

# Verification Indicators

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Palm Oil **Innovation** Group



\*\*NOTE: The major Indicators for each section are highlighted in red

Requirement	Indicator
<b>1. Environmental Responsibility</b> <b>1.1 High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Values (HCV)</b> <p>The link between oil palm expansion and deforestation will be broken through undertaking an HCV-HCSA assessment, and a process of obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to use land. The approach combines biodiversity and carbon conservation, as well as social considerations (including community needs).</p>	<p>1.1.1 Prior to establishing new plantations or expanding existing ones<sup>1</sup>, an HCV-HCSA assessment<sup>2</sup> using the HCV-HCSA Assessment Manual which combines biodiversity, carbon conservation and social considerations (including community needs) has been conducted<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>1.1.2 HCS forest areas are identified and mapped.</p> <p><b>1.1.3 After March 2014 no new plantings take place in HCS forest areas identified for conservation.</b></p> <p>1.1.4 Community participatory mapping has identified and mapped garden and future farmlands<sup>4</sup> that are fundamental to meeting their basic food needs over the license period of the plantation, and excluded them from being considered HCS forest.</p> <p>1.1.5 HCS forest areas are actively conserved as part of a community participatory land use plan including FPIC,<sup>5</sup> and an integrated conservation and land use plan (that includes HCV areas, riparian zones, and peatland areas).</p> <p>1.1.6 A summary report of the HCV-HCSA assessment including maps is made public.</p>
<b>1.2 Peatland</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No peat clearance: All areas of undeveloped peatlands (peat of any depth) are protected and all drainage, fires or road building on peat soils is prohibited.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.2.1 Undeveloped areas of peatland (of any depth) are not developed or drained.</b></p> <p>1.2.2 Fires and road-building on peat soils are prohibited.</p> <p>1.2.3 Where there is existing planting on peat, critical peatland ecosystems are identified and assessed for restoration opportunities.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Does not apply to infill areas less than 2 hectares, provided this is not encroaching on protected lands (e.g. riparian zones, HCV, etc.). Where the previous HCSA assessments are older than 36 months, a new assessment would need to be conducted.

<sup>2</sup> This must be carried out by a licensed assessor under the HCVRN scheme.

<sup>3</sup> An HCV-HCSA assessment is not required for new plantings:

i) in areas not covered by native vegetation, provided there is a valid HCV assessment and a Land Use Change Analysis; and  
 ii) in areas covered by native vegetation, provided there are valid standalone HCV and HCSA assessments.

<sup>4</sup> Applies to lands where communities have legal, customary or user rights to the land.

<sup>5</sup> Applies to lands where communities have legal, customary or user rights to the land.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of peatlands: Water tables are managed in existing plantations on peat in order to minimise both the subsidence of the peat and the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Strategies are employed to progressively restore critical peatland ecosystems, with a preference for replanting on mineral soils, including via 'land swaps'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.4 Based on the results of the assessment above (1.2.3), peatland restoration strategies that are time-bound and expert reviewed are developed and implemented, including those to replant on mineral soils using 'land swaps'.</li> <li>1.2.5 For existing plantings on peat, records show that the water table is maintained (at an average of 50cm (between 40 - 60 cm) below ground surface measured with groundwater piezometer readings, or an average of 60 cm (between 50 - 70 cm) below ground surface as measured in water collection drains) through a network of appropriate water control structures e.g. weirs, sandbags, etc. in fields, and water gates at the discharge points of main drains (RSPO Criteria 7.5, 7.7 and 7.8).</li> <li>1.2.6 Where drainability assessments have identified areas unsuitable for oil palm replanting, including the likely GHG emissions associated with continued cultivation, plans should be in place for appropriate rehabilitation or alternative use of such areas. If the assessment indicates high risk of GHG emissions, fires, flooding and/or saltwater intrusion, growers cease replanting and implement rehabilitation.</li> <li>1.2.7 A report will be made public that includes assessments and maps of all peatlands (of any depth) within the company land bank, critical peatland ecosystems, planted peatlands, and degraded or planted areas identified for peatland restoration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.3 GHG accountability</b></p> <p>Companies shall publicly report on annual GHG emissions from all sources and on the progress towards reaching targeted reductions of non-land use GHG emissions (per tonne of crude palm oil (CPO)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3.1 All sources of GHG emissions, including those related to land use and non-land use activities, are identified and monitored using the RSPO PalmGHG methodology or equivalent.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>1.3.2 Targeted reductions of non-land use related GHG emissions (per tonne of CPO) and/or targeted adoption of technologies or techniques which reduce global emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>eq are defined and documented.</li> <li>1.3.3 Annual GHG emissions from all sources and progress towards the targets documented in 1.3.2 are publicly reported.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.4 Pesticide use minimisation</b></p> <p>Highly toxic, bio-accumulative and persistent pesticides shall not be used. These include chemicals on the FSC 'Highly Hazardous' list and SAN prohibited pesticide list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.4.1 Highly toxic, bio-accumulative and persistent pesticides (PBT) are prohibited. This includes chemicals listed by the following: a) World Health Organization Class 1A or 1B, Stockholm or Rotterdam Conventions, b) FSC 'Highly Hazardous' list, c) SAN prohibited pesticide list and d) Paraquat.</li> <li>1.4.2 The grower preferences natural weed and pest control and IPM.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> The latest version of the RSPO Palm GHG methodology must be used.

