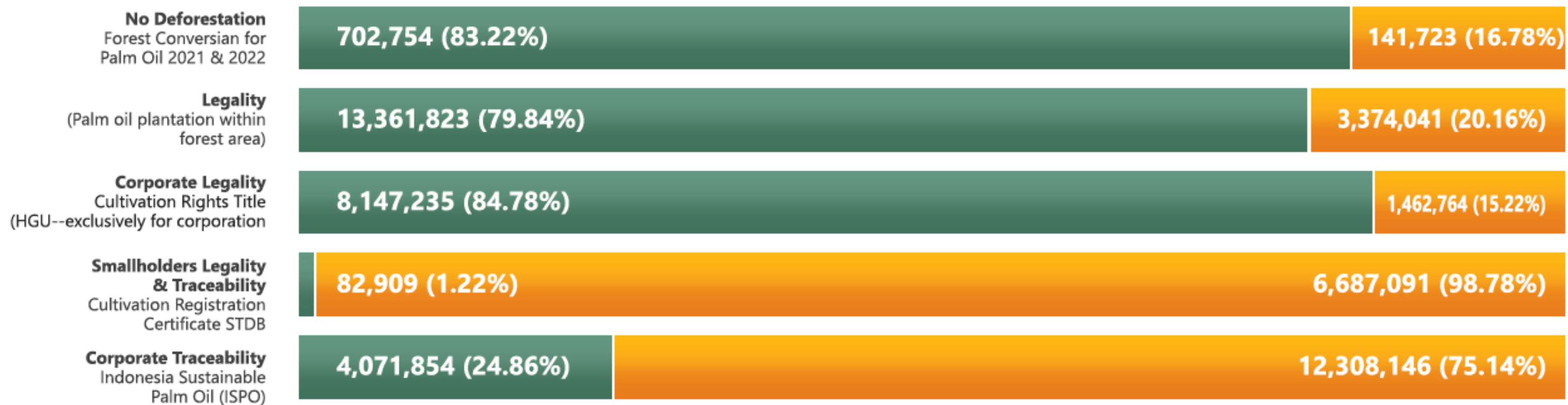
II. Illegal commercial land and forestry usage

In 2021, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) reviewed land use permits for plantation businesses in Papua. They found violations in six enterprises in West Papua, leading to the **revocation of 10 permits and the return of 52,000 ha of land**, with a **potential** for another 224,000 ha to be revoked.

Graph 1: Data from 2022 - 2023 indicate Indonesia's potential compliance with due diligence criteria



Data specific to palm oil collected January 2023



Explanation:

- First bar: Of 844,477 ha of palm oil plantations created in 2021 and 2022, 83.22% did not come from forest conversion.
- Second bar: More than 13 million hectares of plantations are located outside forests, and more than 3 million hectares are forests illegally planted with palm oil.
- Third bar: 84.78% of corporate plantations hold cultivation rights; 15.22% do not meet legal requirements.
- Fourth bar: Only 1.22% of smallholders hold the Cultivation Registration Letter (STDB); due mainly to administrative delays and smallholders' lack of awareness of STDB, 98.78% still do not meet legal requirements.
- Fifth bar: 24.86% of both palm oil corporation and palm oil smallholders possibly meet Indonesia's mandatory certification criteria, ISPO.