
FORUM OF NATIONAL BIOETHICS COMMITTEES ON HAZE POLLUTION – 6 December 2017
Aurelie CHARMEAU – People’s Movement to Stop Haze
People’s Movement to Stop Haze (PM Haze)

Our mission
To empower people with the values, knowledge and means to drive a movement to stop haze
Our report

- Impact of transboundary haze in Singapore
- Singapore’s link to the palm oil and paper industries
- Progress towards sustainability
Social and economic impact of transboundary haze in Singapore

Tourism

Agriculture

Transport
Health impact
“Article 10 – Equality, justice and equity
The fundamental equality of all human beings in the dignity and rights is to be respected so that they are treated justly and equitably”
Singapore’s link to the palm oil and paper industries
Singapore palm oil domestic consumption

- Food Use: 15%
- Industrial: biofuel 85%
Cooking oil in Singapore – low awareness

2016 “major” Singaporean eateries survey
- Palm oil or blend, not certified
- Not palm oil

2017 “small” eateries survey
- Palm oil or blend, not certified
- Not palm oil
- RSPO-certified
Paper and cardboard

1,183,100 tons used in 2016

211kg per capita
Many major palm oil growers and traders have a presence in Singapore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Presence in SG</th>
<th>Listed on SGX?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilmar International Ltd</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olam International Ltd</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Agri Resources Ltd</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Resources Ltd</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bumitama Agri Ltd</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indofood Agri Resources Ltd</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kencana Agri Ltd</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mewah International Inc</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Palm Resources Holdings Ltd</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musim Mas Group PT</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargill Inc</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific hub</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial institutions in Singapore

- MAS (Monetary Authority of Singapore)
- ABS (Association of Banks in Singapore)
- OCBC
- DBS
- UOB
- National wealth funds
  - GIC
  - Temasek
- Endowment funds
- Insurance
- Fund managers
Progress towards sustainability
What can Singapore’s commodity sector do?

- Reduction of overall oil consumption
- NDPE
- RSPO
- Reduction of paper consumption
Eateries using sustainable palm oil in Singapore

Supply

3 suppliers can provide certified cooking oil to eateries

6 certified cooking oil brands available in Singapore supermarkets
What can Singapore’s financial sector do?

- ESG policies
- Sector-specific policies for high-risk industries
- Publicly disclosed list of clients in high-risk sectors
- International responsible finance initiatives
What can Singapore’s government do?

- Transboundary Haze Pollution Act (THPA)
- Bilateral agreements
- Domestic policies
- ASEAN
Domestic policies

- Sustainable palm oil
- Responsible finance
- Sustainable investment
- Transparency
ASEAN

- Fire danger rating system
- ASEAN Haze Fund
- Harmonisation of standards
- Peatland management strategy 2006-2020
- Haze-free Roadmap
Civil society’s role

- Responsible consumption
- Research and monitoring
- Outreach and Advocacy
- Capacity building
- International collaboration
Case study: Sungai Tohor
Key recommendations

- Commodity sector to adopt NDPE and RSPO
- Financial sector to adopt robust NDEP policies
- Government to support sustainable palm oil, paper and finance
- Government to support harmonisation of standards and increase support to the ASEAN haze-free road map
- Civil society to scale-up their support to haze-free ASEAN 2020 goal through education, advocacy, capacity-building, research and international collaboration
Thank you!

Aurelie CHARMEAU – aurelie@pmhaze.org
Recommendations for Singapore’s commodity sector

- Singapore-based palm oil companies should implement robust NDPE policies, make time-bound commitments to 100% RSPO certification for their own plantations and supply chains, and report annually on their progress.
- Consumers, businesses, and other organisations in Singapore should avoid excessive consumption of fats and oil, especially by reducing their intake of fried food.
- Consumers, businesses, and other organisations should reduce wastage of paper.
- Eateries, manufacturers, and retailers that use palm oil should adopt a time-bound plan for 100% of the palm oil used as cooking oil across their operations to be RSPO-certified.
- Singapore’s biofuel producers should shift from using palm oil for biofuel to using agricultural waste and algae.
Recommendations for Singapore’s financial sector

- Singaporean financial institutions should use green finance and micro-credit to promote the adoption of sustainable palm oil and the development of forest- and peat-friendly agriculture.

- Singaporean financial institutions, including local banks OCBC, DBS, and UOB and state-owned institutional investors GIC and Temasek, should all adopt ESG policies with publicly disclosed sector-specific policies covering agriculture and forestry that require customers who are palm oil growers, traders, and processors to:
  - Adhere to NDPE policies
  - Have RSPO membership and a time-bound plan for 100% RSPO certification for own plantations and supply chains

- Singaporean financial institutions should publish a list of their clients in high-risk sectors, including agriculture and forestry, to promote transparency and accountability.

- Singaporean financial institutions should become members of international sustainable finance governing bodies, covenants, and initiatives such as the Banking Environment Initiative (BEI), Equator Principles, and RSPO to understand industry issues and global best practices, build capacity, and participate in the decision-making process.

- The Singapore Exchange should enact a timeframe for listed companies to improve their sustainability reporting standards, such as by obtaining third party assurance and engaging in stakeholder consultation.
Recommendations for Singapore’s government

As ASEAN Chair in 2018, Singapore can initiate an ASEAN-wide approach towards tackling transboundary haze by:
- Helping harmonise definitions and requirements for sustainable palm oil and paper and work together to enforce them throughout the supply chain and trading process within ASEAN.
- Helping harmonise sustainable finance regulations across ASEAN.
- Helping harmonise air quality standards and targets for ASEAN.

Singapore should also:
- Tighten CITES protection to include items in transit and expanding the Endangered Species (Import & Export) Act to include illegally logged timber.
- Increase its contribution to the ASEAN Haze Fund to be channelled to peat protection and restoration projects and the implementation of the ASEAN Haze-free Roadmap.
- Empower non-state actors, such as academics and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), to collaborate in research to prevent haze, such as sustainable peat management and peat restoration.
- Make a time-bound national commitment to import 100% sustainable palm oil.
- Enact a government procurement policy that includes RSPO-certified cooking oil.
- Support the Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO) through financial or other means.
- Promote sustainable business practices in Singapore by:
  - Promoting responsible finance and green micro-credit to support sustainable palm oil and forest- and peat-friendly agriculture (recommendation 6).
  - Encouraging all financial institutions and funds in Singapore to develop and disclose their Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policies (recommendation 7).
  - Having the Singapore Exchange enact a timeframe for listed companies to improve their sustainability reporting standards, such as by obtaining third party assurance and engaging in stakeholder consultation (recommendation 10).
Recommendations for Singapore’s civil society

- NGOs should conduct and publish research on the sustainability standards currently available in the agribusiness sector; the financing policies of major financial institutions and funds in Singapore; the palm oil procurement policies of major eateries, manufacturers and retailers in Singapore; and the NDPE policies of palm oil companies that are listed and/or headquartered in Singapore, as well as their implementation.

- NGOs should scale up awareness outreach among businesses and the general public about sustainable palm oil and forest- and peat-friendly products.

- NGOs should help businesses and governments to build capacity in sustainable practices.

- NGOs should encourage consumers to petition businesses to use sustainable palm oil.

- NGOs should support on-the-ground projects in the region, including but not limited to forest- and peat-friendly agriculture development, community empowerment, mapping, and conservation.