<p>Producers shall by preference practice natural weed and pest control and IPM, and strive to avoid the use of toxic pesticides, only using them as an absolute last resort. There shall be full transparency of any pesticide use.</p>	<p>1.4.3 Emergency use of listed pesticides is permitted subject to POIG Organising Committee approval.</p>
<p><b>1.5 Chemical fertiliser</b></p> <p>To reduce climate and environmental impacts producers shall strive to minimise chemical fertiliser use, and preferentially use 'precision agriculture', organic fertilisers, and where possible use waste as a source of phosphorus. Phosphorus and nitrogen levels in water courses are monitored and disclosed.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Use of chemical fertilisers is minimised through producers demonstrating preferential use of alternatives<sup>7</sup> to manage soil fertility.</p> <p>1.5.2 Phosphorus and nitrogen levels in relevant watercourses are monitored and when the results of monitoring indicate an increased level of such elements in water due to fertiliser application, company will adjust fertiliser rates and procedures.</p> <p>1.5.3 Results of phosphorous and nitrogen monitoring in water courses are included in public reporting.</p>
<p><b>1.6 Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) prohibition</b></p> <p>The cultivation of GMOs in the management area is prohibited.</p>	<p>1.6.1 The use of GMOs in the management area is prohibited.</p>
<p><b>1.7 Water accountability</b></p> <p>The quality and quantity of water is maintained with responsible water management adopted including minimisation and disclosure of water use, pollution elimination, equity with other users, and consideration of catchment level impacts of irrigation.</p>	<p>1.7.1 Water use, consumption and pollution by plantation operations and mills are monitored.</p> <p>1.7.2 The water management plan includes targets and measures to minimise and/or reduce water use, consumption, and pollution, including in both plantations and mills.<sup>8</sup></p> <p>1.7.3 Water use, consumption and pollution by plantations and mills are included in public reporting.</p> <p>1.7.4 A water stewardship assessment is undertaken involving relevant stakeholders to address water equity issues.<sup>9</sup></p>

<sup>7</sup> Alternative methods include: 'precision agriculture', the use of organic fertilisers and the use of organic residues as a source of nutrients, including those resulting from the processing of oil palm bunches.

<sup>8</sup> The scope is the entire area under management. The plan distinguishes among water that is used and that is consumed (e.g. disappears in industrial processes). It includes specific reduction targets, as well as pollution abatement measures.

<sup>9</sup> A plan to engage relevant stakeholders is available, which entails steps towards their engagement to arrive at an equitable and sustainable use of shared water resources.

<p><b>1.8 Protect and conserve wildlife</b></p> <p>Following comprehensive biodiversity surveys to identify HCV 1-3, in addition to ensuring the protection and survival of all rare, threatened or endangered species (RTE) within their concession land, concession holders also make a positive contribution to their survival in the wild in areas beyond the concession.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.8.1 Comprehensive biodiversity surveys to identify HCV 1-3 have been undertaken.</li> <li>1.8.2 Management plans for all rare, threatened or endangered species include actions for their protection, survival, and prevention of poaching, in the landscape outside the management area.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>1.8.3 The RTE management plan takes into consideration traditional hunting by communities outside the management area and includes specific activities to contribute to the protection and survival of RTE species affected by hunting.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Partnerships with Communities</b></p>	
<p><b>2.1 FPIC of indigenous peoples and local communities</b></p> <p>Comprehensive FPIC is obtained for all oil palm development including in particular: full respect for their legal and customary rights to their territories, lands and resources via local communities own representative institutions, with all the relevant information and documents made available, with resourced access to independent advice, through a documented process, through a long-term two-way process of consultation and negotiation where the communities are informed and understand that saying no to development is an option, and not constrained by local legal frameworks. Newly acquired already planted plantation areas shall redress any lack of proper FPIC when the plantations were established. Lands will not be acquired through expropriations in the national interest ('eminent domain').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1.1 Resourced access to independent expert advice is offered at each stage of an FPIC or conflict resolution process to affected communities.</li> <li>2.1.2 Processes of consultation and negotiation, in accordance with internationally recognised FPIC standards, are not constrained by local legal frameworks.</li> <li>2.1.3 When acquiring land or replanting existing plantations, measures are taken to redress any issues arising from the lack of or inadequate FPIC processes carried out when those plantations were established. In such cases, participatory surveys will be conducted to identify HCV's 4, 5 and/or 6 that existed before the plantation was established.</li> <li>2.1.4 Plantations have not been developed on land acquired through expropriations in the national interest 'eminent domain' after March 2014.</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Examples of positive actions for the survival of RTE species outside the plantation or concession boundaries include: environmental education programmes with neighbouring communities; business contracts with smallholders/others that include specific clauses requiring no poaching and other protection measures; reporting illegal activities to environmental/other appropriate agencies; hiring patrols for monitoring outside the concession boundary (if permitted by law); engagement with specialised NGOs or other organisations to work on species and habitat conservation; funding for protected areas outside of concession boundaries; engaging with and supporting adjacent landowners or concession holders in identifying and protecting habitats located outside boundaries that are used by RTE species for reproduction, migration, feeding, and shelter/roosting.

<p><b>2.2 Food security</b></p> <p>As part of the FPIC process, participatory Social Impact Assessments and participatory land use planning with indigenous and local communities, food security is maintained or strengthened in order to maintain their land use choice and future food security options. This will include not undermining local control of and diversity of food production systems. There is transparency of the land allocation process.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Food security for workers, smallholders, and indigenous and local communities affected by existing plantations is assessed and included in a social management plan. The scope of the food security assessment includes the additional impacts that oil palm production operations may have, including on land, water, labour and infrastructure as well as substitutability between income generation for food purchase and subsistence food production of workers, smallholders and affected communities.</p> <p><b>2.2.2 After March 2014, in new plantations or expansion of existing plantations, a minimum of 0.5 ha<sup>11</sup> of garden or farmland per person is identified via participatory mapping, and enclaved for meeting food security needs.</b></p> <p>2.2.3 Measures designed to maintain or enhance local food security are included in participatory land use planning, including transparency in any land allocation process.</p> <p>2.2.4 Evidence that measures identified in assessments and planning are being implemented and are effective.</p>
<p><b>2.3 Effective conflict resolution</b></p> <p>A balanced, accountable, mutually agreed and documented conflict resolution system is established that is accessible to smallholders, indigenous peoples, rural communities and other affected parties in order to deal with complaints, grievances and resolve conflicts to the mutual satisfaction of the parties. The system will include the option of access to independent legal and technical advice, the ability for complainants to choose individuals or groups to support them and/or act as observers, as well as the option of a third party mediator.</p>	<p>2.3.1 The mutually agreed and documented system for dealing with complaints and grievances is accessible to all affected parties.</p> <p>2.3.2 The system provides a clear and known procedure with an indicative time frame for each stage.</p> <p>2.3.3 The system keeps parties to a grievance informed of its progress.</p> <p>2.3.4 The system includes the options of a) access to independent legal and technical advice; b) support from representatives of local communities' own choosing, and c) third party mediation.</p> <p><b>2.3.5 Evidence that where conflicts have arisen the conflict resolution mechanism is being used and outcomes are considered mutually agreed including by affected parties.</b></p> <p>2.3.6 Evidence that outcomes and remedies resulting from use of the mechanism are compatible with internationally recognised human rights.<sup>12</sup></p>

<sup>11</sup> The area may be outside the concession, and it may exceed the minimum of 0.5 ha per person (in a family unit of indigenous or local communities) depending on fallow periods, garden and farming systems, soil fertility, etc.

<sup>12</sup> The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#), adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1948, establishes internationally recognised human rights.

<p><b>2.4 Social conditions</b></p> <p>A comprehensive social programme with regular monitoring is in operation to ensure palm oil production does not result in human rights violations, trigger social conflicts, or produce 'land grabbing', and addresses key social equity issues including housing, healthcare, education and empowerment of women.</p>	<p>2.4.1 Social impact assessments and plans for the avoidance or mitigation of impacts address the issues of potential human rights violations, social conflicts, impacts of migrant workers on local communities, and land grabbing.</p> <p><b>2.4.2 Social impact assessments and plans for the avoidance or mitigation of impacts address key equity issues, including housing, healthcare, education, and empowerment of women.</b></p>
<p><b>2.5 Workers' rights</b></p> <p>Palm oil producers shall respect worker's rights including the International Labour Organization (ILO) requirements for 'decent work' and core conventions on child labour, forced or compulsory labour, freedom of association, and elimination of discrimination.</p>	<p><b>Terms and Contracts of Employment</b></p> <p>2.5.1 Permanent, full-time employment is used for all core work performed by the company. Casual, temporary and day labour is limited to jobs that are genuinely temporary or seasonal, and account for no more than 20% of the workforce.</p> <p><b>Remuneration</b></p> <p>2.5.2 A living wage assessment for all workers, whether employed directly by the company or indirectly by a private employment agency, is conducted based on a credible methodology.<sup>13</sup></p> <p>2.5.3 Wages are paid to all workers regularly, on time, directly to the worker and in legal tender or cheque.</p> <p>2.5.4 Wage advances, loans and deductions are legal, recorded, communicated and available to workers upon request, and do not result in debt bondage.</p> <p>2.5.5 All workers, including casual, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers, are provided compensation and benefits consistent with applicable law, including health, pension and social security.</p> <p><b>Working Hours and Leave</b></p> <p>2.5.6 The normal work week does not exceed 48 hours, not including overtime, and workers are entitled to at least one day off in 6 consecutive days. Overtime in excess of what is permitted by law is prohibited, and workers report that all overtime is voluntary.</p>

<sup>13</sup> A methodology for measuring the living wage has been established by the [Global Living Wage Coalition](#), a group of six international, multi-stakeholder standard-setting initiatives.

A [report](#) published by the International Labour Organization (ILO) also reviews methodologies to estimate a living wage.

	<p>2.5.7 All workers are provided legally mandated public holidays and periods of leave consistent with applicable law, including paid annual, parental, compassionate and sick leave. Workers not covered under applicable laws are entitled to equivalent benefits.<sup>14</sup></p> <p>2.5.8 Records are maintained and demonstrate that hours of work do not exceed the maximum allowed by local law, regulation or collective agreement or 48 hours (per 2.5.5 above), whichever is lower.</p> <p><b>Child labour</b></p> <p>2.5.9 A clear policy and compliance system is in place that prohibits child labour and its worst forms and sets the minimum age for employment consistent with applicable law.<sup>15</sup></p> <p>2.5.10 Young workers legally permitted to work but subject to compulsory education laws only work outside school hours.</p> <p>2.5.11 The company maintains an up-to-date list of hazardous activities and functions in the workplace that are prohibited for young workers consistent with or exceeding national regulation, where applicable.</p> <p><b>Forced or trafficked labour</b></p> <p>2.5.12 No fees or costs are charged to workers, directly or indirectly, for recruitment or employment services by recruitment agencies, private employment agencies or the employer. Where it is discovered that fees have been charged, workers are reimbursed the total amount paid.</p> <p>2.5.13 The retention of passports, other government-issued identification and any personal valuables by the employer or third party recruitment or employment agency is strictly prohibited in policy and monitored in practice.</p> <p>2.5.14 Growers and millers conduct a risk assessment of their fresh fruit bunches (FFB) supply chain to identify and take steps to address risk of forced labour, human trafficking and child labour.</p>
<b>2.6 Support to smallholders</b>  Contracts with smallholders are based on a fair, transparent and accountable partnership. Smallholders are supported to improve economic, social and	<p>2.6.1 A smallholder support programme is developed, documented and monitored, which includes:</p> <p>a) Measures to increase the productivity of smallholders to a comparable benchmark of productivity for the region, and a target of reaching at least the same productivity level as company estates; b) Support relating to financial management and budgeting and c) Support relating to logistics, FFB processing and market access.</p>

<sup>14</sup> Entitlements for workers not covered under applicable law will be calculated on a pro rata basis, in proportion to the entitlement of a similar full-time worker.

<sup>15</sup> Per ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

<p>environmental outcomes including: increase productivity to a comparable benchmark of productivity for the region and a target of having the same productivity as the company nucleus plantation. The productivity gains shall be achieved without expansion that threatens local community food security or additional environmental impact, and support should include financial management and budgeting, logistics and FFB processing, and improved market access such as through group certification. Companies shall report on the support they have provided to smallholders.</p>	<p>2.6.2 Progress in implementation of the smallholder support programme is included in public reporting.      2.6.3 Report on percentage of schemed smallholders, percentage of independent smallholders and percentage RSPO certified of each.      2.6.4 Develop a group certification plan for independent smallholder identified in the supply base of each mill within 36 months of the mill obtaining its own certificate and support the independent smallholders to achieve certification and progress towards POIG verification.</p>
<p><b>3. Corporate and Product Integrity</b></p> <p><b>3.1 Anti-corruption and transparency</b></p> <p>Producer companies shall publicise a commitment to prohibit any form of corruption including during the concession acquisition process and within their operations, and support efforts to establish and comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption law, the producer company shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of corruption.</p>	<p><b>3.1.1 An ethical policy prohibiting all forms of corruption is publicly available.</b></p> <p>3.1.2 The ethical policy covers: a) Bribery; b) Facilitation payments; c) Guidance and procedure for gifts and hospitality d) Disclosure of political contributions; and e) Guidelines for charitable donations and sponsorships, f) Respect for fair conduct of business; g) Proper disclosure of information in accordance with applicable regulations and accepted industry practices and h) Compliance with existing anti-corruption legislation.</p>
<p><b>3.2 Traceability</b></p> <p>Within 12 months of commitment to the Charter, all supply is fully traceable from company plantation and other suppliers' fields to their mills. Each party shall</p>	<p><b>3.2.1 Within 12 months of commitment to the Charter all mills under the management of the grower member have a traceability system in place to identify the location (at least GPS coordinates) of FFB production.</b></p> <p>3.2.2 Within 24 months of commitment to the Charter the mills under the management of the grower member will only source FFB from known and identified sources and not from illegal sources.</p>

<p>take responsibility for traceability in the components of the supply chain under their control and transparency with their supply chain partners.</p>	<p>3.2.3 Within 24 months of commitment to the Charter the company will have a time-bound plan to bring all FFB sourced into compliance with the POIG indicators and efforts to bring non-compliant smallholders into compliance are documented.</p>
<p><b>3.3 Report on social, labour and environmental performance</b></p> <p>Disclose the company's social, labour and environmental performance including the elements of the POIG Charter, and how the organisation demonstrates good governance of its sustainability system using the guidance of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) or equivalent approach.</p>	<p>3.3.1 A publicly available sustainability report is prepared at a minimum biennially, covering as a minimum all issues relevant to compliance with this Charter. This includes relevant RSPO indicators and the additional POIG indicators.</p> <p>3.3.2 The public sustainability report includes details relating to the company's governance of its sustainability systems, consistent with the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (or equivalent approach).</p>
<p><b>3.4 RSPO certification and company operations</b></p> <p>Producers shall meet a minimum of 50% of their plantations being RSPO certified upon commitment to the Charter, and a commitment to achieve 100% by within 24 months. This shall cover all palm oil operations, subsidiaries, acquisitions of existing plantation and fresh fruit bunch purchases from third parties, with possible alternatives to full RSPO certification for small independent producers.</p>	<p>3.4.1 A minimum of 50% of the company's plantations and mills are RSPO certified upon commitment to this Charter.<sup>16</sup></p> <p>3.4.2 Within 24 months of POIG membership, 100% RSPO certification of the company's plantations and mills is achieved.<sup>17</sup></p> <p>3.4.3 Newly acquired plantations are RSPO certified within 24 months of acquisition.</p> <p>3.4.4 A policy for purchasing 100% RSPO certified FFB within 24 months of signing the POIG Charter is developed, implemented and monitored for progress. Acceptable alternatives may be defined for independent smallholders.</p>

<sup>16</sup> The POIG Secretariat will assess compliance as part of the Due Diligence entry requirements.

<sup>17</sup> Where there are plantations waiting for a mill, the rule will only apply after mill construction has been completed.

<p><b>3.5 Responsible supply chains</b></p> <p>Producers shall independently verify and report on compliance with this Charter within 12 months of commitment to the Charter, across their operations, subsidiaries and acquisitions of existing plantation including FFB from 3rd party suppliers.</p>	<p>3.5.1 Compliance with the requirements of the Charter, including the POIG indicators, is independently verified within 12 months after signing the commitment to this Charter.<sup>18</sup></p> <p>3.5.2 Following the initial assessment, compliance with the requirements of the Charter, including the POIG indicators, is independently verified on an annual basis.</p> <p>3.5.3 Audit reports are made publically available on the POIG website.<sup>19</sup></p>
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<sup>18</sup> The POIG Secretariat will monitor compliance with this indicator.

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## Glossary of Terms

- **Critical Peatland Ecosystem (Reference 1.2.3)**

A peatland ecosystem that is vital to sustaining the ecosystem services and environmental functions in the landscape.

- **Child Labour (Reference 2.5)**

Child labour is work performed by children who are under the minimum age legally specified for such work, or work which, because of its detrimental nature or conditions, is a worst form of child labour (see below) and prohibited for all children under the age of 18. The minimum age for employment shall not be lower than 15 years, unless the law defines a higher age, in which case the legal requirement will be applied. ([www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org))

- **Emergency Use of Listed Pesticides (Reference 1.4.3)**

Emergencies where the use of a listed pesticide may be necessary include sudden invasions or infestations of pests, weed plants, diseases, or dramatic changes in vegetation composition, which threaten ecological stability and long-term functioning of the oil palm plantation or human well-being. Emergency situations require immediate action and cannot feasibly be controlled by pesticides not listed on the list of prohibited pesticides. Scenarios which are predicted through planning, monitoring or the application of an integrated pest management system cannot be described as emergencies. (FSC)

- **Facilitation Payments (Reference 3.1.2)**

A small bribe, also called a 'facilitating', 'speed' or 'grease' payment; made to secure or expedite the performance of a routine or necessary action to which the payer has legal or other entitlement (Transparency International, [www.transparency.org/glossary/term/facilitation\\_payments](http://www.transparency.org/glossary/term/facilitation_payments))

- **Forced Labour (Reference 2.5.12 – 2.5.14)**

All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered him or herself voluntarily. (Article 2 ILO Convention 29)

- **Garden and future farmlands (Reference 1.1.4)**

The subsistence food supply areas of customary and local communities that consider the needs of future generations (at least one generation).

- **GMOs (Reference 1.6)**

Organisms (i.e. plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (WHO)

- **Hazardous Child Labour (Reference 2.5.11)**

Work which, by its very nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. (Article 3d ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour)

- **HCS Approach (Reference 1.1.1)**

POIG requires use of the HCS Approach and definitions to address deforestation. The HCS Approach is currently the only credible and practical approach available that has multi-stakeholder support and governance. See the HCS Approach toolkit for guidance on implementation ([www.highcarbonstock.org](http://www.highcarbonstock.org))

- **Land Grabbing (Reference 2.4.1)**

Any contentious acquisition of large-scale land rights by a foreign or outside entity. (Pearce, F. 2012. The Land grabbers: the new fight over who owns the planet. Eden Project)

- **Living Wage (Reference 2.5.2)**

Remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs, including provision for unexpected events. (Global Living Wage Coalition: [www.isealliance.org/our-work/improving-effectiveness/global-living-wage-coalition](http://www.isealliance.org/our-work/improving-effectiveness/global-living-wage-coalition))

- **Resourced Access (Reference 2.1.1)**

Access to independent legal, financial, and other expert advice, which is free of charge when necessary. If funding is provided, it should not be provided directly by the company.

- **Undeveloped Areas of Peatland (Reference 1.2.1)**

An area of peatland that does not have road access, and has not been drained, cleared, or burnt.

- **Water Consumption (Reference 1.7.1 – 1.7.3)**

Water that is not returned to its original source, and “disappears” through evaporation/transpiration, ingestion by humans or livestock, or integration into a product.

- **Water Stewardship (Reference 1.7.4)**

The use of water that is socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through a stakeholder-inclusive process that involves site and catchment-based actions. Good water stewards understand their own water use, catchment context and shared risk in terms of water governance, water balance, water quality and important water-related areas; and then engage in meaningful individual and collective actions that benefit people and nature. (Alliance for Water Stewardship, [www.allianceforwaterstewardship.org/about-aws.html#what-is-water-stewardship](http://www.allianceforwaterstewardship.org/about-aws.html#what-is-water-stewardship))

- **Water Use (Reference 1.7.1 – 1.7.4)**

The total amount of water withdrawn from a particular source.

- **Worst Forms of Child Labour (Reference 2.5.9)**

Worst Forms of Child Labour includes (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. The latter (d) constitutes the definition of hazardous child labour (Article 3 ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour).

- **Young Worker (Reference 2.5.10 – 2.5.11)**

Legally employed children below the age of 18 and above the minimum age for employment (Reference ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age for Employment and Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour).

# Palm Oil Innovation Group



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